

[Sh. Mullapally Ramachandran]

oil. Coconut oil has become expensive for the common man. They, therefore look to the Government to allocate sufficient quantity of rice, edible oil and sugar.

I, therefore, earnestly request the Government to increase the allocation of rice, oil and sugar to the State of Kerala. This request may kindly be taken into account on priority so that increased allocation reaches the people before the Onam season which is of great importance in Kerala.

12.18 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS - (GENERAL) 1989-90

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House

will now take up Item No. 8 discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1989-90.

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, 1990 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demand Nos. 4, 8, 21, 22, 25, 27, 48, 49, 51, 52, 57, 61, 67, 72, 74, 76, 80, 84, and 90."

STATEMENT

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1989-90 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
Ministry of Agriculture			
4.	Department of Rural Development	500,00,00,000	..
Ministry of Commerce			
8.	Department of Commerce	..	60,00,000
Ministry of Energy			
21.	Department of Power	5,00,00,000	..
22.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Energy Sources	1,00,000	..
Ministry of Finance			
25.	Department of Economic Affairs	..	30,00,00,000
27.	Payments to financial Institutions	..	152, 55, 00,000

No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
	<i>Ministry of Human Resource Development</i>		
48.	Department of Education	7,41,00,000	50,00,000
49.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	1,00,000	::
51.	Department of Women and Child Development	2,00,00,000	::
	<i>Ministry of Industry</i>		
52.	Department of Industrial Development	30,00,00,000	::
	<i>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</i>		
57.	Broadcasting Services		1,42,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</i>		
61.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1,00,000	::

No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
	<i>Ministry of Science and Technology</i>		
67.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	..	35,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Surface Transport</i>		
72.	Roads	1,00,000	
	<i>Ministry of Textiles</i>		
74.	Ministry of Textiles	.	60,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Urban Development</i>		
76.	Public Works	..	1,00,000
	<i>Department of Atomic Energy</i>		
80.	Atomic Energy	..	1,00,000

No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
	Department of Space		
84.	Department of Space		25,01,00,000
	Ministry of Home Affairs (Union Territories Without Legislature)		
90.	Delhi	1,00,000	
Total		544,46,00,000	211,05,00,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, do you want to say anything or can we initiate the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): No. as per the rules, we will have to have a discussion first.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay. Shri Tombi Singh.

SHRIN. TOMBISINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). These demands cover roughly 15 Ministries and about 24 demands. I would not like to cover all the Ministries. I would like to confine myself, while supporting these demands, to certain Ministries' demands.

Coming to the first Ministry—Department of Rural Development under the Ministry of Agriculture—a provision has been made in this demand for a sanction of Rs. 500 crores for the new economic programme—Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. This will replace the two already existing programmes, namely the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

Sir, the introduction of this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is so fundamental; maybe this is a small beginning. In view of the size of the country, and also of the problem, the unemployment problem, particularly in the rural and backward areas, is an enormous one. But a beginning is very well made. I would like to keep this in view, because this problem is being discussed today. Perhaps when Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is discussed as a separate item, we will be able to speak more elaborately, covering all the aspects of it.

The only point I would like to make in this connection is that unemployment in the rural, and particularly backward, areas like

the North East should also be taken care of, particularly educated unemployment. Unemployment among the rural youth is also one point, but the problem facing the small States is there apparently due to high rate of education. In Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Meghalaya, you will find that the problem of educated unemployment is increasing day by day. When we talk of the employment programmes, we should also pay special attention to the maximum employment of the educated unemployed, because this is necessary in order to solve the problem of insurgency, in order to solve the problem of so many anti-social activities. Thereby the young people standing on the verge of criminal and other anti-social activities can be prevented from going the wrong way—i.e. by giving them suitable employment.

I would next like to switch over to the activities of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan. Sangathan, of late, has done a good job. Earlier, this was not producing much results. But during the last 1 1/2 years, we have seen that following its re-strengthening and certain improvements made in its programme and appointment of new coordinators in different districts, particularly in the backward districts, I think some action has been seen. I would like to suggest to the Government that particularly in the backward North Eastern States, this Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan should play a role in order to coordinate the younger people organizing themselves towards social activities and towards closeness to the mainstream, because what is important there is motivation. Now, since in the panchayats, these Anganwadis and Sevikas viz. the women workers preach the activities, and motivation towards the Panchayati Raj, the efforts of these Nehru Yuva Kendras channelled through their activities among the youth in sports, organization of clubs and other social activities, should be strengthened. I think there is need to bring the large strata of people towards the mainstream and make them realize the need for actively participating in the Panchayati Raj, because today the panchayati raj is meant for them. I

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

think it will be better to give them a very effective motivation, through these programmes.

The next point I would like to make is that some amount has been sanctioned for payment to Gram Sevikas and Anganwadis. Their activity is motivation and preaching the Panchayati Raj Philosophy. This is not merely an academic exercise; they have to be practical and produce effective, practical results. The panchayati raj administration is being changed. Under the leadership and initiative of the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, we have seen that the rural scene is being changed. To this end, I have suggested, in respect of the Nehru Youth Kendra Sanghathan, that we should see that before the Gram Sevikas and officials of the Anganwadis go to and meet the people, they should first be well-trained. They themselves should be convinced about it because when they speak, they should speak with the courage of conviction and force of conviction. In this way, they will go a long way in motivating the people towards this new trend of development about which the Prime Minister has stated ably and firmly.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development also covers the education part. Under education, we have sports activities all over the country. Mention had been made about it in the earlier discussion. On the General Budget debate, we had brought to the notice of the Government that sport talent all over the country is not of the same order or type because in different regions of the country, there are different talents. For instance, in the South, certain games are developed. In Punjab, certain sport items are very congenial, very well developed. So also in the North Eastern region, the hill people are fit for certain disciplines of sports. Now, for the identification of a proper athlete and his skill, the Government of India, through this Ministry have to go a long way for strengthening its programme of identification. Today, we see that such a small State like Manipur can contribute in so many items

of national sports bringing laurels in the international Meets. But if we see closely to the real programme, what has been done there, we have a very poor picture. For instance, we have many individuals talents in hockey for the National Hockey Team in India from Manipur side. But we do not have even a very good, tolerably hockey field in the City of Imphal. We do not have even a sports stadium. Now a beginning has been made in this way. In Mizoram, Nagaland and Meghalaya tribals are fit for playing football. For Instance, in these areas, people who have a potential for a game like football, special training should be given to them, if we like to build up talent for international football. Of course, we see a tremendous enthusiasm for football in Karnataka, Madras, Kerala, Bengal and Calcutta. But there is an atmosphere of development as these are Metropolitan Cities. In fact, if we can provide not even similar facilities, at least one quarter of the facilities provided in these big cities, to the hill people, they can do very well in the national and international games. We should begin from Arunachal Pradesh and go upto Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram. You will see that the talents are wonderful. They go upto High School Standard and train the talent it for tournaments. There is no parallel to these people. But at the college level, they do not do well, as far as skill competition is concerned. So, I would like to suggest to the Ministry, particularly the Sports Authority of India, to consider identification of the requirements of the particular area and provide more and more infrastructure, facilities, so that we can produce talents in certain disciplines of sport of international standard. Side-by-side, as I have suggested earlier, I would like to request the Government of India to see that some indigenous games should be encouraged in all the States. Maharashtra has rather contributed to the national games through its regional games. Similarly, some other States have also contributed a lot to the national games. We, in the North, have a lot of contribute to the national sport from our existing indigenous games. I think States like Gujarat and other Southern States have also some potentials. Now, in order to exploit

those potentials, I would like to request the Government of India to improve upon its own programme of development of indigenous games. Then, another point that I would like to make is that a demand has been made that the Textile Ministry should take care of the needs of the handloom workers. The Demands cover the Ministry of Textiles. I would like to repeat—I think this will bear repetition—that the North—Eastern Council had been taking care of needs of the weavers of the North-Eastern States. I belong to a weaving State, where from the highest family to the lowest family we respect the caste and creed. Weaving is a respectful profession. So, in such a State when we encourage small scale industries, cottage industries and also in a State where there is no possibility for big industries, why should we not be able to make a special provision for them? And, similar might be the position in other States. But I make this repeated and emphatic demand that we make a special programme because this is a small scale industry which has already proved a success, whose designs are accepted the world over and in this context we should make special efforts.

The last point I would like to mention is that the States in the North-East today, like Assam and Manipur are in the grip of unprecedented floods. Now, in order to meet the problem of floods there are two ways. One is to provide immediate relief and rescue; and the other is expedition the long term projects to avoid similar recurrence of such havoc. In order to meet this problem, I would like to draw the attention of the relevant Ministries to the need for getting in touch with the State Governments and taking steps to avoid them. Because in season and out of season we are hearing of floods in these areas whereas there is drought in other parts of the country as there are no rains there, and we are suffering due to the floods.

In order to remove these problems once and for all, I would urge the Government of India once again to get in touch with the State Governments and agree to their proposals to meet these problems on a long

term basis. But, for the time being I will request the Prime Minister and also the concerned Ministries here to rush relief and rescue and take measures to help them. So far we have not heard of the Army being involved in Manipur although the Manipur valley is under water, rivers are overflowing above the danger mark and there are also some breaches to rivers, thus causing havoc to heavily populated areas and there is unprecedented and fresh inundation causing colossal loss of property and life.

To provide rescue and relief measures in these areas the Government of India may kindly take special measures immediately.

With these words I support the Demands.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for 1989-90. Though I support them, still I like to point out a few things.

A large number of women work in agriculture but they do not have any facilities. At least, I would like to request the Government to see that medical care is provided during prenatal and post-natal periods and also that creches are provided. How can we expect these women to work wholeheartedly when we do not give them any facilities to keep their children and how can they work in peace?

I would like to point out that we have double crops in many of our places. But we do not have that facility in many places because there is no water arrangement. I know that it requires a large amount of money to start a big irrigation project. But I feel that small irrigating programme can be started and I am sure that we can produce more and more food products in our country, specially paddy.

When we are talking of the villages, I would like to point out that indigenous sports are very much neglected as far as the villag-

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

ers are concerned. I request the concerned Minister to take note of it.

I would like to say one more point. I have said it a number of times. Sir, after so many years of independence, we do not have any water policy. We must have water policy in our country. Why do we not have water in many places? Even in many constituency, you will be surprised to note there is no sweet water in some areas. I know that we can have a plan, but we cannot start all the work together. But if there is a plan, if there is a policy, then the Government can follow it each year bit by bit. Again I request the Government through you to have water policy in the country. We have so much water in our country, but still there is so much scarcity of water in many places. There are two extremes.

Sir, with great pain, I would like to point out one thing about family welfare. How can you expect that our country will progress if we cannot work properly on family welfare. So much money has been spent on that account, but the result is absolutely nil, I am sorry to say. I know that those who write reports will say "you do not know anything". I know many things because I go to villages and I go from house to house. If you go to any village, you will find a large number of children in many houses. So, if we see only the city and the well-to-do people and think we have done good work on family welfare, we are wrong. Unless we have population control, we cannot have progress in our country. Whatever progress we make, we cannot see them because the number of heads are increasing year by year.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to point out that there is a storm in my constituency, in Midnapore and in Sunderban area. A letter has been written to me by the Agriculture Minister that money has been given to West Bengal for relief work. I do not know about other parts. As far as my constituency is concerned, I hardly see any work. Some work has been done, but it is

almost on partisan basis. In my constituency in some areas, people live on betel leaf. That is their industry. The whole of the northern India is enjoying betel leaf from that area. The betelnut industry is all finished. Proper money must be given to these cultivators so that they grow betelnut.

Last of all I say that Digha is a sea-shore holiday place for West Bengal. We do not have any other sea-shore holiday place. Government of India have accepted that and they have given money to build complex for the tourists. But we do not have TV facilities. Now a days, you know that people like to enjoy TV particularly in holidays. So through you, Sir, I request the Government of India to have a TV Centre for the Digha area.

With these words, I again support the Supplementary Demands.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for the way he contained inflation in the country and stabilised the growth rate. While supporting the supplementary demands for grants, I would like to submit few points about these Ministries to the hon. Minister. First of all, I would like to submit a few points about Agriculture Ministry which includes Department of Rural Development also. A large number of people have been benefited from the schemes launched by this Department particularly the 'Jawahar Rozgar Yojana'. Work is going on smoothly. Without going into details, I would like to say only this that more funds are required to be provided for it so that greater attention may be paid. Special attention should be paid to the areas suffering from acute unemployment and lack of irrigation and communication facilities.

Hon. Sir, I want to congratulate my leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi for his recent announcement that agriculture would be considered at par with the industry. It is a welcome step. Farmers and the poor rural population, whose main occupation is farm-

ing, will be much benefited from it. In this connection my only submission is that more and more facilities should be provided to them in the coming years and this should be implemented so that facilities hitherto available to the industry could be made available to farmers also.

Hon. Sir, now I would like to say a few words about the Minister of Energy. There is an acute shortage of electricity in the country. A substantial amount is given to industries as subsidy for purchasing generators. In spite of it there is acute shortage of electricity. A survey was conducted in Jammu and Kashmir, if I am not wrong, 55,000 MW of electricity can be generated there. As many as three or four projects such as Salal and Dulhasti are under construction in the State. More hydel projects on river Chenab and Jhelum should be prepared for generating additional electricity by investing more funds. But they should not meet the fate of Dulhasti project which has been going on for the last 15 years and still it is to be completed. I have come to know that an agreement with a foreign firm has been signed in respect of this project. The problem can be solved if more money is spent there and the pace of work is expedited. I would like to add that this should be considered and work should be started in right earnest.

So far as Information and Broadcasting Ministry is concerned, it is true that lot of work is being done and Doordarshan and Akashvani are working well, but I would like to say one thing that the people of Poonch and Rajouri areas of my constituency, which are very backward and hill areas, cannot watch the programmes telecast by Doordarshan but they can watch the programmes telecast by Lahore TV. As it does not involve much expenditure, I demand that some funds, should be earmarked for installing a relay T.V. transmitter there so that people living in the border and hill areas could also view the good programme of Doordarshan.

As regards the Ministry of Transport, I would like to say that lot of development is taking place but there is only one national

highway in Jammu and Kashmir State, which is a very backward State. Only 35 km of this national highway from Jammu to Poonch is double track and the rest of the highway is single track. Keeping in view heavy traffic on this highway, there is a need to double the track as early as possible. Apart from this, I would like to draw your attention to the performance of the Ministry of Urban Development. Even the basic amenities like drinking water, etc. are not available in the entire 'Kandi' and hilly areas. Drinking water has to be supplied through tanker in these areas. However, I am grateful to the Government for making these arrangements because before 1987 people had to cover a distance of 15 kms or more to fetch drinking water from well and ponds. Now the times have changed and the people want that safe and clean drinking water is supplied to them. Maximum funds should be allocated for supplying water in all these areas so that the people in general may get the benefit of it.

Regarding Jammu and Kashmir, I would like to submit that its economy is mainly dependent on tourism. But as you are aware the arrival of tourists in the State has been very low this year. Therefore, in order to promote tourism, it is essential to make some arrangements by which the tourists may be attracted to these areas and which in turn will ameliorate the condition of the people of that State. Secondly, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Finance that Jammu and Kashmir is given 30 per cent of the amount in the form of grants and 70 per cent in the form of loans whereas other hill States of the special category are given 90 per cent amount in form of grants and 10 per cent in the form of loans. Therefore, what I feel is that this state is heavily burdened as it has to pay the amount of interest on these loans and also has to meet the necessary requirements. Therefore, attention should be paid in this direction so that this State may also be treated at par with other States. I am grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister for having increased the allocations by 15.6 per cent over the last year's allocations. But this increase is not sufficient keeping in view the backwardness of my State and its being a hilly

[Sh. Janak Raj Gupta]

area. It is a fact that State Government is also making considerable efforts but it is not able to meet the demand. Now the agitation is going on because of low allocation of funds. The present allocation is 3 per cent in its case and it is 8 per cent in respect of Kargil. These allocations are still lower in case of other districts. Therefore, I would like to submit that maximum funds should be allocated to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for undertaking development activities which will improve the condition of the people of the State. The people are grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Finance for paying considerable attention to the upliftment of the people of my State. With these words, I support these Demands.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting these Supplementary Grants I would like to submit a few points.

I fully support the increased amount of funds allocated under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana but in regard to the difficulties being faced in its implementation, I would like to submit that the rural people are not aware as to what activities can be undertaken by the Panchayats under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The bureaucrats, instead of adopting a helpful attitude, have been creating obstructions in this work. They mislead the people by telling them that they can take up only particular activities whereas the centre has directed time and again that apart from the 15 per cent amount reserved for the welfare of the Harijans, it is upto the Panchayats to utilise the rest of the funds in the manner in which they like. The B.D.O., the C.O. or the S.D.O. of the area mislead the people in the rural areas by impressing upon them that they can spend funds on some particular items only and cannot use the funds for other purposes. I have observed that the rural people are very much confused in this regard. I have attend many public meetings and this is my personal experience. Therefore, I would like to make a

suggestion. Now when almost all the villages have been covered by Television network, some specific programmes should be shown on T.V. to educate the people about the activities which can be undertaken by the Panchayats under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. People should be told that all the powers are henceforth vested in the Panchayats and B.D.Os, C.Os or the Gram Sewaks have no powers whatsoever. The vested interests which these bureaucrats previously had, have now been quashed. Now they can no longer mislead the people. Therefore, some programmes should be prepared and shown on T.V. quite frequently to impress upon them the fact that having aside 15 per cent funds reserved for the welfare of Harijans, the Panchayats are free to spend rest of the money on any programme as per their desire. To illustrate my point, I would say that I have toured a large number of villages and people in these villages have asked me whether it is a fact that they are not entitled to get loan for a tubewell or a handpump under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana as the B.D.O. has been telling them. I told them that I can give it in writing that they are empowered to instal tubewells under the Yojana. They say that the B.D.O. has been telling them that if they try to instal a tubewell they will be put behind the bars. What I mean to say is that people are being misled. Therefore, a campaign should be launched in this regard through the vernacular newspapers, the radio and the T.V. The people living in the rural areas have to be told that whatever schemes are formulated in the Gram Sabhas, all of them can be undertaken up by them.

A monitoring committee will be set up. I mean to say that the people have wholeheartedly supported this programme but they are intimidated by the bureaucrats and they should be rid of their fear.

I would like to make another important point in regard to agriculture. Today it is being proposed to bring agriculture at par with industries. It is being observed that the middle, small and marginal farmers are leaving agriculture and taking up other activities. The Government should at least find out the

reasons responsible for this phenomenon. Today agriculture is not a very remunerative job. The output is not commensurate to the quantum of inputs. This is a basic and simple principle of economics. This should be understood. Howsoever we brag that we shall bring agriculture at par with industries, until we go deep into the root cause of the problem we shall not be able to find any proper solution. I would like to request that either the price of the inputs should be fixed directly in proportion to that of the output or remunerative prices should be ensured to the farmers. The farmers do not get remunerative prices for their cash crops. Today sugar has to be imported but remunerative prices are not given to the cane-growers. How can such contradictory things be allowed to exist? This needs attention of the government. Until the agriculturists incentive, they will not grow sugarcane. The economic policy should be framed keeping in view the requirements of the country. We cannot buy any commodity in without paying its due price. Hence, why should the sugarcane grower sell his sugarcane if he does not get the remunerative price for it. This aspect looked into. This problem does not exist in one State only but is common to all Hindi speaking States. The sugarcane growers have to pay frequent visits for 3-4 years for getting the payment for the sugarcane supplied by them to the mill owners. The position in case of private mills is far better. I would like to say that in Bihar, the private sugar mill owners make prompt payment for the sugarcane but in the public corporations payment is not made even after 2 years. This a very serious problem which requires and empirical approach. If this is not done, the farmers will stop growing sugarcane and will shift over to some other crops. After all, to what extent can be Government resort to imports?

The Government has made a tremendous economic progress but just think over it with a cool mind. I am not talking of the whole-sale prices. But just see the position in respect of the retail prices in the market. Now-a-days prices have been skyrocketing. Persons belonging to the fixed income group

have been hit hard. I submit it in all humbleness and not by way of criticism. Today the gap between the rich and the poor has been widening. I am stunned to see the condition prevailing in Delhi and feel that Delhi will never be able to understand the woes of the people of Jhanjharpur in Bihar, where people find it hard to manage two square meals. The people of Jhanjharpur see Delhi on their T.V. sets, with a feeling that it is altogether a different world which is beyond their reach. These days a new culture called the Maruti Culture is developing in Delhi. There are 10 marutis in certain families in Delhi and even a 8th or 10th class student of such a family has his own car. Has anybody ever thought of the source from where such a huge sum of money is coming to the business class who has managed to purchase a maruti for each one of their youngsters in the family. The Government daily gives an advertisement in the newspapers.

[*English*]

'We are coming to meet you, businessmen'.

[*Translation*]

How many businessmen have you visited?

[*English*]

You never go to meet them.

[*Translation*]

In fact, the persons belonging to the fixed income group have been made to starve and on the other hand the persons having black money in their possession are prospering. People feel agitated over this state of affairs. The Government should try to take steps to bridge this gap between the poor and the rich. If one person owns a maruti, everyone should own it and not that only a few should own it. This is extremely surprising that the people living in the slums are unable to manage their daily meals. All

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

this is happening in front of us in Delhi. If the Government wants to give relief to the people belonging to the fixed-income group, it may do so but it should take strict action against the persons with black money. I do not want that indiscriminate raids should be conducted but these should cover all places and persons. However, the Government have got the services of the intelligence at their disposal and with their help, it should find out the names of the persons who are amassing black money. The names of such persons should be published in the newspapers and shown on the television so that they could be exposed.

I would also like to submit that there should be some such arrangement that the life of a person falling a victim of natural calamity in our country gets insurance cover automatically so that his family may get Rs. 25-50 thousand. The family of a person with comparative lower income should be paid more amount of compensation. In the last year's earthquake in my State, thousands of people died but their families did not get adequate amount of relief. I have voiced in Lok Sabha the feelings of the people on a number of occasions but nothing tangible has been done by the government in that direction. Natural calamities do strike some part of our country or the other every year. Hence the Government should formulate a policy in this regard on the lines of the policy framed to bring the jhuggi jhonpri dwellers under the insurance cover so that if a person belonging to the low-income group dies on that account, a sum of Rs. 50 thousand or one lakh is automatically paid to his family so as to save them from starvation.

In the end I would like to add that flood is a perennial problem in some areas. China has almost controlled floods in its territory, why can not we do the same in our country? As regards the revival of sick industries in this country, if the Government succeeds in its efforts they are making in this direction, it will be a very big achievement.

While concluding I would like to submit that in the last year's Budget it was proposed to launch 'Kutir Jyoti' programme. In this regard, Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan may say that only a few places inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bihar have been benefited by this scheme. Electric poles had been provided there 5 to 7 years back but electricity transmission is yet to start in these places. Bihar, which tops in production of coal, is utterly lacking in power supply. You can not avoid the issue by merely saying that this is a State subject.

It is a fact that our country has made commendable progress on the economic front but much remains to be done for the welfare of the weaker sections and the poor.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We adjourn for Lunch to re-assemble at 2.05 p.m.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1989-90

[English]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants to meet the expenditure of the Central Government. I support the Demands because India is facing external threats, internal difficulties and so many other problems. In that situation obtaining, it is but natural that Government will come forward with Supplementary Demands. India is passing through a critical juncture. India is

facing so many external threats. In that situation obtaining, it is but natural for the Government to demand more and more from the nation. But, Sir, I have to draw the attention of the Government to certain very important matters which I feel it is necessary for the Government to take note of.

Government has to see to all the sectors of our economy. Attention of the Government has been drawn to the cases of down-trodden people like the Harijans, Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The upper-class people are doing well. But the middle-class people are not given their due. I will put it in this way that the middle-class people are backbone of the society. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his "Glimpses of the World History" had written: "Middle-class people, starving and dispossessed, will turn revolutionary." It is a fact that in Bihar there are certain young people who are leading the revolutionary agitation. It is not that they intend to be revolutionary. But they have been compelled to be revolutionary in the situation obtaining. The point is that the middle-class youth are not being given any opportunity. They have obtained the highest degrees, as far as education is concerned. But they are not getting simple jobs. They are not getting even third-class jobs. I would like to quote again that in Bihar from 1981 onwards not a single appointment has been made in the University or in its constituent colleges.

You can well imagine the fate of those bubbling youths. What will they do? Where can they go? If their conditions are not taken into consideration, they will become revolutionary.

I will quote one example. In Bihar, in the Nehru Yuvak Kendras, even Sons of the Soil are not being given opportunities. Considered are being sent in the Nehru Yuvak Kendras. The incharge of the NYK, who goes from outside, takes one or two persons from outside. And Bihar people are not getting even that opportunity to avail of. Therefore, I will point it out to the Government that Sons of

the Soil should be at least given this opportunity in the NYKs.

In these Supplementary Demands, a subsidy to the new industrial units in the selected backward districts of 30 crore population have been proposed here. Seven districts in Bihar are such where there are no industries. Seven districts out of 39 districts are such where even small scale industries are not there. So, I point out that for the sake of justice, no-industry district should not be deprived of that opportunity to have one single industry.

Bihar is the richest State where the poorest of the poor live. It has got mines and minerals and supply is made from Bihar to all over India. Outsiders from Bihar are getting everything in matters of service, in matters of industries, in matters of business. Outsiders are getting the lion's share in matters of industries, business and service. But Bihar people are not getting anything. One thing that I will point out to the Government is this. In matters of primary and higher education, Bihar is at the lowest. In Bihar, 18 per cent people are educated. Even in university education, Bihar has not reached that stage in terms of national average. There are nine universities for eight crore people whereas in U.P., there are 22 universities for eleven crore people. I am making a case for Bihar. The case of Bihar must be considered in the light of the fact which I have stated here.

Even in small matters, Bihar is neglected. Mr. Panja knows it well. In Saharsa, the Divisional Headquarter of the Income-tax Office was removed and shifted to Purnia. However, with the intervention of Shri Panja, the Income-tax Office has been re-shifted to Saharsa. At present the Income Tax office is in a rented house and the Government has to make a payment of huge amount. I will suggest that land be acquired, the house be built and the Income Tax Office be located there for all times to come.

The Government of India and the Prime Minister have limitations, I understand. But the Government is of the people, for the

[Sh. Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

people and by the people and the Government should look to all corners, all sections, and all sectors; and that will be justice. I think no people, no section, no sector should be deprived of any opportunity that is due to them.

There is political democracy at present; but economic democracy has not come to the doors of the poor people or the middle-class people. Therefore I will advocate that for the purpose of economic democracy or for the purpose of socialist pattern of society, it is but natural for the Government to see that all the people get their share or due.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I raise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. This is the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the current financial year. It includes 25 grants and this involves an additional cash outgo of Rs. 47.75 crores only. Out of this Rs. 47.75 crores, the subsidy to the new industrial units in the selected backward areas amounts to Rs. 30 crores and the remaining Rs. 17.75 crores is under the head of payment of arrear dues to the daily rated muster roll workers of CPWD in terms of the judgement of Supreme Court.

These are welcome features because as you know our objective is to remove regional imbalances. Although we are trying in that direction, it is also a fact that there is the problem of regional imbalance. It is very much there in different parts of the country. In the industrially backward areas, entrepreneurs are not coming forward under normal conditions to set up industries. Therefore a payment of subsidy is very much necessary and essential. That way it is welcome that a provision of Rs. 30 crores is there under this head.

An expenditure of Rs. 17.75 crores which is necessitated to comply with the situation

arising out of the Supreme Court judgement also cannot be helped. But one thing I would say in this connection. When the Government of India and the different State Governments are regarded as the ideal employers, why are they waiting for the Supreme Court or the High Courts to pass some judgements relating to the wages etc., of the working class? As a matter of fact, the Government of India and the different State Governments should take a very liberal approach in this regard. They should not allow such matters to go to the High Courts or the Supreme Court thereby subjecting the working class to a great deal of harassment. Therefore, outside the court and within a reasonable time these all things should be settled through negotiations with the workers' Unions and associations.

Sir, there are adjustments to the tune of Rs. 727.48 crores in these Demands. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is the major item to the tune of Rs. 500 crores in this amount of Rs. 727.48 crores. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana we have been discussing in this House separately also. This is a welcome feature meant to provide employment at least to one member from every family below the poverty line in the rural areas. This Yojana is a landmark of this year and is a befitting tribute to the memory of late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the chief architect of modern India. Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana sufficient number of engineers should be posted in every block otherwise, I am afraid, its implementation may not go according to the schedule. These works are going to the executed through village committees. So we should see that these people are not subjected to harassment and also there is no element of corruption whatsoever in this work otherwise people may get dis-interested and even frustrated and the purpose underlying this scheme may also get somewhat defeated.

There is an item called Social Forestry under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana but since this scheme has been launched after the onslaught of the monsoons in many areas it is just a matter of past for this year. We have to write off this item for this year.

Here I would also like to say that it is a tribute to the Government of India for having managed the economy of the country quite well and they deserve congratulations as after three consecutive years of drought we have done very well in the field of agriculture and also industrial growth is around 9 per cent. The overall growth is more than 5.5 per cent. The economy of the country is poised for an all time high growth. The targets fixed for the Seventh Plan both in agriculture and industrial growth are going to be exceeded. This is no less achievement for the Government of India. This is a very crucial period. The Seventh Plan is coming to its close. We are now preparing for the Eighth Plan. The country is poised for a higher growth rate. The efforts of the Government of India for containing the deficit should be commended. The deficit was quite disturbing. That has been contained to some extent. Despite all this, strict measures are called for on the rising prices front to contain inflation.

Another area of concern is about the balance of payments. It needs to be taken care of alongwith the export drive. There is a need for discipline to avoid unnecessary imports. Import of luxury goods should be curtailed. More efforts should be there to maximise the exports. Government of India should take more precautions in this direction so that the prices do not rise and the balance of payments position improves.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Supplementary Grants presented by the hon. Minister. Our country is making steady strides in the field of science and technology. The programmes for strengthening the unity and integrity and the basis of equality in our country have been undertaken under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. While supporting it I would like to place certain demand before the hon. Minister so that the regional disparities existing in our country are removed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with each

passing day the problem of unemployment is assuming serious dimensions. Every year lakhs of educated youths are coming out of the Colleges in this country but these educated youths are not getting any jobs. On the other hand, even the illiterate persons are without any means of livelihood. As a result, a number of people living below the poverty line in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are migrating from their villages to the cities in search of employment. I would like to request the hon. Minister that in order to solve the problem of unemployment, at least 10 industries should be set up in the States of Bihar where excessive rainfall and drought have been the regular features. Even this year it is reeling under floods and the agriculture labourers and the educated unemployed are migrating from this state. Hence provisions should be made for some cottage industries in this region.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who wants to make available employment opportunities to the crores of the downtrodden through this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Under this scheme, employment opportunities are going to be provided to 4 crore people living below the poverty line. Besides, 30 per cent reservation has been provided for the women. Under this scheme, jobs will be provided on the basis of 'One family one job'. The hon. Prime Minister deserves our congratulations for the same. Today the myriads of people of this country have been expressing their gratitude to him for his efforts to solve the problem of unemployment by launching Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people do not get the whole amount of the sum of Rs. 25 thousand which the Government advances to these persons through the banks for the purpose of starting their own business or for self employment. It is being misused. Therefore, my submission is that at least a sum of Rs. 1 lakh should be given to each unemployed youth so that he can set up his own business or some industry because with an amount of Rs. 15 to 25 thou-

[Sh. Ram Bhagat Paswan]

sand, nobody can start his own business or industry. Sick industries in Bihar should be revived by giving them financial assistance. Thirty thousand workers of Ashok Paper Mill have been rendered jobless. Therefore, the mill should be reopened without any further delay. The irresponsible attitude adopted by the Members of opposition parties towards the steps taken by our Prime Minister to solve the problem of unemployment is highly regrettable. They have betrayed the masses of India. They have wasted the valuable time of this August House. Their offending behaviour in the House is unbecoming of them. The people of India will never forgive them because they have hurt the feelings of the people of India.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whenever any socialistic measure has been taken for the welfare of the society and in the interest of the country, our opposition brethren have always opposed it. Had they lent their support to anyone of those constructive measures, such as Zamindari abolition or Panchayati Raj etc. brought forward in the Lok Sabha, they could have been passed very smoothly. The opposition parties do not realise this thing that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has strengthened the Panchayati Raj system for strengthening the democracy. When the Members of the opposition realised that they have lost the public sympathy due to their approach towards the Panchayati Raj Bill, they played the gimmick of resignations to save their skin. But they have betrayed the people of India by resigning their seats in the Lok Sabha.

Sir, I would like to request the officers of Planning Commission to make an appraisal of the schemes started in North Bihar in order to find out the extent to which these schemes have been successful. After independence, a number of schemes relating flood control, power generation and transport etc were launched but they have been failed to achieve desired result. Sitting in luxurious rooms, they formulate schemes which do not conform to the local needs.

Hundreds of Millions of Rupees have been spent on flood control since independence but it has not proved fruitful. Today, more people are being swept away by flood water and crops on large areas are destroyed. But it is regretted that they make utopian schemes which have no relevance to the reality and on being asked, many of the officers say that flood water irrigates our land. But they do not think of the loss caused by floods.

Sir, I would like to say that there are three schemes for flood controlling Bihar. A dam is proposed to be constructed at Badat which is an originating point of a river. The other river which causes flood havoc every year is Kamla Balan. We have to construct a dam at Shishapani which is situated in Nepal. A third dam is required to be constructed on Bagmati river. If a dam is constructed there, power could be supplied not only to Bihar but to the entire country. Do they not realise the small schemes should be formulated? They construct dams which collapse within two months. They construct dams during the rainy season and not in the dry season. Dam should be constructed during they dry season, when plenty of soil is available. Flood control scheme of Kamla Balan river should be extended to river Ganga.

Housing Boards should be set up in villages also. At present these boards are set up urban areas only. These Boards should be set up in rural areas also. The poor people of villages are still living in mud Houses. People belonging to Scheduled Castes are still living in thatched houses in which they are exposed to the vagaries of the weather and they have to bear with it. Therefore, Housing Boards should be set up in villages also as in the case of urban areas and quality houses should be constructed for allotment to the poor and the poor belonging to middle income group.

Similarly, under 'Indira Awas Yojana', a sum of Rs. 1800 was provided earlier, now this amount has been raised to Rs. 6000. With this amount, only a shed of tin is laid which collapses after a short duration. This type of flats are given to the poor people. In

order to provide pucca houses for them, more amount is required to be given under the scheme. The plinth area of the House may be reduced to 1 sq. feet but only quality Houses should be constructed, which have a life-span of at least 20 years. There is no use in constructing Houses which collapse within a period of 2 to 4 months of their construction. The rain water enters into their House, due to which their Houses collapse and people living in those Houses fall sick. Therefore, pucca Houses should be constructed for Harijans.

Acute drinking water problem still persists in the rural areas and the people have to drink water of the ponds and tanks. Tubewells go out of order in the flooded areas. The Government should give special grants to the people living in such areas so that problem of drinking water could be solved.

Now I come to the problem of rural electrification. I hope that rural electrification would be completed during the Eighth plan period. Old age pension given by the Government should be increased to atleast Rs. 100.

With these words, I thank you and support these Demands for Grants and hope that our Demand in respect of Bihar will also be met by the Government.

[English]

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I would like to concentrate myself today only on one problem and that is the problem of regional imbalance. This is a serious problem which often leads to social and political unrest.

I am in favour of the Central Government doing everything possible to strengthen financially those States which are financially very weak and there is not enough scope for them to improve their situation. As an example, I would like to cite the case of my State, Assam. Assam is one of the most backward State in the country in spite of

there being abundant natural resources. The *per capita* Net Domestic Product of Assam at current prices of 1986-87 was Rs. 2204.3 as against the national average of Rs. 2974.5. During early fifties, it was higher than the national average and since the sixties, the picture has reversed. The growth of *per capita* income in Assam between 1970-71 and 1985-86 was 0.8 per cent as against national growth of 1.6 per cent. The gap has widened further and further over the years.

Assam's economy is based on agriculture. But occasional droughts and several waves of flood every year have crippled this economy. Most of the districts of Assam have been declared as no-industry districts. Lack of infra-structural facilities is the main hurdle in the path of industrialization. Therefore, power and communications should be given priority consideration in Assam and special emphasis should be given on developing industries based on locally available raw materials.

Assam produces jute, but jute growers are compelled to sell it at throw-away prices due to absence of adequate number of jute purchasing centres of the J.C.I. There is only one jute mill in Assam and that too very small, whereas there is scope for at least four jute mills of reasonable size.

The annual production of natural gas is 2100 million cubic metres, out of which 900 million cubic metres are being flared and burnt out. A great potential for industrialisation is being criminally wasted every day.

Assam was the first State to produce oil in India and is still a major oil producer. But we are being denied a just and rational quantum of royalty on oil.

We are the highest producer of tea in India. Assam produces 56 per cent of Indian tea. But the central excise duty on Assam tea is the highest in the country whereas Assam has not yet been allowed to levy a cess on land producing tea and coal.

Assam has tremendous potential for

[Sh. Bipin Pal Das]

hydel production which according to experts is about 25000 MW. But at the end of 1986-87 the total installed capacity of power in the State stood at only 484.4 M.W and even that has not been fully and properly utilised. The actual generation is about 220 M.W.

Banking facilities in Assam are still poor and inadequate. Because of transport difficulties and difficult geographic locations, the price situation in Assam is perhaps the worst in the country.

Employment opportunities are extremely limited and without industrialisation and development of agro-based industries employment generation will continue to be lagging behind.

There is, therefore, an urgent need for the Centre to come to the aid of the State in order to augment its resources and help the State to mobilise its own resources.

I know the Centre has been trying to help Assam in various ways. I also know that the present Government of Assam has failed to make proper use of funds made available to them. By sheer mismanagement and because of lack of political will they have created a financial crisis in Assam.

But, Sir, I am concerned more about the lot of our people. In the name of the State and the people I appeal to the Government to come to the aid of the people and take the following measures so that enough resources may be made available for the development of the State.

1. The oil royalty should be raised to the standard level and it should be revised every two years.
2. The capacity of the State to raise sales tax on crude oil should be unfrozen. Today it is frozen at 4%. So, it should be unfrozen by suitably amending Central Sales Tax Act of 1956.
3. Oil India Ltd, and ONGC should be advised to withdraw their cases in the Supreme Court against the Rural Development Cess recently sought to be levied on mineral oils.
4. The President may be requested to kindly give his assent to the Rural Plantation Labour Welfare Bill of 1986 without further delay.
5. Enabling legislation should be brought forward by the Central Government at an early date for the levy of consignment tax which should cover tea, petroleum products and plywood in order to augment the financial resources of Assam. The necessary Constitutional amendment has already been passed in 1983.
6. Assam should be treated on the same footing as the other states in the North-eastern region in so far as the financing pattern of the development plans is concerned.
7. Of the Central assistance to Assam 70% is loan and 30% is grant. My humble submission is that it should be reversed i.e. it should be 70% grant and 30% loan.
8. The Tea Board head quarter should be located within Assam. It would stimulate the industry further in the highest tea growing State. Assam produces 56% of the Indian tea but still the head office is located outside Assam. It does not help in the development of this particular industry.
9. The Polyester staple fibre plant of Bongaigaon Refinery Petrochemical Complex has the annual capacity of 30,000 M.T. This is the second largest in the country and first in the Public sector.

It has the capacity to feed 20 spinning mills of about 25,000 spindles each.

The PSF—Polyester Staple Fibre—has a wide ranging product pattern for blending with cotton and viscose and also with some type of wool. The entire down stream product of BRPL should be utilised as raw materials by installing 20 spinning mills in 20 districts of Assam, each having 25,000 spindles.

The Jogighopa rail-cum road bridge's construction should be expedited.

There is a great need for a bridge over Brahmaputra at Bogibil near Dibrugarh. Its survey work was started sometime ago but still there is not progress. It should be taken up in right earnest.

The proposed broad-gauge line between Gauhati and Dibrugarh via Nowgong, Jorhat and Sibsagar should be sanctioned without delay. There is a demand for a broad-gauge line from Gauhati to Silchar and also from Gauhati to North-Lakhimpur via Tezpur. This should be sanctioned as early as possible.

There is no Central Sector project in Assam during the Seventh Plan. I do not know why. Such projects should be included in the Eighth Plan. The tele-communication system in that entire region remains outdated and absolute and the modernisation programme should be taken up at the earliest.

Sir, I would urge upon the Government to seriously consider the possibility of establishing some high level technical institutes and museum complexes, like Institute of Advanced Research in Science and Technology or such institutions as Institute of Economic Growth of North-Eastern Region or National Academy of Science and Culture and so on. The Government should set up at least one Unit each of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Semi Conductors Complex Ltd., Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. for

removing the economic imbalance of this region.

I hope the hon. Minister would kindly note all these points and would take necessary steps for further development of Assam.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Supplementary Grants. As the time is short, I would like to concentrate only on some of the Demands.

First of all, I would like to submit that an amount of Rs. 500 crores has been sought for under Demand No. 4 for the work under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. While congratulating the Government, I support this Demand because in place of N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. Programmes, this scheme is going to be implemented. I hope that our goal and 'the goal of our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi will be achieved through this scheme.

I support the Demand No. 21 and 22 relating to the Ministry of Energy. But under these demands, funds have been sought for kutir Jyoti scheme for providing one point connection to the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I would like that the Central Government should strictly monitor this programme and State Governments should be asked to furnish progress report of the scheme within scheduled time. In my Constituency of Satna, there are certain pockets inhabited by Adivasis, Harijans and backward classes, who live in forests and inaccessible area, where they have to face a great difficulty for three to four months in a year, the work is not being done properly in spite of my best efforts. I would like that the Government should pay more attention towards this and set up monitoring cell in order to ensure effective implementation of this programme.

The second point which I would like to make is about non-conventional source of energy. I would like to know the progress

[Sh Aziz Qureshi]

made with regard to small wind power generator I know a case in which a man working in America met Late Smt Indira Gandhi and he was inspired by her Then, he came to India and set up a small wind power generator unit in Bhopal under small scale industries This unit has been lying closed Despite my repeated reminders, no work is being assigned to him I would be happy if full support is given to such persons and small industries The Government should help them by fulfilling their genuine demands and promote small wind power generations so that we can meet the shortage of energy in our country

Demand No 49 relates to Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports I would like to request the Government to meet full cost of laying at least one Astro-turf in the capitals of each State so as to give boost to the game of Hockey

Bhopal is famous for its hockey not only in India but also all over the world However inspite of all efforts, an astro turf could not be laid so far in the city Assurances were ofcourse given a number of times I demand that the Government should give hundred per cent grant to Bhopal Hockey Association to enable them to play an astro turf in Bhopal immediately so that hockey day could be encouraged

14.56 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

I would like to say a word to praise for the present management of the Indian Hockey Federation Even though the results or the recent performance were not upto the mark, yet I am hopeful that Indian hockey will make progress in the hands of the Federation who have drawn up good programmes Full protection should be given to them to enable them to work so that we may regain our lost glory in the game of hockey

Now I would like to express my views on demand No 57 A T-V relay station has since been set up by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in my Constituency, Satna But at the time of acceptance of my demand I was assured that the programmes of the T V Relay Station at Satna will benefit the people upto a distance of at least 25 kilometres But it is not known as to why they are not able to relay the programmes beyond 12 to 14 kilometres Shri Bhagat had himself gone there and I had made a request to him in this connection At that time he had given me an assurance I want that necessary attention should be paid to it and arrangements made to relay the programmes of this station in such a way that they are received upto a distance of, at least, 25 kilometres I want that the Government should make some permanent arrangements to relay various cultural and religious programmes frequently taking place in Chitra but and Mayyer from this relay station so that these programmes could be made a regular feature on the television

Madam Chairman, now I would like to draw your attention to demand No 54 which deals with Bhopal Gas Tragedy As per Supreme Court's verdict, the Central Government has taken a decision to provide funds to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for this purpose

15.00 hrs.

Madam Chairman, it is very unfortunate that inspite of the fact that the Government have made several efforts and taken a number of steps, the victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy have to received due relief they were supposed to get, even after 5 years of the tragedy The victims are crying like anything Blood is oozing from their bodies In this august House, I request the Government of India to pay attention to it We have not been able to provide financial assistance to actual victims A survey of the actual victims has not so far been done and their medical examination also not been done We have also come to learn that some people are trying to present bogus claims

[Sh. Aziz Qureshi]

The Central Government should take care of it and warn the Government of Madhya Pradesh to ensure that financial assistance be given to the actual victims and real claimants who lost their family members or those whose health has been deteriorated. The Government should take all possible steps in this regard. Otherwise, all our claims will prove to be hollow and history will not forgive us.

Madam Chairman, demand No. 48 deal with education. I am glad to note that the Jamia Milia has been granted the status of a Central University at the instance of the Prime Minister, and the Central Government has accorded its approval making Jamia Milia a Central University. In this connection, I demand, as I have been doing in the past, once again that the Jamia Milia may be granted the status of an open Urdu University for the whole of India. Jamia Milia is a symbol of national integration and national struggle. It should be given an opportunity to serve the entire country.

Similarly, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the deteriorating conditions in the Aligarh University. It is for the first time in the history of Aligarh University that the members of its Court comprise people from the Congress Party. Earlier, parties like the Communist Party and Jamia Jamayate Islami used to occupy this position. It is for the first time that the Congress is controlling the University by dislodging these parties from power. But the Vice Chancellor as well as some officials of the Ministry of Education in Delhi do not want the congressmen to run the management of this University and control it. That is why deliberate attempts are being made to undermine their reputation and prestige. It is all the more unfortunate that the Vice-Chancellor as well as the people sitting at the Centre are indulging in such activities. I demand that the Central Government as well as the hon. Minister should pay attention to it, otherwise Aligarh University will be in troubled water. For this, those people will be squarely re-

sponsible who are indulging in these activities deliberately.

Madam Chairman, with these words I conclude and express my thanks to you.

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur): Madam Chairman, I support these Demands for Supplementary Grants. On this occasion, I want to express my heartfelt happiness with regard to the steps the hon. Prime Minister has taken for nation building in such a critical situation. Today the entire country supports him and is ready to march forward along with him.

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, the Pan-chayati Raj and other such programmes launched with a view to uplift the Harijans and remove the backwardness of the Adivasis are very good steps. We are concerned about the rights of these backward castes and are taking steps for their upliftment. Today, you go to any village, you will find that the people have all the blessing for Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The only voice that comes out of the heart of the people is that Rajiv Gandhi should get more opportunities for ensuring welfare and progress of the country and people wish him long life. This voice comes from the care of their hearts. I would like to express the feelings of the people in the villages for Rajivji in the following words:

Rajiv nayan hamara,
Dheer-veer-gambhir,
Baher bhitar ek hain
Jaise Sant Kabir.

People may cast aspersions on him, but believe me, the evil designs of these people will not work. The truth always remains truth. If somebody repeats a lie thousand times it will remain a lie. The regard that the poor people have for Rajivji can be explained in the following words:

Nayanhin Ke nayan,
Pitrihin Ke pitri,
Daridra Unhen Kahate hain,
Ve hain hamare mitra.

[Sh. Keyur Bhushan]

He is a friend of the poor. This is the kind of feeling that is there in the hearts of the people for him. He has taken interest in the development of villages and I am fully confident that the villages will develop rapidly. At the same time, I would like to express my agony also. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that underneath this agony lies the direction of development of the country. And it is the farmer's agony. Even at the time when the Indian farmer was ignorant about the modern techniques of farming, India used to be called "sone Ki Chidya".

The farmer is always burdened with debt even though he toils hard and produces foodgrains for all of us. He cannot wear clothes of his choice and provide good education to his children though agriculture is the base of our life and it is the life-line of entire India. The poets have spoken high of the significance of agriculture, the following maxim is very common;

Uttam kheti, madhyam vyapar
Nikhid chakari, bhikh nidan

What has happened today? Service has come up on top. Everybody wants to secure a job. Agriculture has now reached to the lowest position. When there is no other way out, people take recourse to agriculture, thus the position is totally the reverse now. Today service is on top, thereafter business and then the agriculture. The people who used to collect donation have become rich and the agriculture has been reduced to the bottom position.

Kheti kare kismat par roye,
Karz se kabhi na upar hoye.

This is the position of the people engaged in agriculture. If we want development of country, we will have to develop agriculture. If we want to solve all the problems confronting us, agriculture will have to be developed. The Government is contemplating to give the status of industry to agriculture. It is good but giving the status of

industry implies that Government will have to make available fertilisers and electricity at cheaper rates and also provide irrigation facilities. These three things are necessary. There have been rains but we have no control over them because excess rainfall as well as scanty rainfall destroys everything. For how long shall we depend on nature? We will have to win over the nature for the farmers, for the production of foodgrains. The Government will have to make all possible arrangements to see that irrigation facilities are made available from various minor, medium and major irrigation projects, reservoirs, river dams and by lifting water from rivers. Arrangements should also be made to set up agro-based industries. If agro-based industries are not set up in rural areas agricultural products will be dumped at one place and this will not give any benefit to the farmers. The farmer produces the raw material but he does not have the facility of processing units there. therefore, he has to exchange his products with other commodities. It is good that the Government has set up a separate bank for small scale industries, but at the same time the farmer should also be given an opportunity to set up industry. When industries would be set up in the villages, unemployment would be removed and nobody would migrate to cities for seeking employment. The man power will be absorbed there itself. If agro-based industries are set up, the farmers will definitely be benefited. In my constituency there are 3-4 cement factories, but a farmer's son does not get employment in these factories. He runs from pillar to post for employment. He cannot be made a partner in the industries, because a farmer cannot buy shares there. If participation of farmer's son is ensured in industry to be set up in rural areas, the villages will definitely develop. Let there be any type of industries, small scale or heavy, employment should be given to children of farmers, labourers and adivasis on priority basis there. It is only then, welfare of farmers can be ensured. If you want to develop the villages, you will have to provide protection to the ploughs and the oxen of the farmers. Dependence on machines only like tractors etc. will not do. Our elder member from

Punjab, Shri Sparrow is present here. He has complete knowledge about Punjab. I would like to submit that oxen of 'Sahiwal' breed are no where seen these days. Today, a farmer finds it difficult to purchase a pair of oxen. If there are no oxen with the farmer, no dung will be available and consequently source of manure and energy would also disappear. Then how can a farmer make progress? I request the Government to give full protection to oxen and cows of the farmer. If it is not done, the Indian farmers will be ruined. Sant Vinoba Bhave has been a great said. He was also a man of non-sectarian ideology. He was in no way superstitious. He had said to the farmers of this country that if you want to develop this country, protect the cow and its progeny here. When cows are protected, agriculture will develop. If considered necessary, the Government may make suitable amendments in the laws. I am fully confident that due attention will be paid to the voice of that great noble soul. Healthy oxen are being slaughtered in Devnar. For the last 8 years people are making efforts to make best possible changes in the practice. Just as cows and oxen are protected in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Kashmir in the interest of the farmers, similar protection should be given to cows and oxen in other parts of the country. This action will definitely benefit the farmers and it will enable to them to solve their problems. With these words I conclude.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented in the House. While extending support to these demands, I would like to submit that whenever there is a progressive Government, development takes place in every field and for that Supplementary Demands for Grants become necessary. In this context, I share the sentiments of all the hon. Members and extend my support to these demands. If we make an assessment of the ideology of Mahatma Gandhi and his sphere of work, we will come to know that he was all for the development of the villages. He knew that people living in the villages could register their complaints anywhere and their complaints were not taken note of.

That is why he wanted that the villages should develop and their problems should be identified. Inspired by such sentiments, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had taken steps to nationalise the banks. She wanted that the poor people of this country should be uplifted either through the rural banks or by any other means. She wanted that branches of the banks should be opened in the villages. This is the reasons that farmers living in the villages have been greatly benefited by this system. It is also certain that in the light of the above ideology, our present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has decided to devolve power to every man in the villages at the village level by launching the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. We heard lot of things that half the central funds allocated under various schemes are being siphored away by the middle men and the full amount does not reach the poor. In order to check it, the Prime Minister has introduced the direct approach policy and by doing so he proved that we want to lay emphasis on the development of the poor who are not able to send their demands and complaints to higher levels and cannot go anywhere with their demands. Mr Panja, Sir, there are no two opinions that the performance of your department is definitely praiseworthy, but the objective which Shrimati Indira Gandhi had in mind while nationalizing the banks perhaps you also think that development of the poor people of this country should take place through rural banks—is not being achieved. As every hon. Member in the House knows and I had also put a question in this august House that there was bungling to the extent of Rs. 7 crores in a single rural bank. In my constituency, there is a Manager of the rural bank. There was a time when he was very poor but now as a Manager of the rural bank, he has become a millionaire overnight. Now a days, he travels by car. I say with authority that whatever money is released from here as subsidy does not reach the poor anywhere. As has been suggested here by other hon. Members, until you make reforms in this system and associate the Members of Parliament with all the local committees at the district level, the present malpractices will continue. When Members of Parliament are

[Sh. Kali Prasad Pandey]

associated with these committees, they will definitely work in the interest of the Government and also see that the Government policy is properly implemented at the village level. Today, how are the Board of Directors of these banks constituted and who are the directors? Anybody from outside, in whose favour recommendations are received, is appointed direct and his name is included in the Board of Directors. Today, the Members of the Parliament have got no say in this matter. Until and unless Members of Parliament are represented in these committees, the malpractices noticed in the functioning of rural banks cannot be removed. There are a number of problems in Bihar. There are three basic needs, viz. power, foodgrains and means of communication. If all these necessities are provided in any area, the area will develop and standard of living of the people there will be improved. What is even more important is that the Government should make proper arrangement for the education of the Children because they are the future of our country. The present situation is such that even if a school exists somewhere, there is no building for it and if the building is there it does not have a roof over it and they are lacking other facilities. There are no windows or blackboards in the schools. Can we ensure all round development of children by educating them in this way? The Government should first of all make proper arrangements for the education of all the children in every State. Schools duly equipped with facilities should be opened there. I have myself noticed during my tour of 5-6 blocks in Bihar and various Panchayats that the condition of schools there is very bad. It may be due to lack of funds or natural calamities. The school buildings exist there for the sake of name only it is either a roofless structure or a heap of bricks. Can we educate our children and help them in making all round development in this manner? They are our future and the Government will have to make necessary provision for their all round development. Bihar is always in the grip of either drought or floods. Just see the situation in West Champaran, Shri Bhola Babu hails

from Bagas, Shri Majoj Pandey from Betia and I myself belong to his neighbouring constituency Gopalganj. It has been repeatedly submitted that whatever assistance is to be given by the Centre, it should be made available to the State well before the floods hit the State. But this is not done. Floods days are the gala days for the engineers. A bill for 40 to 50 thousand of bags of sand are submitted for each bags of sand actually used. The situation cannot improve in this way. In order to improve the situation, we will have to first of all prepare an action plan for the work to be undertaken and identify the areas and the period when the natural calamities occur in different States and arrangement for funds should be made well before floods strike the area. Only then we can control the floods and solve the related problems. The Central Government gives assistance at the time of floods. But I am stating a fact that half of the money given for flood control is swindled by the officials. My submission is that the whole of Bihar and especially North Bihar is in the grip of floods. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had got the Piprasi Dam constructed in 1974 for the protection of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar from floods. You will be amazed to know that a sum of Rs. one crore is spent every year on it for flood control. Every year work is done on paper only, as a result of which cracks in the dam have become an annual feature. When the Central Government releases funds to the States for flood control, a central study team should also be sent to find out whether the funds allocated are being properly utilised or not. I came back from Bengal yesterday only. Due to heavy rainfall for the last 3-4 days, the situation is very serious there. No matter how loud we speak in the Lok Sabha to acquaint the Government with the situation, neither the funds will be properly utilised nor the general public or the poor masses will be benefited from it, unless a Central study team is sent there.

Madam Chairman, you know that there is a very good scheme for providing houses to the poor and housing facility was provided under the scheme. I have seen in my state that all the houses provided to the harijans

during the last 2 years collapsed and became useless because a conditions was stipulated that only locally available timber would be used in construction of houses. In pursuance of above guidelines, contractors used timber of locally available 'sama' trees which cannot withstand even a small weight. However, now some improvement has taken place and the roofs are being laid. But all the houses constructed 2 years ago have collapsed.

In these circumstances, I would like to submit that though some funds have certainly been allotted in the villages under the I.R.D.P. , the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and other ongoing schemes but the funds released to Panchayats are inadequate for them. A sum of Rs. 2 lakh has been allocated to a panchayat. Suppose, a scheme of construction of a road is undertaken. But if that road passes through 5 villages, we cannot even complete its earth work with that amount. However, the step taken by the Government is appreciable. In this regard, I would like to submit no the basis of my practical experience that more funds should be allocated to the panchayats in order to make the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana a success, so that if a 'mukhiya' takes up even one scheme, he is able to complete the work properly. But what happens is that if the work of constructing a road to join one panchayat with the other is taken up, it is left incomplete half way and is thus never completed. Therefore, my submission is that if we have to complete the work, more funds should be allocated. I hope that the Government will allocate more funds in order to make this scheme fully successful. You are a dedicated Minister and we have high hopes from you. With this hope, before I conclude I would like to make two or three demands.

You should find out the reasons why the work is not completed despite the release of funds from the Centre. Secondly, I would like to submit that all the units of the proposed Thermal Power Scheme should have started

functioning by now but only one or two units have started functioning till date. The problem of power is very grim in Bihar. Most of the factories of Rohtas Industries, in which thousands of workers were employed, has been declared sick despite the availability of all the resources and the concerned industrialists have escaped responsibility. The Government should take steps for reviving the Rohtas Industries is that the labourers who were thrown out of job, could at least get two square meals. Similarly, a number of applications for setting up card board factories in my constituency, Gopalganj were received by the Bihar Government, which in turn forwarded them to the Centre. You will be surprised to know that there was a sugar mill in Siwan district and according to my information, grants were given to it. But the owner of the mill, Shri Virendra Pandey, who is known to all as the Great 'Natwarial' took crores of rupees from the Ministry of Finance for reviving the mill and swindled the whole amount. But unless this practice of swindling the money by declaring the mills as sick is curbed and the loot of lakhs of rupees in the name of industry is stopped, the amount voted under the Demand for Supplementary Grants will fall short of the requirements.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Madam Chairman, I support the first supplementary demands for grants of Rs. 727.48 crores for the year 1989-90, out of which Rs. 500 crores is meant for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Difficulties have been faced in constructing roads under this scheme. None of the schemes formulated under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for the laying of roads was undertaken because it requires more money. In the earlier schemes, the work of laying roads was undertaken but in this scheme that is not at all possible. Therefore it is necessary to formulate a scheme for laying roads and funds should be provided for it. Then alone can the roads be laid. Whenever I visit the village, the main demand there is that of the laying the roads. Therefore it is necessary that if we want to make progress, it is necessary that every gram panchayat is linked with roads.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): May I make just one point clear? It is item No.9 in the programme—Construction of Rural Roads subject to prescribed standards and specifications and in accordance with amenities. It is there. So kindly get it done your place.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: I have read it and I submitted just now that under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana the roads cannot be constructed because it involves huge expenditure. At present the cost of construction of one kilometer long metalled road works out to Rs. 1.25 lakhs. This work cannot be undertaken under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The provisions made in the plan are not sufficient for the State. Therefore the roads cannot be constructed under the scheme.

My constituency has in the grip if drought since December 1988. A Central Government study team also visited the area and after studying the situation submitted a report to the Central Government but it did not give any assistance as per recommendations made in the report submitted by the study team. The financial position of the Rajasthan Government is very weak due to which the farmers had to undergo unprecedented sufferings. Last year the assistance was quite large and I thank the hon. Prime Minister for the same but on account of no assistance being given to the farmers since December 1988, they are not in a position to carry on their farming operation. There is sufficient rainfall in that area, and the farmers want to plough their fields but they lack resources and proper facilities. They are passing through a very difficult phase. It is extremely essential to help them in every possible way by granting them subsidy, etc.

Famine and floods should be treated at par for the purpose of providing financial

assistance. Whereas in the case of flood, 75 per cent of the money is spent from the non-plan expenditure, but in the case of famine, assistance is given under the plan expenditure and later on it is given in the form of loan. In my constituency, famine is much more devastating than floods in other states. During famine, people are badly affected by disease and their condition, in general, worsens. Therefore, as far as giving of assistance is concerned, flood and famine should be treated at par and the amount of margin money should be increased. All States are not able to face floods and famine. As one of my hon. colleagues has said, state governments lack adequate funds to tackle such calamities and the margin money is also insufficient. So the amount of margin money should be increased in my State and elsewhere after thoroughly examining the matter. In my state, the amount of margin money is Rs. 16.76 crores at present. This should be increased to Rs. 50 crores in view of the famine condition prevailing there consecutively for the last five years for which maximum assistance is needed.

The Desert Development Programme which was implemented in the desert area in my State has been extremely beneficial. But the Department of Rural Development has done gross injustice to our state, as a result of which the electrification programme has come to a halt. In a district like Jaisalmer, which is important from the point of view of tourism, a 132 K.V. line does not exist. This make it difficult for the 33 K.V. line to be laid, which in turn is hampering the progress of the R.E.C. scheme. As the R.E.C. has given assistance for a 132 K.V. line from Bhima, assistance should also be given for laying a 132 K.V. line from Pokhran to Jaisalmer, so that the electrification work could be completed. The Animal Husbandry Programme was an important part of the Desert Development Programme. And cattle breeding is a very important component of the animal husbandry process. The breeds which suit the desert conditions most have become rare these days and the Central Government is not extending any help for this purpose under the Desert Development Programme.

The Rural Development Department has discontinued this programme and no funds have been provided for this purpose. This has resulted in heavy losses to the people. The animal husbandry programme should be included in the Desert development programme in order to facilitate development of these areas.

There was programme named 'Exploration of Tubewells' which has also been discontinued. All this is nothing but gross injustice towards the Desert Development Programme by the Rural Development Department. The development of desert areas is coming to a halt. The Government should pay special attention to the desert area in Rajasthan which is 2/3 rd of the total area of the State. For the development of the desert areas, it is essential that the Government accord them special status as in the case of hilly areas.

If quick steps are taken, an All India Radio station can be set up in Barmer within two months. All support facilities have already been set up of the work relating to the installation of High Power Transmitters in Barmer and Jaisalmer is making extremely slow progress. Arrangements should be made for the telecast of T.V. programmes over there so that people in rural areas could avail of the benefits of television.

The Government has not been able to provide drinking water facility during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. A scheme was formulated to provide drinking water from the Indira Gandhi Canal but the Canal is yet to be completed. The Eighth Five Year Plan should have provisions for solving the drinking water problem. I would say that Rs. 100 crores are insufficient for the implementation of this scheme. So this amount should be increased to Rs. 300 crore per annum. Completion of the Canal will lead to development of the desert areas beside, increase in productivity, which will ultimately benefit the country.

With these words, I express my support for the Supplementary Development Grants.

SHRIGIRDHARILAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Madam Chairman, the regional imbalance of the Central Government makes us sad but the regional imbalance created by God also makes us sad while Bihar, Assam and Bengal experience heavy rains, Rajasthan experiences scarcity of water. While there are floods in those States, our State is affected by drought. The Government should channelise the water from the flood-affected states to Rajasthan. Such a step is necessary to ward off the effects of regional imbalance created by the Almighty.

Hon. Shri Rao had set up a Commission and a plan was formulated to reach the excess water from flood prone rivers to areas where water is scarce. This plan should be implemented so that the drinking water problem in Rajasthan would be solved.

This year, Rajasthan Government has asked for Rs. 60 crores for providing drinking water. There are many areas which have not received any rains in this season resulting in shortage of drinking water. So the Government is requested to sanction funds to the State at the earliest.

The Government has given Rs. 100 crores to Rajasthan under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. As is well known these are a large number of people living below the poverty line in Rajasthan. Therefore, this amount would not be sufficient. The Government gives Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores as famine assistance. What I mean to say is that Rs. 126 crores will not be enough for the successful implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Hence the amount of funds to be sanctioned under this scheme should be increased to Rs. 5200 crores so that maximum number of people are able to get jobs.

Today what is needed most is to provide employment. If the Government is able to feed the poor, the latter will definitely feel indebted to the former. So all efforts should be made for the successful implementation of this scheme. The ban on new recruitment should be withdrawn. The Central Govern-

[Sh Girdhari Lal Vyas]

ment as well as the State Governments have imposed a ban on recruitment to class II, class III and class IV posts

This is the election year and people want that employment opportunities should be made available for more and more people but the Government have already imposed a ban on fresh recruitment. Such a situation makes the people think that the present Government is not in a position to provide them employment. This would create a bad impression in their minds. Hence, a provision should be made so that the State Government as well as the Central Government may lift the ban and more and more people are provided employment. It is necessary to make a provision in this regard.

Similarly I would like to say a few words in respect of the education department. During the last few years 2-3 universities have been opened in my State. One of these universities is the Ajmer University. This university has no building of its own for its offices. They have taken only 1 to 2 tenements on rent which are not at all worthy to give it the name of a university. The University Grants Commission and the Government of India should be asked to provide them funds for the construction of their office complex so that it may have the look of a university otherwise the present arrangement of the university is not suitable even for a college or a high school. They do not have adequate resources to meet their requirements. It is, therefore, extremely essential that at least the basic requirements of the university are fulfilled.

Similarly it is a matter of great shame and regret that our country has been registering a constant decline in respect of all the disciplines of games and sports though it is a big country and has a large population of more than 80 crores. After all what are the main reasons responsible for this situation? Incentives are not being given to the people in rural areas. In the villages, there are neither any play-grounds, nor any sports

material nor a coach available to provide guidance. The boys in the rural areas are quite intelligent and active and they may be groomed into very good sportsmen, who can uphold the prestige of their nation but they are deprived of all the facilities. Hence there should be such a provision at the block level and the district level that play ground, sports material and the incentives for participation in games are made available to them so that they may bring laurels to their nation.

I would also like to make a submission in respect of the roads in our country. As regards the development of roads in our country Rajasthan in particular has been lagging a behind because it is mostly a desert and rocky area and in past when feudal lords ruled over the country, they never bothered to construct roads. Whatever progress has been made in this regard is the result of the efforts made during the last forty years only. That is why we are still lagging behind in this field. One or two national highways have been constructed quite recently by the Central Government and one or two more highways are required. In this regard, I have made repeated submissions. The road from Ajmer to Bombay via Ratlam should be converted into a national highway because even from the traffic point of view, it is the busiest road in the country. Therefore, it should be declared a national highway. If it is done, it would immensely benefit the masses.

In regard to textile my submission is that there seems to be acute scarcity of yarn for the handloom industry and thus the handloom weavers get yarn at a very high rate. Cotton is produced in abundance in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan. Day before yesterday, I had pointed out to the hon. Minister of Textiles that two co-operative mills were established by cooperative societies 5-7 years back, but these mills are not being given any financial assistance by the NAFED and the IDBI. As a result, it has become difficult to establish Cooperative Spinning Mills. Keeping in view all these things, the hon. Minister of Finance should kindly direct these financial institutions to provide finan-

cial assistance to the cooperative mills being established in Asinda and Shahpura. In case this assistance is provided, the Textile Ministry may issue licences for setting up two additional mills, so that we can increase our production of yarn and supply it at a cheap rate to the people and thus also pass on the benefit to the cultivators in rural areas. It would also enable optimum utilisation of the money advanced to those cultivators.

Similarly, as regards the atomic department, my submission is that the Central Government have sanctioned four atomic plants for our State. But the work on these projects has not yet been started and it would take another 8-10 years to commission these projects. By then we would be lagging far behind in respect of power generation. In view of this situation, at least four of these atomic plants which have already been sanctioned, should be set up and commissioned at the earliest, so that the State of Rajasthan can have the maximum power supply at its disposal. Similarly, lignite is also found in abundance in our State, particularly in Bikaner and Barmer districts where a survey has already been conducted and the lignite plants for these areas have already been sanctioned but no further action has been taken on them. So the Government should take follow up action in this regard. The Government of Rajasthan has requested the Central Government to initiate action to set up four additional Thermal Power Plants. All these plants should also be sanctioned by the Centre because Rajasthan is the most backward State particularly in respect of power generation or industries or in regard to agriculture. Whenever there is famine or scanty rains, they resort to load shedding in our State. Same is the position in respect of agriculture and industries. That is why we are backward in every field. Hence I would like to request the Central Government to commission the power plants at the earliest for which they have given their sanction so that we get maximum benefit out of them by way of more employment opportunities, more new units and better performance in the field of agriculture.

The scheme of REC has been implemented by the Government in several places. In our State only 64 per cent of the villages have been covered under this scheme whereas in certain States it has been launched in all the villages. My submission is that these projects are completed at the earliest so that the scheme of REC is implemented in each and every village of Rajasthan and thus prove beneficial for agriculture and the farmers, who may increase their production and work for their economic progress. Hence these provisions are essentially required.

The last point I would like to submit relates to the Commerce Department. Mica is produced in my constituency. In the entire country, Mica is found only in three States i.e. Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Bhilwara district of Rajasthan. The Central Government has set up Mica Paper Plants in the other two States viz. Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, but till date no such plant has been set up in Bhilwara. There is very good scope for it there and the Government can earn about Rs. 200 crores in foreign exchange. But the Government has not yet sanctioned such an important project. So it should be sanctioned at the earliest so that Mica plant may be set up there which will help generate employment opportunities for the people, with an increase in the number of industries and the Government will earn good amount of foreign exchange. The Central Government may kindly strengthen these provisions and thus set right our balance of trade.

With these words, I support these demands and conclude.

SHRIMOHD. AYUBKHAN (Jhunjhunu):
Madam Chairman, I rise to support the supplementary demands. In the first instance, I would like to congratulate our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for giving shape to the visions of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, the foundation of which was laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and was further strengthened by Shrimati Indira Gandhi with her sacrifices. Now it is the turn of Shri Rajiv Gandhi who is to give it the final shape. To

[Sh. Mohd. Ayub Khan]

materialise those visions Shri Rajiv Gandhi has, in the first instance, fulfilled the commitment he had made to the public of this country. He tried his level best to make the poorest of the poor of the country feel that he belongs to India and the responsibility of his well being is well secure in the hands of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He has taken an initiative in this regard with the introduction of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. It is a scheme which has provided considerable relief to each and every person particularly belonging to the poor sections of the country. Even earlier lot of work was being done in this regard through NREP and RLEGP but the common man was feeling very much aggrieved with their working. He also felt that the public money is being misused. But today, under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, funds are being allocated direct to the sarpanches and the entire scheme is to be implemented by the Gram Sabhas with the consent of the public of that village. It is immaterial as to how much funds are provided to a village, the people in rural areas realise that power has been passed on to them and they would be able to work for the prosperity of their village with their own resources. As such it would be a great achievement.

Keeping this in view, the Panchayati Raj Bill is going to be passed. Due to this Bill, today all the opposition benches are vacant. Today, when we go to the villages, we find that these people are now misleading the people and are asking them to fill a form for the purpose of getting their loans waved. They say that if they come to power, they would waive loans upto Rs. ten thousand. Now, you can easily see how these people have been hatching the conspiracy to weaken their country. How these people and certain foreign powers are busy conspiring to nullify the entire progress we have made by now. These foreign powers have been keeping watch on our progress and have joined hands with these people to block the way to further progress.

Today, these people are getting certain

forms filled up by the people for waiving the amount of their loans upto ten thousand rupees in the villages and are thus trying to ruin this country. The Inspectors who go the villages to collect samples from the village shops, threaten the people in the villages and because of it the shopkeepers have closed down the shops. That is the way how they collect money from the people in the villages. We have to be vigilant and keep a strict watch on such elements.

You may see it how these people avoided the discussion which was to be held in this House on the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General. Today every citizen and particularly the Members of Parliament should exercise caution not to say a word the weapons purchased for the defence of our country because it will be harmful for our country. If somebody does it he cannot be called a patriot. If somebody speaks something against the weapons being used by the Jawans on our borders for the defence of our country he cannot be loyal to his country. You may comment about the monetary aspect but it is regrettable if anyone doubts the capability of the guns purchased by us.

Now, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to sanction all the pending water projects at the earliest to solve the water problem of Rajasthan which is facing acute water shortage.

I come from Jhunjhunu constituency, which is a backward area. I would like to congratulate our Hon'ble Prime Minister for the construction of a T.V. Tower in Jhunjhunu which will benefit the people. Even the provision of S.T.D. facilities will benefit the entire district. It has a good effect on the entire district. I would also like to request the Hon'ble Minister to expedite the measures being taken for the provision of telephone facilities for each and every gram Panchayat so that the people may be benefited by this facility. The people will feel extremely happy if this facility is provided.

I belong to a very backward area i.e. Jhunjhunu, where there is acute shortage of

roads. If the roads are provided from Mukandgarh to Bichri, from Bichri to Beswa, from Beswa to Fatehpur, from Chirana to Todhpura and from Khiror to Tarapur, it would immensely benefit the people of that area.

Fatehpur Khari is a very big town but it is not covered by the T.V. network because it is a far off place from Sikar and Jhunjhunu and is midway between the two cities. I would like to urge upon the Minister to provide a T.V. Tower in Fatehpur Khari town which will be of great benefit for the people of that area.

Udaipurvati and Khetri are the hilly areas of my constituency. There is no provision of water in these hilly areas. If a dam is constructed in this area, it will be of great benefit for the people of that area. Therefore, provision of water should be made. Some parts of my constituency have been covered under dark zone since long, resulting in the non-availability of the facilities and assistance to the farmers which are generally available to the farmers of other places. Hence, it should be excluded from the dark zone at the earliest.

Rajasthan has been in the grip of famine for the last four years. Hence the amount of interest chargeable from the farmers on the loans for the last four years of famine should be waived. It will give great relief to the farmers. As regards the propaganda being carried out in regard to waiving of loans, it should be countered by the Government by explaining as to why the loans cannot be waived. The Government should also check the filling of forms.

There is a very big temple in my constituency. This temple of Kuldevi was built in Jhunjhunu seven hundred years ago. Hindus and Muslims both visit this temple which is an example of secularism in our country. Thousands of devotees visit this temple daily. There is an airport in this area since the days of princely States. I would like to urge upon the Government that this airport should be reopened and developed for the operation of

air services. The pilgrims who visit this temple, also visit the ancient religious places of Salasar, Jind and Lohagar. Lakhs of pilgrims come to see the fair organised near this temple. This temple is the symbol of unity of the two communities namely Hindus and Muslims. This temple was built up by a Muslim Nawab and the man who used to bring flowers for worshipping the deity was also a Muslim. People of all religious and castes visit this temple. Hence the provision of an airport at this place is essential for the development of this place.

In the end, in view of all these things, I would like to congratulate our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for the works undertaken for the welfare of the local public with his consent and blessings and for the works to be undertaken, especially the provision of Dabra-Singrana goods train from which serves the Khetri Copper Project for the transportation of goods to the project site but no passenger bogey is attached to this train. I would like to request the Government to provide funds required for the improvement of this railway service so that passenger bogies could be attached to this train.

With these words, I support these Demands for Grants.

SHRI SHANKARLAL (Pali): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for Supplementary Grants for the year 1989-90. While participating in the discussion on these Demands, first of all I would like to draw attention of the Government to fact that schemes like N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. have been merged into the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. It has been done to augment employment opportunities in the rural areas. I would like to urge upon the Government that the works which are lying incomplete under the N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. schemes and are necessary but could not be completed, should now be completed under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. A separate provision should be made for this purpose so that the works which have been lying incomplete, could be completed. In Rajasthan many such works which were taken up as famine relief meas-

[Sh. Shankar Lal]

ure, e g works relating to anicuts, dams, soil-conservation etc are lying incomplete and crores of rupees have already been spent on them. If these incomplete works are not completed, the money already spent on these works would go waste. Therefore, a provision should be made to complete these works so that the money already spent on them is fully utilised and the people may get the benefit after the completion of these works.

Madam Chairman, the context of these supplementary Demands, I would like to make a request for the people of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under the Kutir Jyoti Programme because we feel that scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have not been adequately benefited by the programme. Therefore I would like to submit that the small artisans, who live in the villages and are in need of electricity for their work should be given power connections. The Government of India should take a decision to cover the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and the people of other communities such as potters, blacksmith etc under the Kutir Jyoti Yojana for the purpose of assistance to these people.

Madam Chairman as regards the assistance for the sick units, I would like to submit that financial assistance should be given only to the genuinely sick units. Under its cover, a number of ineligible units draw money, as a result of which units badly in need of money are deprived of it. Madam Chairman, provision has been made for industrial units only. I would like to request that Small Scale Industries should be given priority in providing assistance. A number of small scale industrial units are lying sick. Funds should be provided to revive them so that proper utilisation of funds could be made and the people could be benefited from it.

16.00 hrs.

An additional amount of Rs 3.15 crore

has been sought for 'Nehru Yuva Kendras'. This demand is justified. As this year is being celebrated as Nehru Centenary Year, more and more Nehru Yuva Kendras should be set up. But the much needed extension of these centres in rural areas is yet to take place. Similarly, demand has been made for an additional amount of Rs 2 crore for the Anganwadi programme. I would like to submit that programmes under Anganwadi scheme are not being implemented properly. In my district of Pali, Anganwadi Programmes are being implemented for sake of name only. The officials misappropriate the funds meant for it. So greater degree of vigilance is required to be exercised over it. Although the scheme is a good one, it is not being implemented properly. That is why funds are not being utilised properly. Special attention should be paid to it. Similarly, additional funds have been demanded for the National Highway Authority. The Government has sanctioned construction of a National Highway No 14 from Delhi to Kandla via Pali. A name board of the proposed National Highway No 14 has been put up but its construction is to be watched, which will go on a long way in development of our area. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MANKU RAM SODI (Bastar)

Madam Chairman, I support the Demands for Supplementary Grant placed before the House by the hon Minister. It is necessary that the schemes undertaken are completed within stipulated period. I would like to congratulate the hon Prime Minister for accepting our demand of upgradation of 210 kilometre long State Highway from Jagdalpur to Bhopalpatanam as a National Highway. It was very much necessary as development cannot take place at the desired pace unless adequate transport facilities are made available in the backward areas. The tribal and hilly areas are still backward because they lack transport facilities. Efforts are being made to connect Dallirajhara and Jagdalpur by a railway line. The Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Mines are making their best efforts to do the needful. The State Government is also pressing for it but it has

not so far been cleared by the Planning Commission. It is not known how much more time will be taken by the Planning Commission to clear the project. People living in such backward areas cannot be brought to the mainstream, unless transport facilities are made available. No effort will bear fruit unless proper transport facilities are made available. So it is very necessary to provide transport facilities. During the last five years, not a single irrigation scheme has been approved for Bastar district which is an Adivasi area surrounded by forests, despite my having written numerous letters to the hon. Minister during his period. In my view, my area escaped the attention of the Government because it is an Adivasi area surrounded by forests and it is inundated. Every time I am told that such and such scheme can not be approved as it attracted the provisions of the Forest Act relating to protection of environment, whereas indiscriminate deforestation is taking place in the area and tendency of encroachments of forest land is growing. It is very difficult to check it because writ of the Naxalites runs in the area. On the one hand, forests are being cleared indiscriminately, on the other development works have been held up under the cover of provisions conservation of Forest Act which prohibit felling of trees. It is an ironical situation. How will development take place in my area? With the augmentation of irrigation facilities, new sources of income will be generated and it may help in stopping encroachment that is taking place at present. So it is necessary to provide irrigation facilities in Bastar district and I would like to submit that provision may be made in the Demands for supplementary Grants. High yielding varieties of crops should be encouraged in the area. This will help in conservation of forests.

Similarly, Bodhghat Hydel Project has not been approved by the Central Government so far, whereas a number of other big Hydel projects in the country have been approved. This has also adversely affected the development of our area and the people are very much agitated over it. It is not known whether the Conservation of Forest Act is

coming in the way of giving clearance to this project also. It is necessary to give clearance to this project for upliftment of the tribals. They are leading a very miserable life. I don't know as to when you will pay attention to it. No development work is taking place there, no roads are being constructed and skilled workers are also scared of working there because of dense forests in the area. Judging from the present pace development in my area I can say that it will not be developed even in next hundred years. As compared to other districts, Bastar district is lagging far behind in development. It is possible only when projects are implemented at a rapid speed. So the Government should pay attention towards the development of this area.

The Department of Health is also reluctant in developing Bastar district. As many as 150 posts of doctors are lying vacant there. During the rainy season serious diseases such as amebic dysentery, malaria and diarrhoea spread there. These diseases spread in epidemic form because of non-availability of potable water, in the absence of which people have to depend on unclear water. When so many posts of doctors are lying vacant, how can the spread of epidemic be checked. Secondly, a large number of patients succumb to these diseases as they are not provided timely medical aid due to lack of proper transport facilities. I would like to make a request that in this Demands for Supplementary Grants, more funds should be allocated for the development of backward areas and their problems should be solved. With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Madam Chairman, first of all, I would like to thank you for giving me time to speak. I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented in the House by the hon. Minister Shri Gadhi. These demands are totally justified for the successful implementation of various schemes of the Central Government. For example, a demand has been made for an additional amount of Rs. 500 crores for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Many hon. Mem-

[Sh. Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]

bers have submitted their views in this regard and all of them have supported it by terming it reasonable and justified. This scheme has been launched by merging the other schemes like N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. Allocation for this scheme was not made in the General Budget for the current financial year. So, the demand of additional amount for this scheme through the Supplementary Demands for Grants is totally justified. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana will provide brighten the social and family life of the poor people and others in the country who live below the poverty line and also of the people belonging to the labour class who always confront the problem of employment and are not able to make their both ends meet. This scheme will fulfil a number of their aspirations. I, therefore, consider it a very just and valid demand. In this connection, I would specifically draw the attention of this august House as well as of the hon. Minister that demand for a grant-in-aid of Rs. 30 crore for setting up new industries in areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes, and backward areas is by all means a just demand. But at the same time I would like to say that a number of units running for years in such areas are lying closed. They have become sick and have been closed. What arrangements is the Government going to make to revive these units? In this context, I would like to draw your attention to Japla Group of Industries in Palamau district of Bihar. It is totally a backward area. Under these circumstances, this factory has to face frequent closures. Now it is lying closed for years. Thousands of labourers have been rendered jobless and the people in this area of Palaman District are very much in distress as a result thereof. It is a rocky area. There are no other means of employment. This factory is the only source of employment but it has been lying closed for a long time. While demands have been made to provide grants to new industries, I want that provision should also be made to revive these closed units. If it is not possible to make further demands for grants, these industries may be revived by providing grant in aid in out of the existing

provision. The cement factory run by Dalmia Group of Industries which provide livelihood to 15,000 families has been lying closed for years. Bihar is passing through acute famine and flood situation. A stage has now come when the people are left with nothing to eat. They are counting the hours in distress. They have been sold their utensils. Their children are dying for want of medicines. I request the Government to take steps to revive all the units of Dalmia Group alongwith the Japla Group of industries.

Madam Chairman, while making my second submission I would specifically say that the schemes like the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana launched by the Government in the current Budget have raised new hopes and aspirations in the people. Our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had taken an initiative for social security under the 20 Point Programme. In accordance with the provisions of the said programme, all the widows, physically handicapped persons and old persons above 60 years of age are getting pension at the rate of Rs. 30 per month. But in view of the rising prices, the utility of this amount has reduced. I, therefore, request the Government that the existing amount of Rs. 30 being given as social security pension should be raised to Rs. 60 per month. In support of my demand I would like to say that this is the only source of livelihood for such people. Not only that, the socialistic schemes of our congress Government are based on this programme and this pension has been a source of financial assistance to the neglected and destitute people of this country. It has provided considerable support to these people and our programmes have become successful as a result thereof. But in view of the rising prices, I would like to request the hon. Minister to raise this amount from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per month.

Madam, provision has been made the CPWD for making payments to labourers. In this connection I would like to say that there are several departments like the National Building Construction Corporation which owe huge amount of arrears to labourers. These arrears should be paid immediately.

I shall conclude by drawing your attention to some of the problems of my constituency. A number of irrigation projects which were sanctioned long ago are pending in Chotanagpur area and plateau of Gaya District in Bihar. These include major projects like Tilaiya Dhadhar project, Oraiya Reservoir Scheme and Mohana river project where the pace of work is very slow. Recently, some decision was taken about these projects, but work has not yet started. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to it and request that just as they are making provisions for setting up industries in backward areas, Government should also allocate huge funds for the revival of such major schemes in Gaya, Palamau and Hazaribagh districts which are lying dead, so that greenery in rural areas could be ensured and irrigational potential increased.

There are several backward areas in Chotanagpur which are stricken acute poverty. If roads are constructed connecting Hazaribagh to Palamau, Hazaribagh to Gaya and Gaya to Palamau, each covering a stretch of 10 to 15 kilometres, means of communication will increase and the condition of the people will undergo a change. With these words, I strongly support these demands.

SHRIR.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur): Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I strongly support the Demands presented by the Government as I feel that these demands are very justifiable.

The Central Government has launched revolutionary schemes and in order to meet the financial requirements of these schemes, Supplementary Demands for Grants are absolutely necessary. Since these demands are very just and reasonable, they should be widely welcomed.

With these words I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some specific points. While allocating central funds to various States for different schemes run

by them, the geographical situation, the population and percentage of backwardness prevailing in the State concerned should be taken into account and after making a proper assessment of all these factors, actual allocation of funds should be made. There are several areas in the country which are extremely backward and there are also areas which are developed. When some new scheme is launched people from developed areas reach the sites and avail the benefits of these schemes and the problem of areas predominantly inhabited by the Harijans and Adivasis remain unsolved with the result that the people of these areas continue to be backward. It is, therefore, necessary that special attention should be paid to backward areas of the country. While approving schemes and allocating funds, due attention should be paid to these areas.

I would like to make a mention of 2-3 schemes which are being implemented very speedily in the country. As far as the question of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is concerned, we are going to hold a discussion on that in the next few days and I shall avail of that opportunity to express my view in detail at that time instead of taking it up right now.

There are other schemes also viz. Housing Scheme for the weaker sections called Indira Awas Yojana. When I happen to visit various parts of the country, I notice that the conditions prevailing there are very deplorable. There are proposals to construct houses for the poor people at a cost of Rs. 6000 per unit under the Indira Awas Yojana. Madam Chairman, do you think a house could be constructed for Rs. 6000? I, therefore, request the Central Government to enhance this amount to at least Rs. 15,000 per house so that the poor people are able to construct at least two small rooms which could suffice to accommodate their families.

Everyday advertisements are being given with the announcement that these houses are being constructed very soon. But no attention is being paid to the quality. Our engineers are doing wonders with their architectural skills by construct houses without

[Sh. R.P. Suman]

foundations. We must ensure that the houses we construct do not collapse during the very first rain of the year. I went to my constituency and saw for myself that people hesitate to live in the houses constructed under the Indira Awas Yojana or the Housing Scheme for weaker sections, because these houses collapse within a year.

Our hon. friend, Shri Rajhans made a few points on 'Kutir Jyoti.' In this connection I would like to state that when I visited my constituency last month, I did see the 'Kuteer' but not the 'Jyoti.' I feel that light has been confined to cities only. It has been the objective of the Central Government to provide light to jhuggis of poor people by providing electricity connections free to cost. But after visiting some districts of Uttar Pradesh, I found that the people were not getting its benefits anywhere in the State. At the most, 10 per cent of the people have been given electricity connections whereas the last financial year has already ended and we have entered the new financial year. I would say that the schemes formulated by the Central Government are quite good but as they are not being implemented properly, they are not yielding good result.

Many parts of the country are affected by natural calamities every year. The Central Government and the State Governments spend crores of rupees every year at such places but it is regretted to say that no permanent solution is being found to this problem. I urge the hon. Minister to prepare a master-plan which effectively check the occurrence of floods and other natural calamities at places where they occur every year. Crores of rupees spent by the Government in the form of assistance will thus also be saved.

A lot needs to be done in the field of education, particularly primary education. In villages there are no buildings for schools as also there are no teachers in the schools whereas the number of students is very large. The 'Aanganwadi' programme has

been started for women and girls. I have seen that in villages, the 'Aanganwadi' programme and the non-formal education programme are not being implemented properly. Such a state of affairs is unlikely to realise the aim and objective which our Hon. Prime Minister and his Government are striving to achieve. I would request that special attention be paid in this direction.

Today crores of rupees are being given for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through the Special Component Plan. This money is being given through banks. Is the Government aware of the extent of exploitation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes by the bank employees? As far as I know there are no committees for monitoring this programme at the district level. A number of committees have been formed to monitor even trivial matters but there is no monitoring committee for the Special Component Plan which is quite a revolutionary step for the welfare of the poor. It is necessary to do something in this direction.

For all schemes approved by the Government, it must be ensured that the schemes are completed within the stipulated time-limit and within the funds allotted for them. I would like to cite the example of the Tanda Thermal Power Project costing Rs. 159 crores in my constituency which was scheduled to be completed by 1983 but is still incomplete in 1989. An amount of Rs. 400 crores have already been spent on it but I regret to say that even two of its units have not become operational. This is a matter of shame for us. I request the Government to ensure that all projects approved by it are completed within the stipulated time-limit. The Government should pin point the responsibility for delays and the officials found to be responsible for it should be punished.

The Central Government had granted a licence for a sugar mill in the co-operative sector in my constituency in 1976. During the Janata Party rule, the licence was cancelled although the mill had already been set up and work had commenced. A share capital

amounting to Rs. 17 lakh is still held up. I have raised this matter a number of times but there is no talk of either returning the capital or reopening the sugar mill. Through your good offices, Sir, I want to urge the hon. Minister and the Central Government to reopen the said sugar mill at the earliest as it will serve the interests of the farmers, particularly sugarcane growers of that backward area.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandurbar): Madam Chairman, I rise to lend my support to the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I am very grateful to Hon. Prime Minister and the Central Government that a demand for Rs. 500 crores has been made for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. This is a revolutionary scheme which aims at securing welfare of the poor in this country.

I want to make some demands on behalf of the people of my area for consideration of the concerned Ministries of the Central Government so that they could fulfill the said demands of my constituency.

This year the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting installed nearly 100 T.V. relay stations in the country. It has been the policy of the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government to give top priority to schemes pertaining to hilly and 'Adivasi' areas. But we are still far from getting benefits. I feel that the officials who are responsible for the implementation of these schemes are deliberately ignoring those areas. In Maharashtra, the people of Dhule district which falls in my constituency have been demanding a T.V. relay station for a long time. Over there T.V. relay stations have not been set up in Dandaicha, Tirupur and Nawanpur tehsils even though they fall in the tribal area. I request the Government to set up T.V. relay station there.

At Nargana village in my district, the Surat-Bhusawal railway line crosses the Bombay-Agra National Highway No. 3. For the past 5-6 years, a proposal to construct an

overbridge over there is under consideration of the Central and the State Government. I request the hon. Minister for Surface Transport to give priority to this project which is of considerable importance as it is on a road that passes through a tribal area.

I want to draw the attention of the Ministry of Communications towards the work with regard to laying of the telephone Co-axial line in Surat, Nawanpur, Nandurbar, Dondaicha, Shahada and Dhuliya which is yet to be completed even 5 years after it was started. Officials claim lack of funds as the reason. As old machinery has been installed in the telephone exchange, people are unable to know if their telephones work or not. During the rainy season, the telephone exchanges stop working. So I would request the Government to install new machinery in the automatic telephone exchange so that telephone facility can be provided to people.

The rural electrification programme is being undertaken on a massive scale in our country. But I would draw the attention of the Energy Ministry towards the Adivasi and hilly areas of Maharashtra where a lot is still to be done in this direction. Electricity has not reached many villages. Rural electrification programme in the Adivasi areas should be given top priority and necessary funds should be sanctioned to them.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): Madam Chairperson: I am thankful to the hon. Members who participated in this debate, and made various suggestions.

The first batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1989-90 was presented in the Lok Sabha on the 25th July 1989. The Finance Minister in his Budget speech announced the launching of the new rural employment programme, viz. Jawaharlal

[Sh A K Panja]

Nehru Rozgar Yojana with a provision of Rs 500 crores. In the Supplementary Grant, the provision was included, at that time, under the Department of Expenditure, now it has been decided that this programme would be implemented through the Department of Rural Development.

Some of the hon Members stated that Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is in replacement of NREP and RLEGP. That is not so. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana merges NREP and RLEGP. That is not so. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana merges NREP and RLEGP, along with the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana programmes—details of which have been given. Therefore, it is necessary now to bring this provision of Rs 500 crores, transferred from the Department of Expenditure to the Department of Rural Development.

The Prime Minister, on the 28th April 1989, made an announcement—Parliament of the Central assistance, for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana of a sum of Rs 2001 crores as against Rs 1711.25 crores actually provided for in the Budget and, therefore, the Department of Rural Development asked for a supplementary grant of Rs 888.75 crores, i.e. for transfer of Rs 500 crores from the budget of the Ministry of Finance and also Rs 388.75 crores additional. At present, this Rs 500 crores is being transferred and so far as the additional amount of Rs 388.75 crores is concerned, it would be in the Winter Session, or in the next Supplementary Demands for Grants.

So far as monitoring is concerned, monitoring has to be done by the Department of Rural Development, because the expenditure under this programme is on 80:20 basis. It means that 80% will be from the Central funds, and 20% has to be paid by the State Governments. Therefore, the monitoring of the programme will be done by the Department of Rural Development—which is also being done. The programme having already been started, the first instalment to all the States and Union Territories

has been released, and the expenditure—in which manner it has to be done—has been detailed.

Some of the hon Members commented on whether the people have been made aware of this programme. I called for some details from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and also from those who are in charge of publicity. I find that since this scheme was announced, extensive publicity has been arranged not only in the electronic media of Doordarshan as well as in the All India Radio. There are special programmes made by Doordarshan. We find that as of today, there were ten discussions which were telecast in the different Kendras in India, in the month of May itself. In one month, ten discussions took place in various Kendras in India. We have the Song and Drama Division; they have also made some publicity (through their Division), of the salient features—particularly in the rural areas.

All India Radio also made in the national network various programmes and has given this a top priority. The Films Division also released a film on the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I find that the DAVP has also circulated, with a graphic representation, a paper mentioning about fund allocation. I have just now said about it. It has already been released to the 25 States and the Union Territories. The Films Division, it appears, have already held 257 programmes during the course of the various field programmes that were made. I find that the Publication Division has also published various articles and write-ups from the experts, so far as this programme is concerned, under this programme, out of the fund given to the Panchayat, a minimum of 15 per cent has to be used for works benefitting SC&ST, upto 5 per cent fund can be used for administrative expenditure and upto 10 per cent on maintenance of assets, the balance amount can be spent on works for creation of durable assets, infrastructure for rural areas. The illustrations have been given in the book and the details, as I find, have also been given there. The hon Members can find them from the book *Social Forestry, Soil and water conser-*

vation, Minor irrigation, Flood protection, Construction/renovation of village tanks, Irrigation wells and fields channels, Construction of institutional sanitary latrines in rural areas, Construction of rural roads—the hon. Members have mentioned about it—Construction of houses for individual members of SC/ST including Indira Vikas Yojana. Land development and reclamation is also a part of it, Construction of rural bank buildings so that it may go near the door-steps of the rural people, construction of rural bank buildings, godowns for storage of inputs, works of a purely social and community nature like primary school buildings, repairs and others; all the details have been given. I am sure, from those papers which have been published already, the hon. Members will find out the details of the work to be done so that they can take them up with the operating agency concerned, whether it is DRDA or Panchayat or the District Magistrate himself. They can go there and find out how much work has been done.

I also find that the draft manual for JRY was printed and circulated upto block level to get opinions. The power was not given from the top to the bottom; the power was given from the grass-root level. The draft was circulated to get their opinions. Their opinions have already been collected. The manual has been finalised in English and Hindi versions; it is under print. A separate manual has also been finalised and English and Hindi versions of it are under print. Most of the State Governments, in the meantime, have prepared manuals on JRY in the local language and they have since been distributed.

So far as Demand No. 21 is concerned, the Kutir Jyoti programme, under which single point light connection is provided to the rural poor without recovering one time initial cost was launched in the year 1988-89. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 10 crores for this programme during 1989-90. However, no provision for this programme exists in the budget of the Department of Power. That is why a Supplementary Demand for Grant is being brought.

In addition to this, an Action Plan in key areas for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also been announced under which provision of electricity to SC/ST villages has to be ensured. In a meeting taken by the Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat on 30th June, 1989, it was agreed that about 9 lakh connections under the Kutir Jyoti programme would be provided to SC/ST households of rural poor at total cost of Rs. 20 crores (Unit cost Rs. 220/-).

[*Translation*]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur): I can say with surety that the statistics relating to Uttar Pradesh are fake.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him reply.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: As I said, it is on the 30th June, 1989 that a decision has been taken to do this. Whether it is being implemented and how far it is being implemented, the hon. member should certainly find out and inform the Ministry concerned whether it is being done or not, but I am saying what was the decision taken and how it will be done.

In addition over 4.5 lakh connections would also be provided to the non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe households of the rural poor at a total cost of Rs. 10 crores.

As no provision existed for this programme in the budget of the Department of Power they would require an additional grant of Rs. 5 crores, and this additional grant of Rs. 5 crores is being provided to enable them to execute this programme.

So far as the Neeru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan is concerned, the hon. members must have found that the Plan provision was Rs. 64 crores and since there is a shortfall of Rs. 4 crores, the budget provision being Rs. 68 crores, to meet this shortfall a sum of Rs. 3.15 crores has been provided under Plan by suitable appropriation from savings within

[Sh. A.K. Panja]

the Plan. So far as the Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan is concerned, it is doing well all over the country and that is why this budgetary provision has been made.

Women and Child Development sometimes suffer because of lack of proper training of the people who take part in this programme in the rural areas. That is why on the direction of the Prime Minister himself, when a meeting was held, it was decided to train some of the women and social workers as Gram Sevikas and Anganwadi workers to ensure that they are properly trained and they do not have any difficulty in carrying out the work that they are supposed to do. It has been found that lack of proper training resulted in non-implementation of the work. That is why 2000 more Gram Sevikas and 2000 Anganwadi workers are going to be trained by the middle of August. Also, the Central Social Welfare Board has been asked to hold State level meetings in all the States to discuss the issues relating to Panchayati Raj. For this an amount of Rs. 2,000 crores is necessary. This includes the CSWD's requirement of Rs. 80 lakhs for this purpose. A supplementary demand for Grant—hon. members will realise—for Rs. 2000 crores has been made to ensure that they are trained properly and when they go down to the rural areas they can perform their work properly.

About the provision for providing Television and strengthening the TV network in the Kashmir region and particularly in the border areas it was found by a high level committee of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which visited the Kashmir Valley recently—and they recommended accordingly—that the existing black and white sets should be replaced by colour TV sets. That is why a provision has been made of Rs. 1.67 crores, with a capital outlay of Rs. 1.42 crores. It was taken out of the Contingency Fund of India and therefore an amount of Rs. 1,42,07,000 has to be recouped. This has been necessary, so far as Kashmir is concerned. After getting the reports it has to be

done on a war footing and the work is going on.

Some hon. members wanted to know about the Indira Gandhi Open University. The Seventh Plan provision was Rs. 30 crores. Out of that in 1989-90 the annual plan that has been approved was of the order of Rs. 11 crores. After that, it appears that an allocation of about Rs. 7.41 crores is necessary because of certain Japanese aid coming in as an outright grant. Since it is credited to the Government account a corresponding provision has to be made in the Government expenditure as a contra entry. The University will not be able to avail of the assistance and the grants may lapse. That is why, an allocation of Rs. 7.41 crores has been provided for.

Two main points were agitated by the hon. Members during the course of the discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants but they did not concern the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Madam, under the Rules, I cannot touch those points. Those are of a general nature. I make it sure that the monitoring has to be done by the Rural Development Department and it is being done. The details have been given. And if any one looks at the manner by which the division of the amount has been made it is not only to the State concerned, but in that very State, district wise allocation has been made so that the responsibility and accountability could be fixed. Under the guidance of our hon. Prime Minister, for the success of this programme, a personal meeting is being taken by him almost twice or thrice in a month. I am sure that with the cooperation of all the hon. Members, we will be able to make it successful.

With these words, I request the House to vote the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1989-90 to vote.

The question is:

"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, 1990 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 4, 8, 21, 22, 25, 27, 48, 49, 51, 52, 57, 61, 67, 72, 74, 76, 80, 84 and 90."

The motion was adopted

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1989

[English]

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90."

The motion was adopted

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial

year 1989-90, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

THE CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

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

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted

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

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted
