

140 per cent on the intermediate TIOC which has virtually eliminated the small scale bulk drug manufacturers, and the protected sector could not even produce a single kilo of basic Erythromycin for the last ten months through fermentation process. The public has to pay 55 per cent more, i.e. a tablet costing Rs. 1.20 last year now costs Rs. 1.80 from March 1985. In order to achieve the goal of 'Health for All by 2000 A.D.' I request Government of India to abolish all the duties: excise, customs, besides S.T. now levied on medicines, formulations, bulk drugs etc. in the manufacture of medicines for use by the millions of people of our country. Only this will pave the way for 'Health for All by 2000 A.D.' and we will bloom into 2000 A.D. with a healthier mood and atmosphere.

(viii) Demand for considering cases of employees of Co-operative Societies for allotment of Kerosene dealership, as a special case, in Greater Bombay.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : I would like to draw the attention of Petroleum Ministry towards the feeling of employees of Bulk Kerosene dealers of BPC in Greater Bombay. These employees are working with bulk kerosene dealers of Greater Bombay for about 35 to 40 years and they fully depend upon these bulk dealers of BPC.

The Government has decided to have a ceiling limit of 250 KL of kerosene. It has resulted in the reduction of the original quota of the bulk dealers by more than 50 to 60 per cent. Government have also given instructions to BPC for equalisation. This will create hardships to the employees of Bulk Kerosene dealers. They have formed cooperative societies to maintain themselves as the employees are ready to offer the infrastructure available with them. I request the Minister of Petroleum to consider the cases of employees' cooperative societies for allotment of kerosene dealership as a special case, in Greater Bombay.

(ix) Need to check pollution caused by Arihant Paper Mill of Jandali near Ahmedgarh in Sangrur district of Punjab

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : The Arihant Paper

Mill Jandali near Ahmedgarh in Sangrur District (Pb.) is not using any pollution checking devices. The ash flowing out of it has made the life of the people of Ahmedgarh Town and adjoining villages miserable. The dirty water remain of the mill is being thrown in Bhallidi Canal. This poisonous water is spreading diseases in the cattle upto 150 km *en route* of the Canal resulting in deaths of the heads of cattle. Thousands of heads of cattle have fallen seriously ill. The ash has seriously affected the eye sight of the people. The Government of India should immediately come to the rescue of the people and take immediate remedial steps at administrative level. There is widespread resentment among the people of the area due to the attitude of the mill authorities which can lead to disturbance of law and order there.

12.33 hrs.

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

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House shall now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1985-86.

I think all the Hon. Members have spoken. Now the Minister will reply to the debate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Thirty-six Hon. Members of this House have participated in the discussion on these Supplementary Demands for Grants. The Hon. Finance Minister has also intervened.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : If you allow me to intervene, I want to seek one clarification. Afterwards, he may reply to the debate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him finish. He is already on his legs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is just an intervention. He has no objection.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Just now he has started. In the beginning, if you intervene, it is not good.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** He is yielding.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Let him finish it. After that, you can seek your clarification.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** In fact, I was overwhelmed by the contribution made by the Hon. Members, who have, in fact, in the national interest, made very good suggestions. Even though they were critical, it has been done in good spirit. In fact, the Government has already noted some of the suggestions and the points that have been raised which are not connected with my Department. I am going to forward those suggestions and also the points raised by the Hon. Members to the concerned Department. I can also assure the Hon. Members that, after having forwarded those points raised which are not connected with our Department, the fact that they have been forwarded to the concerned Department, to that extent, this would be conveyed to the Hon. Members also.

Sir, here it has been said that the Supplementary Budget has been a result of bad budgeting, that it is an outcome of bad budgeting and that in fact the Government had not had the clear vision at the time of budgeting. This is one type of approach. I respectfully disagree with that approach. On the contrary, ours is an economy that is dynamic and it is a very fast growing economy.

Here, we are not living in a static state of affairs. We have to move forward. We have to take into consideration the developments that have taken place.

The last budget was presented in the month of March. Two or three months before that, the exercise has been going on and practically we can say that it is about one year after that exercise now. So, we are not foreseeing the subsequent developments. When there are calamities, natural calamities, we have to remember that they were not envisaged at the time of the Budget and inflation is also there, and therefore we have to boldly face these developments which do take place after the presentation of the Budget. Here I can tell the Hon. Members and the House that it is in the interests of the national economy and also in the interests of the original budget itself.

We have to take into consideration these developments, it is our duty, by removing the imbalance; otherwise the original budgeting interests would be impaired.

Now, a point has also been made whether this deficit would be more than what it was anticipated at the time of the presentation of the Budget. Here, if you kindly look into the past experience, in the year 1982-83, the estimated deficit at the time of the presentation of the Budget was Rs. 1,375 crores. Then, too two supplementary budgets were presented; the total that was approved by Parliament in the supplementary Budget Rs. 2,202 crores. Thus, the total deficit was Rs. 3,577 crores and there was a revised estimate of the deficit to a tune of Rs. 1,935 crores. Actually, even though the total estimate of the deficit for the entire year was Rs. 3,577 crores, the final deficit was only Rs. 1,656 crores.

In the year 1983-84 at the time of the presentation of the Budget the estimated deficit was Rs. 1,586 crores. Then, too supplementaries were presented for approval of Parliament for Rs. 2,940 crores. The total deficit that was estimated was Rs. 4,526 crores. At that time also, a contention was made that it would be much more than that.

Now, what was the actual deficit? The final deficit was only Rs. 1,417 crores as against the anticipated Rs. 4,526 crores.

Now, here, in the year 1984-85 the estimated deficit at the time of the presentation of the Budget was Rs. 1,773 crores, and Supplementary Grants were placed before Parliament for approval, for a sum of Rs. 3,612 crores. The total deficit was Rs. 5,385 crores. But the actual final deficit—the provisional figure we have given—is Rs. 3,742 crores. So, it cannot be stated that the deficit would be much more than what it was stated.

Sir, here also I can assure the Hon. Members that efforts will be made to contain the deficit within manageable limits. It has been asked as to why there should be supplementary demands. It is not for the first time that we are coming with supplementary demands. It has been the practice earlier also. During the Janata Government also, Supplementary Demands were presented and got

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

approved from Parliament. So, it is in the interest of the economy that supplementary demands were presented before Parliament.

An amount of Rs. 1824.66 crores has been asked for approval of Parliament. Out of this the receipts would be Rs. 432.71 crores. So the net outgo would be Rs. 139.95 crores. The Hon. Finance Minister, while intervening yesterday during the course of the discussion, has covered major points that have been raised by the Hon. Members, relating to inflation, trade deficit, the entire gamut of economic policies of the Government of India, in detail. So I do not want to take the time of the House by repeating those points again.

Some of the Hon. Members said that some parts of the country were affected by floods, drought and other calamities. For that, we are providing in the supplementary demands Rs. 295 crores. Hon'ble Members from Andhra Pradesh have accused us that we are giving step-motherly treatment to their State in the matter of giving relief. In fact, they said that Tamil Nadu and Gujarat had been given relief and not Andhra Pradesh. Before proceeding further in the matter, let me tell the House the procedure for giving relief to the States. According to the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission which is an independent body, the States should have margin money for tackling natural calamities. According to them, all the States have to provide Rs. 120 crores and equal amount should come from the Central Government. Whenever there is a drought or flood or any other natural calamity, in the first instance, this margin money has to be utilised by the State Government. If the expenditure goes beyond that margin money, then the Central Government has to provide equal money. If that is also not sufficient, then in order to meet the immediate expenses, ways and means advance is provided. This is a temporary arrangement. Whenever there is a drought or flood, after assessing the damage, the State Government has to submit its memorandum to the Central Government. In this period the minimum requirement should be there, the provision should be there. For that purpose the margin amount is also used. In addition to that if some more amount is

required, ways and means advances also are utilised. But it is a temporary arrangement. Now, here ways and means advances carry an interest of 6.25 per cent. Instead of using the ways and means money and paying the interest, if the State Government has got cash money with them in the form of treasury bills and other things, it would be better to use them as a temporary arrangement. And when additional money is required for the relief work, it can be used when it is given. So, it is not correct to say that we have given more money in addition to the margin money to Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. They have used the margin money released by the States as well as the Central Government. In addition to that the Central Government has not released any money. So, there is no step-motherly treatment.

Now, so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, upto September we have released Rs. 63/- crores. That is the ceiling for expenditure upto September. The Central team had gone afterwards and has submitted its report. We are examining that and very shortly we are coming forward with more assistance to the Andhra Pradesh Government also.

Another point has been made by the Hon. Member from Bihar saying that we have not contacted the State Chief Minister. He further went on to say that the Chief Minister had told him that there was no need for contacting the Centre. After all, the Centre will give money as loan. And why should they want money if that was not going to help them for flood relief. In this regard I may inform the House that so far as flood relief is concerned, the amount given by the Central Government is in the form of grant and not in the form of loan. So, I think, the Chief Minister was not properly briefed and even the Hon. Member of Parliament was not properly briefed. Margin money was available with them. The Bihar Government did not submit its report to the Central Government, because they had sufficient margin money amount with them. But here again at the cost of repetition I would point out that the amount given for flood relief by the Central Government is in the form of grant and not loan.

Now, I come to Rajasthan. We have sanctioned Rs. 53.36 crores to Rajasthan for drought relief. Here also the Central team is

yet to submit its report to the Central Government. As soon as it is submitted we are going to examine it and the speedy action would be taken. After seeing the actual requirement of the relief, we are going to give them sufficient funds.

Now, a point has been made saying that whatever the Central Government is giving after the study made by the Central team Reports is not sufficient to meet the requirement of the relief. Now, here I may submit that so far as the relief work is concerned, whenever a reasonable expenditure has been shown, the Central Government has been providing that assistance. Sometimes what happens is this : If there is some drought or flood in some areas, unfortunately some of the States include some of the plans which they could not include at the time of the discussion with the Planning Commission. They want to add those schemes also which are pending. Taking advantage of the time of calamity, they include them. They exaggerate this amount and come seeking for approval. We do not have the money if they come up with other plans and schemes also in order to meet their requirements. That is not possible because, after all, the Central Government has got only limited funds. The Central Team goes and visits the place it assesses the damage which has been caused because of the calamity and then the report is submitted. We have to evaluate the report. An objective type of evaluation is done. Then the amount that is given is treated as for relief work. I am sorry to state that some of the States have not been able to spend the amount which has been given to them for relief work. And some States have asked for time for giving relief to the people. This is the state of affairs in some States. So far as Central Government is concerned, we are meeting all the genuine requirements because of these calamities, due to the damage that has been caused due to these natural calamities. This is one point which has been raised by the Hon. Member.

Our senior and esteemed Parliamentarian Prof. N. G. Ranga has made a point. He has stated that there should be a nationally-based Permanent Revolving Fund for meeting the expenditure on natural calamities. The question of creating such a Fund was gone into by the Sixth Finance Commission. They have stated that the creation of such a Fund

is not feasible and they have given the reasons also. The reasons advanced by them are as follows :

- (i) Majority of the States did not favour creation of such a Fund.
- (ii) Many of the programmes to be taken up under natural calamities will have to be financed on a loan basis as some of them lead to creation of assets. This would mean that the Fund will also assume the role of a creditor. The Commission did not favour an outside agency like the Fund to introduce additional complications in our Federal Financial Structure.
- (iii) Provision of relief is a very sensitive issue and the Fund will have to sit in judgment over the appropriateness, the quantum and scale of relief in various forms. This has to be tackled only at Government to Government level and not by a Fund set up outside the Government; and
- (iv) In the event of a widespread natural calamity, the Central Government will come under strong pressure to go all-out and provide assistance to the affected States. The availability or otherwise of resources in the National Fund will then cease to be relevant in determining the assistance to be sanctioned to the States. Thus, the concept of a National Fund will break down completely when the country is struck by a serious calamity.

Even the Eighth Finance Commission has gone into this matter and they have stated that the present system is a good system and it should therefore continue. So, there also this is answer that has been given by the Eighth Finance Commission. So, the point raised by the Hon. Member, Shri Rangaji referred to earlier has been dealt with and it has been found not feasible

Coming to the Hon. Members' points that some of the anti-poverty schemes are not properly implemented, so far as the 20-point programme is concerned, as a person who is looking after the banking

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

sector, I am bringing to the notice of the Hon. Members that out of the 20 points of this Programme the banking sector also is touching 12 points. Therefore, we are moving from place to place to implement this 20-point programme. Here the States' co-operation is also required. There also we need the cooperation of the Hon. Members. They should appeal to the States to implement it properly, whether it is in Andhra Pradesh, whether it is in Rajasthan, whether it is in Madhya Pradesh or whether it is in Karnataka. Wherever there is the State Government, if the Hon. Member appeal to them, something positive may come out. The Hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh has made a point saying that it is not properly implemented and even the programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were also not implemented. I request the Hon. Member to approach the State Government for implementing them. Also, so far as banking is concerned, I can assure you that it will be properly implemented. We are further monitoring. Not only that, we have set up customers service centres also. Not only that, we have given directions to all the banks to have at least one loan function, the public loan function in the premises of the bank branch and that loan should be given to the weaker section and it should be given in public, and that is the direction that has been given and Hon. Members should also help in this regard. For the information of the Hon. Members, for the better implementation of the IRDP and the programme for the weaker sections, December 14 is observed as the implementation day and the Finance Minister is moving to the villages, I am also moving, the bank Chairmen also will be moving; even we are writing to the Hon. Members also that if they want to go to some of the rural areas and the bank branches for the monitoring of the implementation, they can write to us and we will immediately instruct the bank people that 'so and so Hon. Member of Parliament would be visiting this place and you must be there with all the facts and figures in respect of implementation.'

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY  
(Katwa) : Mr. Minister,...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him finish.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :  
About this particular point,...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even you can ask this after he has finished.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : As I stated, at the end he can ask.

Sir, the other major points have been touched by our Finance Minister. Our esteemed Hon. Member of Parliament, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, stated yesterday that the Prime Minister is in a hurry to rush to 21st century leaving behind one section of the society, the poorer class—practically he has stated 'throwing them to 19th century leaving a gap of one century in between'. That is what has been stated.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is, minimum one century.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : He has stated, 'minimum one century'. Sir, the steps are being taken. Now, there is an impression in the country that computerisation or mechanisation is going to displace the existing manpower. The impression is not correct, we are not going to retrench anybody so far as this aspect is concerned.

13.00 hrs.

Coming to the mechanisation or the latest technology, it is to be considered as an aid to the management for better productivity. When there is better productivity, there will be more job opportunity created, when there is more job opportunity, I agree with the Hon. Member, it should be percolating to the grass root level, it should be shared by the masses. Now, here, what would be the entire gamut of economic policies of the Government of India? It is oriented towards the growth, faster growth and also to promote savings and investment. Our policy is also to reduce the social and economic disparities. It is true that all of us, even Hon. Members from the Opposition and from our side also have made one point that this should be done. We have to lift the poor people above the poverty line. That is the intention of the entire House. Now, even one of our

objectives in the Seventh Plan is to create more job opportunities. Now, the exercise is going on. Here also, I can tell that the development should be accompanied by equity and social justice. That means, we have to reduce the social disparities and economic disparities.

Sir, here, my submission would be when we are giving more job opportunities, when the productivity is more, when we are moving towards faster growth, we have to take along with us even that class which has been neglected for a long time. For centuries, that class has been neglected. We are moving towards them. In that case, I may submit that it is the duty of the Government to mobilise more funds, more revenues for the developmental activities. That is one of the objectives of the present Government also.

Sir, at the end of October 1985-86, so far as customs are concerned, we have been able to mobilise Rs. 4,972.54 crores. During the corresponding period last year, the amount that was mobilised was Rs. 3,732.90 crores. The increase is Rs. 1,239.64 crores. The percentage increase is 33.2 per cent. Regarding the Union excise, Rs. 7,030.70 crores has been mobilised so far, up to October. Last year, during that period, it was Rs. 6,101.91 crores. Here, the increase is Rs. 928.79 crores, i.e. 15.2 per cent increase. Now, you are aware that the Government of India has given more exemptions even to salaried class and some more measures have been taken to benefit the other sections of the society. Here also in the direct taxes Rs. 2,100.35 crores has been collected. Last year, for the corresponding period, it was Rs. 1,674.45 crores. The increase is Rs. 425.90 crores. Percentage-wise, the increase is 25.4. If you take into consideration the totality of the revenue mobilisation, Sir, during this period up to October this year, it is Rs. 14,103.59 crores. Last year, during this period, it was Rs. 11,509.26 crores. The increase made during this period is Rs. 2,594.33 crores. It is 22.4 per cent increase.

So, I request Parliament to appreciate that people who are working in the Revenue Department have done a good job. Whenever there is performance, we should pat them. One word of appreciation should go to them. Whenever there is inefficiency, lethargy or corruption we should see that action is taken

against such people. There also we have been taking action. You know that some of the people have been weeded out. It is not only that. We have raided the houses of some corrupt officials also. But at the same time, it should be our spirit that even our Parliament recognises the better performance, efficient performance of the Department. So, here, I appeal to the House that, here is the Department which has shown the performance. We must congratulate the persons who have worked hard and efficiently—I am telling only about the people working efficiently and honestly, not dishonest people. This credit is due from the Parliament. So, I feel that it is our duty to encourage such people and it is our earnest effort to have more such people in the country. That is where we have to contribute from the Parliament towards the developmental activity.

(Interruptions)

So far as anti-smuggling activities are concerned, last year we have been able to mobilise only Rs. 101.09 crores. This time already we have crossed the figure of about Rs. 160 crores... (Interruptions)...

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagakurnool) : I may also be given some time after he finishes. I want to seek certain clarifications. You will adjourn the House for lunch after that and so, I shall not get an opportunity.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already spoken. Please sit down.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : We want to get some clarifications from the Hon. Minister.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I do not want to take much of the time of the House.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You are not allowing us to get some clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not allow any speech. As far as clarifications are concerned, you can get them.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI :** As I said here, the points which are not covered and which pertain to other Departments will be forwarded to those Departments. Those points which are raised without any connection with our Department, as I promised earlier, will be forwarded to the concerned Department.

With these words, I conclude.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Yesterday, while referring to the inefficiency and irregular functioning of some public sector and public institutions, I had said that a number of reports have indicated that inefficiency is there. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the report of the Enquiry Committee on high rate of mortality and other malpractices in Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Aviknagar (Rajasthan) headed by late Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, M.P. has brought out the following important failures, malpractices and irregularities :-

- (i) Appointment of Director without adequate experience;
- (ii) The Project Coordinator was without experience;
- (iii) The rate of mortality of goats was high;
- (iv) Inordinate delays in submitting proposals to write off losses;
- (v) Failure to supply important files to the committee;
- (vi) 43% of dead animals were not skinned;
- (vii) The average wool yield was only 1 kg. per sheep for years.
- (viii) Feed purchases were without any relation to requirements; and
- (ix) Director, CSWRI was deliberately getting the works executed through departments.

These findings of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu Committee report are of public importance. I have already submitted to this Government. I repeat my demand which I made in 1985, 8th April, that these three parts of the report of Jyotirmoy Bosu Committee should be laid on the table of the House. I take this opportunity to make this demand.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :** I want a clarification. We are getting reports that the names of beneficiaries are being recommended by the political party Congress-I for public loans to millers, and that you are going to organise more.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** He has already organised one in Jalpaiguri.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY :** These millers have been used to enhance the party interests of the Congress-I. What is the modus operandi of selecting the beneficiaries? If you are to take any one at all, the panchayat, the local bodies, the MLAs, the elected people and the like will be allowed to recommend the names and not the other people outside the boundary. I request you to ensure this point.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) :** I want to know the norms.

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The Minister is replying. He is on his legs. Take your seat. I will allow you afterwards.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** The Hon. Member referred to Jalpaiguri. I went to Jalpaiguri. 16,550 families were given. The Additional Collector came and told me, "Because you came, about 12,000 applications which were pending under IRDP were cleared". That was his statement. The Additional Collector came and told me, "We have given to 16,550 families and 12,000 pending applications under IRDP were cleared". There is a district rural development agency to identify the beneficiaries. That was the norm given by the Central Government .. (Interruptions) These authorities identify the beneficiaries. This is a State agency. They are forwarding these applications to the Bank for sanction. If there is any malpractice, then the local authorities should be taken to task. (Interruptions) Applications are received under other programmes also, for example, under DRI and other programmes; under priority sector also loans are given. Anybody can submit the application as a citizen of this country, whether it is a political party or a social organisation or a Member of Parliament,

Forget all political connections. For example, there is one man; he is an educated person; in his locality poor people are there and they do not know the bank procedure, they do not know how to fill up the form. If that man, as a citizen of this country, helps them by filling up the forms or even by going to the extent of submitting them to the banks, it is not an offence or crime. Processing and sanctioning is done by the bank people. Here any M.P. also, as a citizen, can help. There is no bar at all. Now, an objection is raised. Some people are saying that invitation is not given. There, I want to say one thing. It is not a day for invitation, it is a day for action. We have to move from place to place. I am moving to all the 22 States. I want to make one thing clear. One Opposition Member from Karnataka came to me and represented that he had submitted applications and they were not looked into. Immediately I contacted the bank people in Karnataka and I told them that they should contact him immediately and take necessary further action. An Hon. Member from DMK also reported a matter to me, and I immediately contacted the Chairman. *(Interruptions)* So, we are doing it. Now, what is required today? I want to make one thing very clear. It may be an Opposition Member's constituency. After all, they are the people of this country. Nobody can say that they have given their votes to this Party or that Party. I cannot say to whom my wife has voted. It is a secret ballot. Even the Hon. Member belonging to CPM cannot definitely say to whom his wife has voted; he has to believe her statement. The Hon. Members should be very happy that the programme is implemented and people are given loans. That should be the spirit in which we should work. Here also some people want me to give the invitation. Is it the case for invitation today? On the contrary, Sir...

*(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the Minister answer.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI : When we go to the constituency of any Parliament Member, it is the duty of the Parliament Member also to give the true facts. We will look into it and we will take action when there is a lapse. I am moving very fast from place to place and that is why

to give personal invitation to them is not possible. That is my submission Sir.

...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have told you that I am calling all of you.

*[Translation]*

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has just now said that an assistance of Rs. 63 crores has been provided to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to meet the situation arising out of drought. But the Government of Andhra Pradesh had demanded an amount of Rs. 608 crores. What works can be undertaken with Rs. 63 crores? The State Government has spent the funds within its resources and has undertaken all possible measures. But it had demanded Rs. 608 crores, whereas only Rs. 63 crores have been sanctioned and what measures could be undertaken with such a meagre amount? If funds are not released in time during such a calamity, what purpose would be served if funds are released later on? The Central team had visited the area two or three months back, but its report has not been submitted so far. If the report is not submitted in time and they are not given timely help, what would be its use? A reply may be given to it.

*[English]*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI : I have answered most of the questions. This question is being repeated. About the assistance to be given, I have already stated that it will be given very shortly and it is under active consideration of the Government. I have already stated that even inflated estimates are coming.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : The Minister has said just now that whatever amount is given to the States is treated a loan. Why they are opting to give such loans in a big way?

*[Translation]*

If you treat this assistance as loan, what is the difficulty in giving the loan to the State? If the funds being released to the



[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

flood affected areas or drought affected areas are in the form of loans or Plan advance, then what is the necessity of sending the Central team? Why an assessment of the situation is made and why so much delay takes place? Whenever the States demand, what is the difficulty in giving them the advance?...*Interruptions* Please listen to me. This matter concerns my State...*(Interruptions)*...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your question has already been answered. It is over. I have already heard. Regarding sending the Central team etc., everything has been answered. I cannot allow anymore.

*(Interruptions)*

I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1985-86 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 o

India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :

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

*The motion was adopted.*

*(Interruptions)*

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : As a protest we walk out.

(Dr. V. Venkatesh and some other Hon. Members then left the House)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1985-86 are passed.

*(Interruptions)*

I have allowed you sufficient time.

**Supplementary Demand for Grants (General) for 1985-86 voted by Lok Sabha**

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

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

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

13.20 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 6) BILL\*, 1985

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh 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 1985-86.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : 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 1985-86.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI : I introduce\* the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI : 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 1985-86, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : 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 1985-86, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 4.12.1985.

\*\*Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.