

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI T. ANJIAH : I beg to move—

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

charged on the Consolidated Fund of India should be Rs. 601.25 crores instead of Rs. 300.29 crores. The Supplementary Demands for Grants already show the correct amount and it is not going to affect the total demand presented in the House. This is only a small mistake in the Introductory Remarks.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The mistake may be corrected. 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, 1986 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :—

16.00 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1985-86.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now let us take up the next item. Supplementary Demands For Grants (General), 1985-86.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I have a small submission. In the Introductory Remarks to the Supplementary Demands for Grants, the amount of expenditure

Demand Nos. 5, 8, 9, 14, 17, 28, 38, 39, 41, 44, 49, 50, 58, 59, 61, 64, 69, 70, 73, 77, 80, 81, 87, 90, 91, 92, 97, 101, 102, and 106.”

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1985-86 submitted to the vote of the House

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the Vote of the House}	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
	5-Co-operation	...	1,000
	8-Department of Rural Development	194,71,31,000	...
MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS			
	9-Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	250,00,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
	14-Ministry of Communications	2,00,00,000	...
	17-Telecommunication Services	...	2,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS		
28-Ministry of External Affairs	...	10,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE		
38-Transfers to State Governments	139,00,00,000	...
39-Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,000	...
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES		
41-Department of Food	300,00,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE		
44-Medical and Public Health	1,000	...
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		
49-Other Administrative and General Services	5,06,00,000	7,05,00,000
50-Rehabilitation	...	1,75,00,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS		
58-Industries	25,00,00,000	...
59-Village and Small Industries	50,00,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING		
61-Information and Publicity	32,95,000	61,23,000
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER		
64-Department of Power	...	1,000
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS		
69-Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	6,92,000	...
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM		
70-Ministry of Petroleum	...	130,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		
73-Department of Science and Technology	2,000	...
77-Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	25,00,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT		
80-Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	...	9,00,00,000
81-Road and Inland Water Transport	...	40,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION		
87-Aviation	3,51,43,000	...

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING		
90-Public Works	...	1,000
91-Water Supply and Sewerage	1,000	...
92-Housing and Urban Development	...	1,000
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE		
97-Department of Culture	2,60,00,000	...
DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS		
101-Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	3,22,86,000	...
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE		
102-Department of Space	...	24,28,98,000
PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATE OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION		
106-Secretariat of the Vice-President	14,56,000	...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Tulsiram may speak.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM(Nagarkurnool): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister has presented a Budget with a deficit of Rs. 3,500 crores. This could have been reflected in the earlier Budget also. What was the compulsion that this Budget has been brought. This system is not correct. About 60 per cent people have been affected by the drought in Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Pradesh Government have demanded Rs. 608 crores for this purpose. But so far nothing has been given there. In the newspapers it has been reported that Rs. 30 crores have been provided but the hon. Minister should tell us how far it is correct. So many people are in distress there. There is acute shortage of food and fodder. Due to non-availability of fodder, people are selling their cattle. Healthy and sturdy cattle which could have been used for agricultural purposes are being sold to the butchers for slaughtering. Drinking water is also in short supply. There are

places where people have left their houses for places where water is available. Two months back a central team had gone there. What, has it done to date is not known. The team has not perhaps submitted its report. People there are in great distress and if in such a situation reports are not submitted for two or three months, how can people get assistance? When assistance has been provided to Gujarat and Tamil Nadu promptly, how is it that it has not been provided to Andhra Pradesh... (Interruptions)

16.13 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI in the Chair].

Whatever information I have with me I am submitting. The Centre should treat all the States equally, whether it is Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Bihar or Rajasthan. There is one Central Government and one Prime Minister. He is, therefore, not only for Andhra Pradesh but for all the States like a father and the people of the country are his children. He

should have this attitude. I am hopeful and earlier also I was hopeful that our young Prime Minister will not discriminate like this again. I hope he will treat all the States and persons equally. I am confident of this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my constituency Nagarkurnool falls in Mahbubnagar of Andhra Pradesh and I have written two letters to the Prime Minister about it. One letter related to those Harijans and Girijans who have been engaged in agriculture in the forest area for the last 30 to 35 years. They are now being evicted and their lands are being taken away. Had they been provided some alternative land that would have been better but nothing of this sort has been done. Even otherwise, this Government is not providing land to Harijans and Girijans anywhere. I am not talking of Andhra Pradesh alone. In the whole of India the situation is the same. The people who have been living there for 30 to 35 years and have been earning their livelihood are now being removed from there. My second letter relates to the forest area which is being treated as a lion sanctuary. That is a central scheme. In this Lion sanctuary no provision has been made for fencing the area which has resulted in danger to the safety of people's life. I had requested in my letter that either this project be shifted from here to any other place where there is no habitation or the area should be provided with a fence so that the people living there are not put to danger or some other measure should be taken to protect their life; but no action seems to have been taken in this regard. The situation has become so alarming that the poor agriculturists of the area are afraid of going to their fields because they are apprehensive of sudden attack by the lions. During night also they cannot go to their fields and consequently wild animal, boars etc. enter their fields and damage their crops because their fields are in the forests. This is resulting not only in loss to the crops but a problem of earning livelihood by the farmers has also arisen. If they guard their fields, their life is in danger. Secondly, they have very small land holdings with them, which the Government wants to acquire. I think this is not going to benefit the poor and

the Government should give a serious thought to this matter. Though we indulge in tall talk here about the upliftment of the Harijans and the Girijans yet in reality no benefit is reaching them. Leave aside 20 per cent Harijans and Girijans employed in defferent services, you may pick up any village, you will find no improvement in their lot. 80 per cent Harijans and Girijans of the country are still in a miserable condition. Though many schemes like NREP or RLEGP etc. have been started by the Government and the Government claims that people in the rural areas are being provided with employment, rice, wheat etc. Yet I would like to ask whether it is reaching them? The methods adopted are somewhat strange. First, the supply from here is short of the requirement. I know about the situation in Andhra Pradesh very well. The food-grains being supplied there are not only short of requirement but irregular also. Secondly, whatever is being sent, is not being distributed properly. Claims are made about providing rice, wheat and houses to the Harijans but as I mentioned earlier, which I want to reiterate to-day, you take example of any place, and if the hon. Minister or any other hon. Member or the Hon. Prime Minister wants he should accompany me and see for himself how much upliftment of the Harijans and the Girijans has taken place. Not only in Andhra Pradesh but in the entire country the situation is the same. You may take any village.....(Interruptions) She does the same thing in Question Hour and now also she is doing the same thing. If she cannot listen, she can at least go out.

Andhra Pradesh Government is supplying rice at the rate of Rs. 2 per kilo and the people there are getting something to eat. Now the question of water has arisen and it is a genuine problem. You should make some arrangement for supply of drinking water to them. You should increase the central quota of rice and wheat for them so that they may be able to benefit a little more.

Sir, they claim that for the farmers of the villages they they have provided irrigation facilities from the tube-wells but they have not been provided these

facilities in all the villages. This facility exists in a few villages only. I, therefore, request that power connections for tube-wells should be made available in all the villages because you are also aware that agriculture is the main occupation of the Indians. It assistance is provided for sinking tube wells at a time when there is drought in the State, it will go a long way in alleviating their miseries.

Sir, the drought now affects many places. I want to say something about Telangana and Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh. The drought affects the area severely. There are projects at some places but they are not of much help. In case the Andhra Pradesh Government has demanded clearance for a big project and if you provide funds for that, only then that can help the poor and alleviate the distress caused by drought. They can earn their livelihood with the help of that project. In the North there are many projects, e.g. in Haryana there are a number of canals which are helpful in raising a good crop, but such facilities are not there. Therefore the Central Government should pay more attention in this direction. It would be better if such schemes are formulated for their welfare.

I would humbly request the Central Government that something should be done for the benefit of these poor people at the earliest.

You should help Shri Ramarao who is putting hard labour day in and day out to prepare schemes and projects for the welfare of the poor. Do not think that Shri Ramarao is not with you. For good work we are always with you, and we will stand by you. Do not think that assistance should not be provided to Andhra Pradesh as Telugu Desam Government is there, and other States should be helped. Do not think on these lines. For betterment of the people, we are with you. With these words I conclude.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT (Tehri Garhwal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thanks for giving me time to speak.

Whenever a Finance Minister presents supplementary Demands for Grants, it is

generally said that these should have been included in the main Budget. There is no need for it now. It is a ritual. But supplementary grants have their own importance because in the month of February it is not possible to make an assessment about our requirement and the source of its fulfilment.

Besides, we are living in a dynamic society and not in a static one. The requirements continue to change and that is why supplementary demands are to be presented. The hon. Members should welcome this step as no better opportunity will be available to discuss Government's each and every policy.

I would like to submit that the Budget is not merely a balance sheet of income and expenditure; it provides a direction and the guidelines. It is a matter of great pleasure that the guidelines given and the endeavour made by the hon. Finance Minister this year have yielded results. We do not have before us all the facts. I had sought certain information from the hon. Finance Minister and he had fed that into the mini-computer with him. I am surprised that I have not so far received that information. But on the basis of information available with me I would like to submit that the Budget should not cause any inflation. Apprehensions were expressed in this regard, but it is a matter of happiness that inflation remained under control. Apprehensions were expressed about the fall in revenue receipts due to concessions announced in the tax rate, but there has not been any decline in them. It indicates that the changes made are in the right direction and they yielded good results.

The month of October has just ended. By the end of October this year about Rs. 2,100 crores have been realised in the form of direct taxes. I would like to be excused if there is any mistake in it. During the corresponding period of last year an amount of Rs. 1700 crores was realised. There has been an increase of Rs. 400 crores. There has been an income of Rs. 1200 crores by way of custom and excise duty. During the corresponding period last year this amount was Rs. 900 crores. According to the information available

[Shri Brahma Dutt]

with me, last year in the corresponding period there was an increase between 50 to 53 per cent whereas this year this increase is more than 60 per cent. It is a good achievement.

The most satisfactory thing is that the money supply in market whether it is in the form of circulation of currency notes or in the form of loans and advances given to public undertakings by Government, has been below the level contemplated in the Budget. It is a good sign that the financial management is excellent. Efforts are being made and should be made to check deficit financing. Rigorous restrictions should be imposed on it. We will have to seek the cooperation of the States also in this regard. They should not resort to deficit financing and over-drafting.

In addition, efforts are being made to reduce the non-plan expenditure and it should be curbed also. The greatest problem is the State Governments' Budgets do have impact on the Central Budget. This impact is felt after some time. We should request the State Governments to get their respective Budgets passed as early as possible. It will give us considerable time to curtail expenditure and to have an effective control on it.

I was also the Finance Minister of Uttar Pradesh. I observed that the Budget was never passed in time during the last 16 years. I called the officers and told them that as I want to get the Budget passed in time this year, they should act accordingly. Their reply was that the Central Budget is also not passed before 31st March; how is it possible here? But after one year's hard labour I was able to get the Budget passed in time for 4 years and its direct result was that we have been able to exercise control on expenditure, and utilise the plan allocation to the full and we had not to resort to over-drafting. Our financial control proved at a success. This control should be there.

We have to incur maximum expenditure on the import of petroleum and petroleum products. I would not like to go into

details, but would like to give suggestion. While speaking on the Budget I had said this thing but it is a matter of regret that nobody has paid any attention towards it. My letter and my speech went unheeded. The suggestion is that we will have to find alternatives to petroleum and its products. Its alternative is molasses from which alcohol can be manufactured. This thing has been done in Brazil. I had given the example of Brazil. This suggestion should be considered and experiments should be conducted in this regard.

We also demand that farmers be given Rs. 30 per quintal as the price of sugarcane, but it does not seem to be possible. We will have to pay attention towards its by-products. The most important by-product is molasses from which alcohol is manufactured and from alcohol chemicals will have to be manufactured. We can produce paper from bagasse and run other factories also.

It is a matter of satisfaction that prices of many articles did not register appreciable increase during the corresponding period of last year as compared to the corresponding period of past many years. We have been forced to increase the prices of certain articles and we are aware of the reasons therefor also. Fruit and vegetables have also become costly. I would like to give two suggestions in this regard. The various schemes for growing fruits and vegetables may be accorded sanction. Fruits and vegetables can be grown in eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh during the period when there is no season for them in other places. A Rs. 57 crores scheme has been formulated for these hill districts. The same may be accorded sanction. Our vast country is very beautiful. If fruits and vegetables cannot be grown at one place, they can be grown at another place.

If adequate transport facilities for fruits and vegetables are provided, we can keep their prices under control. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister of Urban Development, who is sitting here, that residential houses are coming up at small vegetable farms located around the cities. If these farms are utilised for

building residential houses, we will not be able to provide vegetables to people.

You have made a provision of Rs. 250 crores for the Advance Plan Assistance for Relief. In addition, you have also provided relief on account of natural calamities. I would like to refer to Uttar Pradesh in this context. Uttar Pradesh has suffered a loss of Rs. 1400 crores due to floods, whereas an assistance of Rs. 125 crores only has been provided to it. You should reconsider your decision in this regard. If India is to be saved from drought and floods, multipurpose schemes will have to be undertaken. Tehri Dam is one of them. It would provide irrigation and power generation facilities as a result of which production will increase.

You have made a provision of Rs. 96 crores for R.L.E.G.P. There are two Development Blocks in the whole of our district where only tribals live. These two development blocks have not been included in this scheme. The hon. Minister of Rural Development is requested to look into the matter and get these two development blocks included in this scheme.

In order to get foreign assistance many schemes like installation of tubewells and industries and multipurpose schemes are submitted. The World Bank or some other foreign agency is approached before undertaking them. I would like you to see whether the funds being received from foreign countries are being properly utilised or not and early decision should be taken in this regard. What happens actually is that a scheme passed by one authority is held up by another. Each department wants to examine it *de novo*. Why do you not sit together, discuss and approve it finally?

While giving these suggestions I concede that a very good Budget was presented and we would be able to achieve the targets fixed by us.

*KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE
(Jadavpur): Madam Chairman, I whole

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

heartedly support this supplementary budget. I think we have scope for speaking on many things while speaking in this budget because this is a general budget and not a special budget. In the last general budget we saw that our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his Cabinet had undertaken various schemes for upliftment of the poor under 'Garibi Hatao' programmes. At the very outset I would like to thank our Minister of State for Finance, Shri Janardhan Poojary because I have seen that he has the will to help the poor in my State of West Bengal. He is trying to see that the poor people there may become self-supporting through the mass loan programmes. He is trying for their upliftment in West Bengal through some self-contained schemes. We know that there are various schemes like the I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. etc. under the 20 point programme for helping the poor people. But I know that in my State the Panchayats and Panchayat Samities are totally in the hands of and are controlled by the CPI (M). As a result of that no body, except the CPI(M) supporters and their party workers gets any help. The general public do not get any help under those schemes. Due to the efforts of the Central Government, due to the new efforts of the banks, the mass loans programmes are being communicated to the people and it is possible to get closer to them and I welcome that communication. Side by side I want to say for the information of the hon. Minister that my constituency is inhabited by very poor people.

I request him to arrange for mass loans in my area. I have requested you earlier also and I also met the Chairman of the United Bank of India, Shri Nayar in this connection. One thing I did not like, when I told him that 'I want to distribute mass loans in my area you please fix a date,' the Chairman said—I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention to what I am saying, this is a vital point—I was saying that the Chairman of the bank said in reply "You find out where the loans may be given and to whom. You furnish me with full information and only then I will give loans"...(*Interruptions*, Do not disturb me. If you are interested

[Kumar Mamata Banerjee]

you may also speak but do not disturb me. As I was saying, the Chairman of the bank asked me to furnish all the detailed information? But why should I furnish the information? The Bank should give you the information and the bank should conduct you there. Madam, my district the 24 Parganas, is very poor and neglected area. So far the left front Government has only played politics with the people there. They have done absolutely nothing for their betterment or for improving the life of the poor people. You go to West Bengal you will see that on one side the people are growing and crying, the general public are not getting money under the I.R.D.P. and N.R.E.P. schemes, they are not getting bank loans and on the other side the CPI(M) party, the biggest constituent of the left front Government, is spending crores of rupees in entertaining their leaders from all over the country. Namboodripad and other leaders are being invited to West Bengal for the CPI(M) convention and conference etc. and they are being lavishly fed at the cost of the State exchequer. The poor people of rural Bengal are crying in anguish and poverty. There is no succour for them. They are not getting justice. The voice of justice is shedding silent tears. Madam I want to say a vital point about the self-employment programme. The self-employment programme is a very important programme. But 3 days ago I saw a report in the newspaper that the united industrial bank has refused to sanction loans in South 24 Parganas. As a result of that if such an important programme like the ACT programme gets bogged down, if the banks refuse to give loans then the entire youth community will stand to suffer. At the same time I will point out that the ACT programme has been introduced in the rural areas only. In the urban areas people are not getting loans under this programme. This is resulting in a discrimination between the urban and rural areas. I am a member of Ministry of industries' Consultative Committee, and I have already said in the meeting of the Consultative Committee that party politics is going on around the ACT programme. Just because the

M.P.s. and MLAs are not involved in this programme, only the CPM people are getting loans under the self-employment programme. The general youth community are not getting any loan. I will urge the Central Government to intervene in this racket because it is a programme of the Central Government. You can involve the MPs in this programme. All MPs should be the members of the task force. This advisory Committee can look after all these things. They will be able to learn what is really happening. We are completely in the dark about all this.

As a young member of Parliament myself I want to request you one more thing.

Recruitment to the Central Government services has been stopped for a long time. As a result of that all those who are crossing 28 years age are being deprived of Central Government service as they are becoming agebarred. This is the International Youth Year. In the International Youth Year I am demanding. I have written to the Prime Minister also about this, that the upper age limit for Central Government service should be raised from 28 years to 33 years which is the international age bar. If this is done then many qualified young men who have crossed the present age bar, during the ban on recruitment to Central Government service, will get in the service after this bar is lifted. They will get a new lease life. In West Bengal the employment exchange in my area has been turned in to a party office of the CPM. Those who belong to the CPM cadre, they get all jobs, they get all job opportunities. But all those who are general public they are crying and the left front Government is denying them justice. So this is my earnest request request to you to look into the matter seriously. (*Interruptions*)... and to take necessary action also. Allow me a little more time Madam.

I want to say a few things about communication. Calcutta telephones are in very poor shape. In mile after mile there communication is completely cut off. If the Calcutta telephones are taken up as

a pilot project as in Bombay and Delhi, then the people of Calcutta will be greatly benefited.

About sick industries I want to say that I have come on deputation to you many times in connection with the, 'SAP Company' and the 'A Stock Company' When we went to the State Government they told us "we will not be able to do anything in this matter, it is the business of the Central Government". When we approached the Central Government, we got one line reply that 'the matter is being looked into'. We are members of Parliament, to whom should we go for the solution of the problems, please tell us. Many companies in West Bengal like, the SAP Co., A-Stock & Co., Braithwate, MAMC, Krishna Glass, Lok Nath Cotton Mills, Bengal potteries, Bharat batteries and so many other companies and factories have fallen sick. I know it is not the policy of the Central Government to take over these sick units. But in some cases, which are very sentimental issues, if you prepare new projects for them as an alternative arrangement or if you merge some of the sick units with healthy units then a large number of people will be greatly benefited, and the 2000 workers of the SAP Co. who are today facing starvation and who are on the roads will be saved. The CPM is exploiting these starving workers and trying to make political gain out of their misery. If you do not come to their rescue and show them a ray of hope then the poor people of West Bengal will lose whatever faith and hope they have in the Central Government.

Madam now I will say a few things about the primary health centres. I know that from 1972 to 1977, when there was Congress Government in West Bengal, primary health centres were allocated in each area, area-wise. But today most of these centres are in verry bad shape. Twelve mobile ambulance vans were given by the Centre. But all of them are today lying out of order. The people living in villages in the interior do not get any medical treatment. I had myself visited a place called Rathkhali Dumduma in

Vishnupur in my constituency. It is a very remote area in the interior. After travelling 3 hours in a train one has to travel 20 miles on foot and thereafter travel in a small boat to reach that area. One has to travel mile after mile, and the womenfolk there die on the roadside for want of medical treatment. There are no primary health centres. Rural womenfolk are dying for want of medical treatment. You hold an enquiry into this. If snakes bite some one then the victim dies before any doctor can reach him. In all such areas you should set up primary health centres. The rural areas of West Bengal are very much neglected areas. There are no roads, there is no drinking water available to the village folk. Rakhkhali dumduma area is such an area where six people have died for want of drinking water, there are no tube wells. I have brought it to the notice of the authorities many times but without results. You may wonder why I am saying all these, the CPM friends are shouting I don't object to that. I would have kept quiet if I saw that at least they are making drinking water available to the people. They are playing politics over drinking water supply also. Only CPM supporters are getting water but the general masses are not being given drinking water facilities. Instead of shouting the CPM friends should be ashamed of this. They should be condemned. Therefore, I request to you that in all those villages where there are no tubewells even after 38 years of independence, tubewells should be provided immediately. The impression is being sought to be created that the West Bengal villages have been turned into a golden land by the left front. But nothing can be farther from the truth. In fact they have been turned into a hell of misery agony and centres of conspiracy. The people are being misled. Therefore, I demand that tubewells may be provided in every village. Madam, the refugee problem in West Bengal has assumed serious proportions. I want to speak about the economic rehabilitation of the refugees. Whatever funds have been provided by the Central Government, many refugee colonies have not got any of those funds. I will request you to hold an enquiry and to find out which

[Kumari Mamata Benerjee]

colonies have not been given any funds. that have been provided by the Central Government. An enquiry should be made why the refugee colonies have not been given the funds meant for them. Madam Chairman is not giving me more time and I also do not wish to take more time. If I narrate all the incidents one after another then I will require several days and nights and even then they may not be fully covered. The condition in West Bengal is very miserable both in the field of urban development as well as rural development. I will request you to take the initiative and do something in this respect. The State Government can only keep blaming other. But we want real work, and for that constructive work I hope you will take note of what I said today while speaking on the supplementary budget and take appropriate action to improve the situation. If you kindly accept my suggestions and take necessary action for saving the people of West Bengal, then we will be grateful to you.

*SHRI P. SELVENDRAN (Periakulam): Madam Chairman, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Second Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1985-86. I am grateful to you, madam, for having given me this good opportunity to participate in this debate.

Through these Supplementary Demands, the approval of this august House is being sought for plan expenditure of Rs. 713.12 crores and for non-plan expenditure of Rs. 1111 54 crores. I would like to lay emphasis on the need for curtailing non-plan expenditure so that we may be able to reduce the inflationary pressures. I would recall the news item that had appeared some time back about the Government of India's endeavours to curtail the non-plan expenditure by Rs. 800 crores during the current year. I should unreservedly say that this is a laudable effort. The Government of India has also

constituted a high level committee under the chairmanship of a Member of the Planning Commission to go into the question of non-plan expenditure and suggest ways and means to reduce it. But there is no control on the wastful expenditure by the private sector industrialists. The private sector industrialists are always on expenditure spree. In the name of expending the exports of their products, the Managing Directors of monopoly companies go abroad every month and spend lavishly the scarce foreign exchange resources of the country.

I would give an example or two about such wasteful expenditure. I have read in the newspapers that the son of Vice-Chairman of Modi Industries was arrested in the USA for drug-peddling and he was released from the jail on the payment of 50,000 U.S. dollars as bail money. I wonder how the Reserve Bank of India sanctioned such a large sum of 50,000 U.S. dollars for this purpose. Another international company is reported to be importing substantial quantities of ballbearings on false bill-of-ladings and marketing the same at a huge margin. Substantial profits in foreign exchange are repatriated to the head-office located in a foreign country. Madam, if you scan through the balance-sheets of international monopoly companies, you will find that the salary and perks of a salesman are higher than the salary and the amenities of a Secretary to the Government of India. Many Managing Directors get a salary of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 per month. One of my friends who is the Executive Vice-President in an international company is getting the annual salary of Rs. 1,80,000 besides the monthly rent of Rs. 4,000 for his flat in Bombay. With such bounties in their hands, naturally they resort to extravagant expenditure, causing inflationary spiral, I would not comment on the reduction of income tax rate on the personal income in 1985 86 Central Budget. But I would stress the need for constituting an Expenditure Commission immediately. The companies having the investment of more than Rs. 20 crores should submit their annual statement of expenditure to the Commission. The recommendations of the Expenditure Co-

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

mission in regard to such wasteful expenditure by these Companies must be implemented vigorously by the Government. Then alone the Government will be able to contain the ever-growing inflationary trends.

I would now refer in particular to Demand No. 38. Transfers to State Governments. The Central Budget for 1985-86 provided for Rs. 100 crores and grants for relief to States on account of natural calamities other than drought. In this Supplementary Demand an additional sum of Rs. 45 crores is being sought for this purpose. The hon. Members of this House must have come to know through newspapers about the unprecedented havoc caused recently in Tamil Nadu by the wrath of nature. The coastal towns of the State have been battered by the roaring tides of the sea. The swirling waters of floods have caused by ceaseless rains have wrought disaster beyond description of words. The down-pour has wrecked thousands of hearths and homes in thousands of villages which have been submerged in flood waters. It is no exaggeration to say that the unprecedented cloud-burst in Tamil Nadu has multiplied the misery of the masses, besides tears in their eyes and the fire of agony in their hearts. When the largest Madurantakam lake in Tamil Nadu burst open its bunds, the waters soared thirty-feet high, and took the heaviest toll of human lives, cattle, houses and whatever else came in its way. Due mainly to the munificent deeds of the greatest son of Tamil Nadu, our leader, Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, the 40,000 inhabitants of Madurantakam town were saved from the fury of the floods. The standing crops in Thanjavur district, which is known as the golden bowl of Tamil Nadu have been destroyed. There is water and water everywhere in the fertile fields of Tamil Nadu. The harvest in Tamil Nadu cannot be measured by the ordinary measures in use; the agricultural yield from the land in Tamil Nadu is so bountiful that it looks having everyday fresh crops. The crops are so strong that even bee-hives can be seen in the fields. The crops cannot be thrashed into paddy with the help of cattle; only elephants are to be used for this purpose. Tamil Nadu

which can boast about its agriculture in these words is reeling under the floods. The Government of Tamil Nadu under the benevolent leadership of our Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. has asked for Rs. 200 crores for undertaking flood relief work on war-footing. Our dynamic young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who is ever ready to alleviate the misery of the people, in whichever part they may live, should come forward to wipe out the tears of Tamil people by sanctioning this amount of Rs. 200 crores for relief work in Tamil Nadu. Madam, you might be knowing about the seven historical philanthropists of ancient Tamil Nadu. The people of Tamil Nadu are hoping that our Prime Minister would become the eight philanthropist of twentieth century by ensuring the sanction of Rs. 200 crores for flood relief work in Tamil Nadu.

I would refer to Demand No. 39 under which a token sum of Rs. 1000 has been sought for implementing the Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for poor families, the new social welfare scheme announced in the 1985-86 Budget. This scheme must be introduced throughout India at the earliest. The agricultural labour should be covered by this scheme.

Under Demand No. 58, a sum of Rs. 25 crores is being sought to augment the provision for payment of subsidy to new industrial units set up in selected backward areas. While I welcome this, I wish to point that there is no provision for the rehabilitation of small scale units in the country. In Tamil Nadu there are hundreds of sick small scale units. For want of funds they have become sick. I request the hon. Minister of State of Finance that he should provide the funds for the revival of these sick units in Tamil Nadu.

Before I conclude, I would like to convey to the House the gratitude of the thousands of workers of Anglo-French Textiles Mills in Pondicherry, for the nationalisation of which a sum of Rs. 12 crores is being given to the Pondicherry Administration. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Madam Chairman, I would like to confine myself to a few points of policy. I am glad many of the expectations of our Finance Minister have come to be fulfilled and although the rate of taxation has been reduced, the revenues therefrom have increased, as was expected by several economists. But I would like, at the same time, my hon. friend, the Finance Minister as well as the House to be assured, not to be frightened of the so called or about rise in prices or various commodities. Rise in prices of commodities is natural in a country like ours where there is deficit economy. Deficit economy is also natural in a developing country. It is all right for prosperous countries to fight against deficit economy because their economy itself is ever-flourishing and therefore their taxation system can yield surpluses. But in a developing economy like ours, the State Governments are badly in need of more and more money. Natural calamities take place. They demand so much of assistance from the Centre. The Centre is not able to give even 1/10th of what they demand. There is a discontent over that. Similarly, the Central Government complians that the State Governments go on making demands on the Reserve Bank of India and on the banking system also for more and more money. Therefore, they put their foot down on the overdraft. How are we to get out of it? One of the ways by which we can get out of it, is the deficit economy. The State Government is not able to go to deficit economy to any extent. But the Centre can do that. But there is a limit also for that deficit economy. That is where I wish to congratulate our Government on trying to limit this deficit economy as as much as possible. One of the ways by which it can be done is by introducing economy in administration.

For a long time, we had been asking for a commission on expenditure. I am glad that now the Government has appointed such a committee. What is more interesting is, during this year, they have achieved such a huge economy to the tune of hundreds of crores of rupees with the result, they have been able to finance a number

of developmental schemes, with the money that has been saved. But, of course, it has its own troubles also. For instance, take the Postal Department and various other Departments also. As a result of economy that has been introduced, a number of people have become unemployed and they become discontented and there is pressure on all of us. But we cannot escape from these pains and from these troubles. We have got to achieve administrative economy and I am glad that the Government has now begun to take definite steps in this direction,

A section of the Press has been very loud in regard to rise in prices. One month after the Budget was introduced, they raised much noise and they continued to do so. In what direction are these prices going up? As you yourself know, several Members from different sections of the House here were complaining the other day that the agricultural prices were crushing down. Now, the agriculturists are the majority masses of our country. If those prices go down, the Press keeps mum over it. When the agriculturists are not able to get even minimum prices, the Press keeps mum. But the moment the oil prices go up here and there, as cooking oil, vegetables, fruits or whatever it is from here and there, the rich people in the cities, the educated people in the towns and the Press also are very keen about it. They make so much noise. What about the agriculturists then? Would price not go up in a deficit economy, in a developing country like ours? The prices are bound to go up. The only thing is, the Government has got to see that the prices do not go up too fast and too much as in that case, the poor people would suffer. But the rich people anyhow have got to pay higher prices for the agricultural produce. Why should we ask the rich people to pay?

17.00 hrs.

There is a complaint all the time in the country that everywhere the rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer. The poor have been growing poorer and poorer but the process of rich people becoming richer is escalating in geometrical

proportion. Under these circumstances, what is it we can do? We can tax them. When we tax them, they evade it. Therefore, the income-tax is being reduced and, all these other taxes, direct taxes, are being reduced. Indirect tax can be levied. Then there is so much of evasion also. Then what is the other way by which you can reach them? You can reach them by what is known as inflation, controlled inflation the value of and, as a result of that controlled inflation, their accumulations, up to the tune of hundreds and thousands of crores of rupees over the whole of India, can be brought down in an invisible manner. Through this process, of invisible transference of wealth from the rich to the rest of the population can be achieved and is being achieved through the rise in prices, through what is known as, inflation. Inflation also has got two sides. One is as a result of the rise in prices. The other is through the black-marketing. How are you to avoid this black-marketing? The present Government is seized of the matter. I need not go into it. I wish them all success in preventing as much of it as possible. I don't think they can prevent it completely.

I wish to put in a plea once again for the raising of agricultural prices. To what extent? At least to the extent of minimum level of prices which would cover their expenses, what you call agricultural costs and then also, the risks and, in addition to that, a certain element of not profit, a certain element of financial return which would meet their minimum expenses. This is not being done, and in this direction Government has got to pay its special attention hereafter.

17.03 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*

Then I will come to the question of savings in the administration. That is a very good feature and it is an achievement. I wish to congratulate the Government. I want them to continue that process.

A section of the press has been demanding direct taxes and other tax burdens to be imposed upon agriculturists.

I would like to plead that the press and the public also, that the agriculturists are no exception to the rest of the people. Along with all other people, they are paying every other excise duty. And then they are paying their share also in regard to import duties and, therefore, I do not see why they should be specially taxed and it should be remembered that they are paying water tax for irrigation, drainage tax and land revenue also. In addition to this, if they are to be taxed any more, then it would be an injustice.

Then there is a wrong impression that there are land-lords among the peasants. Today let us remember that there is ceiling law. It is imposed. It is being enforced. Only a few people escaped. But the rest of them are obliged to work below ceiling, with their holdings. How much would they gain from it? Any bank employee's servant is being paid so much more than any peasant who has the maximum amount of ceiling land in his possession, except in the case of a few plantations. Are we to grudge their social status? They enjoy their status not because of high income or anything like it but they are economically free. They are self-employed people. They are not wage earners. They are nobody's servants. They need not have to ask for partnership in the management of their own small farm. It is because of that they are self-respecting. Indeed, in fact, today in the villages their standard of living is not the richest. But they are not inheritors of the earlier zamindars or anything like it. The standard of living of the rest of the peasant is much lower than Class IV employees. The only advantage they enjoy in the villages is that they are having the freedom from having to pay heavy house rents. There is free housing. Here in towns people pay high house rent. That is the only advantage that they are enjoying. The other advantage is that they do not drink as much as these people do, either coffee or alcohol or any of these cool drinkers. In that way they are able to maintain their health although they are obliged to maintain a lower standard of living and carry on their hobbies as free people.

Now I would like to plead for one

(Prof. N.G. Ranga)

thing. I have been doing it for a number of years. It is not enough that the Central Government should be giving some grants to the States in order to help them to overcome the natural disasters and their consequences. It is high time that we came to have a nationally based permanent fund; it should be a revolving fund. In one year we would have to spend more and in another year we would have to spend less; nevertheless, every year we must be putting a particular percentage of our total tax revenues into the natural disaster revolving insurance fund and it ought to be strengthened by a world fund also. But that may create all sorts of international political complications. Although I have been suggesting it, I am not prepared to press for it just now.

But I want a nationally based revolving fund against natural disasters. My hon. friend belonging to the DMK or the ADMK made a very good suggestion. It is already there in our budget proposals, that is, the personal accident insurance fund. It is an excellent scheme that the Government of India has initiated. I want it to be strengthened by as many times as it would be possible so that our people, especially the agricultural workers and also the industrial workers, more particularly those who are not employed in any concern but who become victims of various accidents in towns and villages, can be saved from their sufferings by suitable payment from this personal accident insurance fund.

Then I would like to add one word in regard to fair price shops. It is true that they are not working satisfactorily. But they are doing some good work. Their number must be increased and their effort should be reinforced by the organisation of an equal number of cooperative societies in villages as well as towns. It is not enough that Government simply wait for people to form themselves into cooperatives. Government also should take a hand and encourage people to form themselves into cooperative societies to which even subsidised commodities, food commodities, oils, cloth and various other things can be supplied. There must be

mobile shops also. Till now they have not organized them; they do not have the necessary security attachment and so on. Unless we do that, we cannot insure our masses against the ravages of inflation and rising prices. Therefore, if we can look after these poor people that way, then we need not be very unhappy if there were to be a deficit budget, inflation and rise in prices. We would certainly try our best to keep them under control. I am glad the present Government is trying to do that, and I am also glad that the present Government's effort has resulted in achieving some success in this direction.

There are State enterprises. They have become white elephants. They are wasting so much of our national resources. They are not the only ones. Why is it that all these hundred of mills have become sick mills? It is because these capitalists also have become just as irresponsible as these managers of the State enterprises. Both these elements in our society have got to be tackled firmly by our Government who have got to devise ways and means in order to control them.

I would like to conclude my contribution today by adding a word of praise for the work that my Hon. friend, the Minister of State Mr. Poojari has been doing in the direction of helping the poor people to become self-employed as small entrepreneurs through bank credits. Many of these bank managers have not been cooperative. Quite a large number of their employees have not been very cooperative. But he has been doing his job so well by whipping them up and ensuring that our poor people who are not able to give guarantee to their credit, who are not able to offer any security are advanced credit, credit at very low rates of interest. Yet, quite a large number of them are unable to repay. So, the banks go on clamouring that hundreds of crores of rupees are being lost in this way. But this is one of the ways by which you are transferring the wealth from the very rich.

Bank employees are the best paid. Banks charge the largest possible interest, get the highest possible rate of interest, make the largest possible profits. To

whom all that money gets? It used to go only into the pockets of very rich people and their shareholders. Thanks to Indira-ji's practical statesmanship, they have become nationalised and therefore that money is there. From out of that a portion of it, upto 50%, I am prepared to risk it. And that is what Mr. Poojari has been trying to persuade the bank administration to agree to and ensure that hundreds of thousands of our poor people, very poor people are helped to become self-employed, vegetable sellers, small shopkeepers, tailors, dairy workers, among our farmers themselves, agricultural workers, fruit sellers, all those people, are being offered the bank credit.

If only the other Ministers here and as well as in the States were to exert themselves as efficiently, as enthusiastically and as passionately taking risk of becoming unpopular as my Hon. friend has been doing, I am sure, Sir that many of the complaints that are being made over the mis-use of the Government funds through all these progressive schemes could be avoided.

Now, I close my speech on one point of appeal to all our public workers including our Members of Parliament. We have got to set an example to the rest of the population especially all those millions of people who are engaged in what is known as "trade" by ourselves being as honest as we possibly can, and then expecting those people also to be honest, to be economical and to place service before self.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome and support the supplementary demands presented in the House by the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, respected Shri Ranga, who spoke before me, has said that the present trend is of deficit economy and this trend exists both in the centre and the States. It is the first and foremost duty of the Finance Minister to maintain the balance of Budget keeping in view revenue receipts and expenditure. While presenting the Budget for the year 1985-86 the hon.

Finance Minister had said that in order to have a balanced Budget and to meet our requirements we could not resort to foreign borrowings and we could not give more encouragement to our internal borrowing potential also. 70 per cent of non-Plan Budget is accounted for by Defence, payment of interest and fertilisers and food subsidy. The Central Government spends a very large portion of non-Plan expenditure, i.e., 70 per cent on 3 items only and remaining 30 per cent is spent on providing amenities, essential services and grants to States. Keeping in view the above position, we will have to see to what extent our Finance Minister has succeeded in increasing the sources of revenue receipts.

Our prime need is to increase the balance between exports and imports. We should reduce the imports and increase the exports. It generates the source of income in a very consistent and regulated manner. It is a source of income for the Central Budget and it always proves helpful. Besides, we should confine to essential imports and minimise unnecessary imports by which only the individuals get the benefit.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister that he has fulfilled the assurance given by the Central Government in the Budget by increasing the salary ceiling from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,600 per month for the purpose of payment of bouns to the Central Government employees. He has made an announcement in the House to this effect. I thank you and welcome this facility given to the employees.

I also thank you for reviewing the policy in respect of foodgrains and edible oils. You have made a review after a period of 6 months as the contract for import of rapeseed or palm oil or other edible oils is going to end. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh had stated here that special attention had been given to fix the price of mustard or rapeseed at Rs. 375 which was quite remunerative. Now this price has been raised to Rs. 385. I also hope that no further action will be taken to import palm oil and rapeseed oil. It will encourage the farmers here to increase their

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

production of edible oils.

Besides, you have also made an announcement about mixing of 10 per cent mustard oil with vegetable oil. This has also given a fresh incentive to farmers at the Rabi sowing season. It is a matter of great pleasure.

You have also increased the price of sugarcane from Rs. 14.50 per quintal to Rs. 16.50 per quintal for the 1985-86 season. It is a commendable step in the direction of increasing the production of sugar. You have announced to raise it to Rs. 1* per quintal for the year 1986-87. It will also be an incentive for the farmers.

In addition, I would like to submit that there is great competition in the international market in respect of our other goods. We can earn more and more foreign exchange by exporting agricultural commodities, vegetables, fruits, foodgrains, rice, sugar, coffee, tea and other products like cashew-nuts, etc. Unless you make separate arrangements for their exports, you will not make any earnings from them in a regular way. You export wheat and rice in a casual manner. During this year you have exported 5 million tonnes of wheat to USSR, 1 lakh tonnes of wheat to Rumania and 1 lakh tonnes of wheat to African countries. Unless you formulate a definite policy in this regard, no purpose is going to be solved.

You have got a buffer stock of 29 million tonnes of wheat. In this regard you are saying that it will be sold @ Rs. 1.50 per Kg. through fair price shops under the Food for Work Programme. It means that you want to reduce the buffer stock so that you can purchase wheat from farmers at remunerative price during the coming season. The question is that if you manage to export this wheat, you will be able to earn huge amount of foreign exchange. For this purpose you will have to formulate a long term policy. You should formulate this policy which has not so far been formulated.

We have been demanding in this House

that agriculture be declared an industry and what is surplus and not an essential item in the country should be exported. It is not necessary that people here eat apples or *malas*. If you can earn foreign exchange, then these things must be exported.

There has been adverse balance in the import-export trade to the tune of Rs. 2000 crores during the last 6 months *i.e.* imports exceeded exports by Rs. 2000 crores. It is trade imbalance in itself. It is a major factor which requires to be taken into consideration. Video cassettes and other luxury items are being imported. You will have to exercise control over it. You have liberalised your import policy. Your only purpose was to allow import of necessary items like machines which are not available in India. But items, which are available in the country, are imported instead of making their use economically. As businessmen take undue advantage, you should look into this matter again.

You had given an assurance at the time of discussion on the Budget that you would not import those items which are not very essential. Have you identified the items which would be imported and which would not be imported? Imports increased when a large number of items were included in O.G.L. and businessmen misused this increase in imports. This aspect should be looked into. Import Policy will have to be looked into seriously as huge amount of gold goes out of the country due to imports. You had assured in the Budget that realisation of revenue would be stepped up. I thank you for it because it has been more than what was estimated in the 1985-86 Budget. The percentage of realisation is 22 to 27%. This would augment your receipts through revenue in the Budget. That is a good step. It has also been possible due to the liberal policy regarding direct taxes.

The steps you have taken under the de-licensing policy have resulted in 700 projects having been set up within these 6 months. It has helped in the investment of Rs. 2,000 crores. Similarly, you have given approval to 918 projects requiring licenses during the last 7 months. The

number of industries to be set up with foreign collaboration, including the multinationals, is 440 and 13 MRTP companies have been set up through which it has been possible to invest Rs. 6,000 crores. It is a good step. But the industrial growth rate which was estimated as 8 per cent and which remained 6 per cent during the Sixth Five Year Plan, is below the plan target. Similarly, during the last 15 years our average industrial growth rate which should have been 6 per cent has been 4.5 per cent. We are keeping this thing in mind that during the last 7 months, i.e., from 1st April to date, industrial growth rate has been less than 8 per cent. In spite of giving so many licences we have not been able to augment our industrial production. With the prevailing situation it will not be possible to reach the target of 6% income generations. The ratio between the two is 8:6. When you have not been able to achieve 8 per cent target in production then the question of income generation reaching 6 per cent does not arise. In this way we have not been able to reach the target of national income fixed for the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. I would, therefore, request that we should find ways and means to industrial production and we should also see in what way we can increase our exports in future.

I would also request that the administrative expenditure should also be reduced. Unless this administrative expenditure is reduced we will not be able to ward off deficit Budget which exists in almost all the States due to non-plan expenditure.

Finally, I would like to submit that I come from Rajasthan and for the last three years continuously there has been famine in that State. The margin money mentioned in the Report of the Eighth Finance Commission will not be sufficient to face the natural calamities. For a State where all the 27 districts have been facing the problems of drought, potable water, fodder keeping the livestock alive, first you give margin money and then 5 per cent more funds to meet the problem. It is doubtful how a State with a deficit Budget will succeed in facing the famine situation. Therefore, more and more money should be

provided liberally to face the natural calamities. Rajasthan Government has demanded Rs. 500 crores for this purpose and have submitted projects like 'Food for Work' in this respect. You should give approval to such projects which are of permanent nature and of public utility. I would also request that you should make provision in the Budget for those States where famine is a recurring feature so that people there are able to face it. Rajasthan being a border State, situated on the border of Pakistan, people start migrating to other places when a situation like this arises. From strategic view also you should ensure that the population from the border areas does not migrate. For this you should provide them maximum facilities of drinking water, fodder for the cattle and foodgrains for the people at the earliest so that the population there does not shift and the people and the Government of Rajasthan are able to face the famine. With these words I support the demands.

[English]

SHRI M. S. GILL (Ludhiana) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to express my views on this occasion. I am here to oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants, brought forward before this House by the hon. Finance Minister, particularly the Demands for the Ministry of Agriculture, for the Ministry of Home Affairs and for the Ministry of External Affairs. I am doing so on behalf of the Shiromani Akali Dal (Parliamentary Group) for varieties of reasons, the major reason being that these Ministries persistently and consistently, time and again, have gone back from the promises made on the floor of this House and assurances given outside to the public and commitments made during the parleys. I must bring to the notice of this august House the wrongs being done by a certain machinery, the bureaucratic machinery in the Home Ministry against the interests of Punjab who have transgressed the limits of the Punjab accord and have added a new dimension to the terms of reference of the Mathew Commission. It was very well known that the Punjab in particular, and the nation as a whole, had undergone a period

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of trauma, had undergone pains for a period of 3—4 years, and it was after that that this accord was arrived at. This is a sacred document for the reason that it was adopted in this House and was arrived at between the President of the Shrimoni Akali Dal, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal and the worthy Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It will not be wrong to say that this accord was signed by Sant Harchand Singh Longowal virtually by his blood and this accord was signed with the hope that it will usher a new era and that it will apply balm on the wounds of Punjabis, and a new step was taken towards the integrity, solidarity and peace of the country.

Hon. Members must have read that a new clause has been added in the terms of reference of the Mathew Commission and that clause is 'other factors' which are left to the discretion of the Commission. Other factors can go a long way, a long distance. The principle which was kept in view in this accord was enshrined in clause 7.2 of the accord. According to this principle, Chandigarh was to go to Punjab and in lieu of Chandigarh, certain Hindi speaking areas were to go to the neighbouring State of Haryana and the principle of contiguity and linguistic affinity, with a village as a unit, was to be the basis of such determination. These were the three major points for determining such an area. But at the time when the terms of reference for the Mathew Commission were framed, a new dimension was added. Kindly permit me to re-read the terms of reference which were given by the Home Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Instead of quoting, please tell the facts,

SHRI M.S. GILL : Sir, a new clause was added beyond the limits of this accord and the words are :

"The Commission may also take into consideration such other factors as it may deem relevant or appropriate".

Other factors were not there in the

accord, nor it was decided by the parties to the accord that the Commission would be given such wide discretionary powers as to take any other factors into consideration as it thinks desirable and in any manner it thinks proper. This was not there in the terms of the accord.

We had gone to the negotiation table with our bleeding wounds on every inch of our body and we had sat with those who still had the bloodstains on their clothes and had daggers at their backs. We had gone to the negotiation table with those gentlemen, who had called us traitors, forgetting what we had contributed to the freedom of this country, not in the recent past, but hundreds of years ago. We had contributed to the protection of this country and had stood like a rock against the invaders and we sacrificed our lives in thousands and lakhs. They forget that we had taken part and had been in the forefront in our struggle for freedom. Our freedom fighters like Kartar Singh Sarabha, Shahid Bhagat Singh, Udham Singh and such other thousands of persons laid their lives. They were chained, jailed and were made to suffer by the British imperialists, because they had taken part to get this country freed. Forgetting all this, we were called traitors. We sat with those people who called us separatists forgetting that every inch of this country belongs to us and every inch of our bodies belongs to this country. And with a view that there should be peace in this country and that the integrity and unity of our country should be preserved, we tolerated all these things. As a result of that, this sacred document came into existence, which is called 'The Punjab Accord'. But now, this Mathew Commission is taking into consideration this very new factor, because he has been given permission that he is free to do so. The matter was brought to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister. He made a public statement on 12 October probably, that it was drafting mistake. In this connection I may read a couple of lines from the 'Punjab Tribune' :

"Mr. Rajiv Gandhi today described as unfortunate, the 'drafting error' in the terms of reference

of the Mathew Commission set up to go into the territorial claims of Punjab and Haryana.

Addressing a luncheon meeting at the Press Club, the Prime Minister said that his Government had no intention to make any changes in the terms agreed to in the Punjab Accord as alleged by Akali circles.

He, however, gave the assurance that no Congress (I) Government would take advantage of the 'objectionable clause' in the Commission's terms of reference.

The Akalis had objected to the expression "other factors" in determining the territorial claims in addition to language, contiguity and village as a unit.

Mr. Gandhi said his Government would review the cases pending against extremists...etc."

In view of the above public statement of the Prime Minister, a request was made to the Home Ministry to amend the terms of reference of the Mathew Commission and delete and omit this 'other factor' clause. But no action has been taken in spite of repeated requests by Shiromani Akali Dal, Punjab, all the people in Punjab and the Punjab Govt. It is really a tragic thing that things are being manoeuvred in such a manner that Punjab is again being pushed into a situation from where it has come out after a period of four years of turmoil. This is a question of sentiment. It does not matter, if a village goes either to this side or that side, so long as we are part of this country. But it is a question of justice, it is a question of fair play and it is a question of integrity, it is a question of the sanctity of the Accord which has been arrived at between the two parties on a very solemn occasion. I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that the Home Ministry is sleeping over this request, which is very genuine and just. Therefore, with this view, I am opposing the demands put forward by the

hon. Finance Minister in favour of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

It is not that simple. Secondly, regarding the demands for Ministry of Agriculture also, I would like to say that the Ministry has also miserably failed us during this crop. You must have heard about this from the papers as also from the people. And you have already heard my hon. friend who spoke on the floor of this House. Nobody is purchasing the paddy. The FCI has miserably failed. The farmers are put to a great loss. I do not know the instructions given to the FCI in this regard, but for several days, almost for fifteen days, they did not go to the markets to purchase the produce. The reasons must be best known to the Ministry of Agriculture. But one thing is very clear. The farmer has been put to a great loss and an irreparable injury is done. He is discouraged to take steps in future for increased output in the fields. I am also to bring to the notice of this august House that the External Affairs Ministry is not doing its job properly. In this House today, I have heard certain remarks against the Sikh community. I have heard it from the hon. Members and also from certain responsible persons, whenever there is a question of terrorism, either in this country or outside, why a particular word 'Sikh' is attached invariably? Why can't we say a Canadian has done this thing? Why should you tell the people and the world that a Sikh Canadian has done it? When a man can ask for another citizenship, he becomes a citizen of another country, say for example, Canada, United States or U.K. He is no more an Indian citizen. Therefore to call him a Sikh Canadian is unjust, I should say to rake up the same old feelings under which we have suffered for a very long time. They may be Sikhs, they may be Hindus, they may be anything but because they act against the interest of this country, we do not consider them as an Indian, we do not consider him as a Hindu or a Sikh in the first instance. Therefore, through your good offices, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would request all the hon. Members of this House and particularly those on the treasury benches to drop

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this word in future. Wherever you use this word 'Sikh' terrorists, it is really against the interest of Punjab, it is really against the interests of Sikhs, who are part and parcel of India, who take this country as their own as much as anybody else, as much as Prof. Madhu Dandavate or as much as the persons sitting on the other side of the benches.

Therefore, with these words, I would thank you very much for, you have given me this opportunity to express my views on this occasion.

[Translation]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful that I have been given an opportunity to speak.

AN HON. MEMBER: Do not confine your speech to Mirzapur.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA: No, Sir, I will speak on general issues.

Sir, I support the supplementary demands. There is no scope for lengthy speeches on this subject but taking advantage of the opportunity I would like to submit certain important things.

First of all I would congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Minister of State for Finance for taking initiative to destroy the economy of black money.

Sir, this parallel economy of black money can derail the economy of any country. Black money has been generated in the country to the tune of billions of rupees. It is really a commendable job to keep under control the economy of a country where black money worth billions of rupees—estimated at Rs. 35 thousand crores—is operating and for this our Prime Minister and the Finance Minister deserve kudos. To check inflation and price rise in a country where parallel economy of black money is operating on such a large scale, is really commendable. Price rise and inflation are very agonising

for the common man. The attempt by the Finance Minister to curb black money, in pursuance of the policies of the Prime Minister, have been successful and are benefiting the country and the economy. This has also been helpful in curbing the price rise and inflation. I want to congratulate the Government for this. That is why our Finance Minister has taken certain steps for the poor for which he deserves congratulations.

My second submission is that about the price rise, our veteran Member, Prof. Ranga has said the inflation, deficit economy are natural phenomena in any developing country. It is true that deficit Budget and deficit economy, price rise, inflation etc are natural in a developing country but Sir, in a socialistic democratic country like ours, we will have to take care that the common man gets the articles of his daily need. If we fail to achieve this, we cannot claim to be a welfare State. These articles of basic needs like foodgrains, the coarse cloth, kerosene oil, edible oils, salt, vegetable oils should be made available at fair price. Their prices will have to be kept under control. Otherwise people with low purchasing power will not be able to purchase foodgrains, salt, spices and cloth. The prices of the articles of basic need will have to be made available at lower prices, whether ours is a deficit economy or developing country. Even if we have to provide grants, these things will have to be made available to the poor at fair price. Therefore, it is very necessary to see that the prices of these articles do not soar. We agree that there is paucity of funds. For this you will have to increase the revenue. If we are to make progress and the deficit of the Budget of the country is to be reduced, we will have to earn more revenue. There are many ways to increase the revenue. You can augment revenue by increasing the prices of luxury goods like fine cloth, refrigerators, T.V., car etc. which are not used by the common man but so far as articles of daily use by the poor are concerned, their prices will have to be kept under control. The Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Finance Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and the Minister of State for Finance

Shri Poojary—all of men are making efforts to check the prices and we are thankful to them for that (*Interruptions*)

Another thing has been said by hon. Sardarji who spoke before me. I do not want to go into all he said but in the end he spoke about the farmers. The fact is that the farmer is the backbone of the economy of the country. We have raised the prestige of the country by increasing the agricultural production. During a speech somewhere, the Prime Minister mentioned an incident. When he had gone to attend the UN Assembly Session he asked an African leader as to why he did not oppose a particular issue. The African leader replied that the ambassador of such and such country had warned him that if he opposed the issue, the foodgrain supply to his country would be stopped the very next day and therefore, he could not pick up the courage to oppose. Thus even if people want to speak the truth on the world forum, they cannot because if they speak out the truth, crores of their people will have to remain without foodgrains. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I was saying something about the farmers. In 1966-67 when the country was affected by drought, we depended on America for supply of 'red milo'. The credit goes to the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi that within 10 to 15 years, she helped the country to grow foodgrains like wheat, rice etc. in abundance. Now we do not depend on other countries and are self-reliant in the matter of foodgrains. For this, credit goes to the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi, agricultural experts and the agricultural policies and above all the farmers who have, with their hard work, made the country self sufficient in the matter of foodgrains. We are self-sufficient, that is why our Prime Minister in any country of the world can say that we are not dependent on anyone because the farmers have made us strong and self-reliant. The farmers should, therefore, get remunerative price for their produce. We had a bumper wheat crop but it was sold very cheap. Lakhs of tonnes of wheat are still lying with the farmers. The small farmers are not in a position to retain it with them and they are selling it at very low price. The wheat crop has been very

good in Bundelkhand, Eastern U.P. and other parts of the country. There has been a bumper crop even in those areas where earlier there used to be no crop. The Agriculture Prices Commission has fixed the price for paddy at Rs. 142 per quintal but it is being sold at between Rs. 80 to 100 in Mirzapur, Banaras, Bundelkhand and Eastern U.P. and at Rs. 110 in the places near cities. The good quality paddy is not being sold at more than Rs. 110. You can see the difference between Rs. 142 and Rs. 110. The farmers are not getting reasonable prices. The Finance Minister is broadly responsible for the economic policies as also the Prime Minister. Therefore, attention should be paid to ensure remunerative price to the farmer for his produce. In every block two or three purchase centres should be opened. The farmer is being fleeced and exploited. The food stock of the farmers is being sold at throw away prices. The farmers will get discouraged and will not cultivate paddy and wheat. The poverty of the villages in Eastern U.P., hill areas and Bundelkhand cannot be removed without industrialisation. Therefore, these areas should be industrialised on large scale and the standard of the people should be raised above the poverty line. With these words I thank you and the Finance Minister and conclude my speech.

* **SHRI A. C. DAS (Jajpur)** : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words on the supplementary demands for the year 1985-86 which has been presented in this House by the hon. Finance Minister.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Das, I am giving you ten minutes time.

SHRI A. C. DAS : I can finish my speech within ten minutes.

Perhaps I will speak tomorrow. There are only nine minutes left.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, you have to conclude your speech today.

* The Speech was Originally delivered in Oriya.

[Translation]

SHRI A.C. DAS ; Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the supplementary demands. The time at my disposal is very short. Therefore, I would only like to make a few general observation. At the same time I will give some suggestions to the Government which will be of great use for the country, for Orissa and its poor people.

At the outset I would like to speak a few words about Paradip Port. Sir, once upon a time Paradip was a major port in India. But it is unfortunate that the condition of this Port has very much deteriorated today. The entire port is silting up at a very fast pace. But the Government of India has not been paying proper attention to deepening the port. Sir, the present Chairman of Paradip Port has been working there since long. We have received a number of complaints against him. All sections of people are very much against the way of his functioning. Despite all this he has not been transferred. The Government perhaps could not get any other suitable person to work as the Chairman of Paradip Port Trust. If you want to develop the Port, you will have to change the Chairman first. If immediate measures are not taken for the development of the Port it will soon become a dead port.

Therefore, I suggest the Government to prepare a Master plan for the development of Paradip Port. The funds allocated for Paradip Port in the supplementary demands are very inadequate to meet the necessary developmental needs. Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to sanction additional amount for Paradip Port. The growth of the economy of the State of Orissa depends to a large extent on Paradip Port. The fate of the people of Orissa is linked with this port. Therefore all possible measures should be taken for the development of the port.

Sir, Government of India had a proposal for the construction of a rail line between Jakhapura and Banspani. This proposal was included in the 5th and 6th plan also. But it is regrettable that only the first phase of the proposed rail

link between Jakhapura and Daitari has been completed and opened for traffic in 1979. But no step has been taken to construct the second and third phases. This is not merely a demand of my constituency, but it is one of the major demands of the state. Keonjhar district and Daitari-Tomka sections in Cuttack districts abound in mineral resources. If this line is completed, iron ore, manganese and other minerals can be transported to Paradip Port by rail. This will save a lot of time and transport cost of the M.M. T.C. Therefore there is a greater need to complete the construction of Jakhapura-Banspani rail line during the seventh five year plan. I demand that necessary steps be taken in this regard without any further delay.

Sir, Talcher-Sambalpur rail link with a length of 170 kms. will connect the mineral and industrial complex of Talcher with the mineral complex at Sundergarh and Sambalpur districts and will also link the coastal districts more effectively by reducing the distance considerably. The emotional integration of Orissa and economic development of the State suffered greatly due to lack of direct communication between the Eastern and Western Orissa. Therefore, this missing link should be constructed expeditiously.

Now, I would like to speak about inflation. Why is there inflation? One of the major reasons of inflation is subsidy. A number of centrally sponsored schemes like NREP, IRDP, RLEGP etc. are under implementation in the country. The Govt. of India have been giving subsidy from 15% to 75% under those schemes. This is a huge loss to exchequer. In my opinion instead of subsidy interest free loan system should be introduced. This system should be introduced for some specific years say for 5 years. If it is done, atleast the Government can get back the capital. The beneficiary will also be able to repay the loan within the specified period. That will not have any adverse effect on our economy and therefore there will not be inflation due to that. This system will help the increase in production also. Therefore, I request the Government to introduce interest free loan system instead of subsidy.

Sir, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was introduced by our late lamented Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. Removing poverty by implementing RLESP scheme was the dream of Smt. Gandhi. But it is regrettable that the RLESP scheme is not being implemented properly in many States. We are not able to provide jobs to all the intended beneficiaries for all the 365 days of the year. Under RLEGP we are not even able to pay Rs. 8/- a day as wages to the beneficiaries. This thing was also observed by Smt. Indira Gandhi. Then she had issued directives to the State Governments to provide work under RLESP at least for 100 days in a year. There is not a single project in Orissa where the beneficiaries are getting work for 100 days. In fact, the beneficiaries under RLEGP are not getting work for 100 days in any State. But the officers incharge of implementing such programme have been showing it in files. Sometimes they take the thumb impression of the illiterate beneficiary and show it in paper that they have been providing jobs for 100 days. Sir, this practice should be stopped; It is very unfortunate that income tax is deducted from the beneficiaries under RLEGP. Previously it was deducted from NREP beneficiaries. I raised this issue in the House. Then it was taken up in the Assurance Committee. After the Assurance Committee intervened in the matter the deductions of income tax from the income of NREP beneficiaries was stopped. It took the authorities about 1½ years to stop charging income tax from NREP beneficiaries. I request the hon. Finance Minister to issue fresh directives to the concerned authority to stop deducting income tax from the RLEGP beneficiaries. This 2% or 3% of income tax deducting from the RLEGP beneficiaries in Orissa should be stopped forthwith.

Sir, the rice or paddy or any other grain given to the beneficiaries as wages is not given properly in many States. This irregularity is found mostly in Orissa and some other backward States. The State Government are not giving any importance to the Member of Parliament. They are not attending to the complaints of MPs. They have been concealing the irregularities taking place in implementing

RLEGP and other poverty alleviation programmes. They are giving incorrect picture of the implementation of such programmes to the Centre. There are many backward States like Orissa where poverty alleviation schemes should be implemented effectively. Otherwise the target set to uplift the poor people living below the poverty line cannot be achieved. Therefore, I request the Government to monitor the implementation of poverty alleviation programmes from time to time and see that these programmes are implemented perfectly. Sir, I would like to speak a few words about the need to set up a steel plant at Daitari in Orissa. There was a proposal to set up a steel plant at Daitari in the 6th plan. The State Government have supplied the land. All sort of infrastructural facilities are available at Daitari for the establishment of steel plant. A sum of Rs. 7 crores have already been spent on the preliminary works. But the construction works of the steel plant has not been started so far. We are still in the dark as to whether the steel plant will at all be set up at Daitari. I hope hon. Finance Minister will realise the importance of the establishment of second steel plant in Orissa and advise the Ministry of Steel & Mines to expedite the implementation of the above proposal.

Sir, a group of entrepreneurs are ready to set up a mini steel plant if the Government provide them 10 crores of rupees. I think the Central Government should examine the proposal and if it is feasible necessary assistance should be extended to them so that a mini steel plant is set up at Daitari.

Now, I would like to say a word about NALCO project. Sir, Asia's biggest Aluminium project is going to be set up at Damanjori in Koraput, a backward district in Orissa. National Aluminium Company has undertaken the programme to set up the project. Many people most of whom are tribals have been displaced due to the establishment of NALCO project at that place. They have not been given fair compensation. I suggest that the Government provide job in NALCO to at least one member of each family whose land has been acquired. Suitable compensation should be provided to the

people whose land has been acquired. Priority should be given to providing job to the local people in NALCO project. The construction of the project should be completed within the target date.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to lay emphasis on decentralisation of power. Earlier Panchayat Raj and Zila Parishad was introduced all over the country. But such system is not there now in many States. Zila Parishad was playing a vital role in providing effective district administration. Therefore, I feel that Zila Parishad system

should be introduced in the States where it is not in existence at present. I request the Government to take necessary step in this regard.

I thank you for having given me the opportunity to take part in the discussion. I support the demand and conclude my speech.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 3, 1985/ Arahayana 12, 1907 (Saka)