

only the civilian employees of the Cochin Naval Base are not allowed to go to recognised private hospitals which have been allowed to other Central Government employees. These civilian employees of the Cochin Naval Base do not have any facility within the Navy. They are not allowed to make use of the naval hospital in Cochin; nor are they allowed to go to the recognised private hospitals in Cochin or Calicut or Trivandrum. My request is that since we do not have a CGHS system, the civilian Defence employees in Kerala should be allowed to make use of the services of the Central Government recognised private hospitals.

Lastly I come to the Ezhimala Naval academy. There was a proposal to have a single academy for the Defence Forces--for the Army, for the Navy and for the Air Force. But, so far the Government has not taken any decision. If the Government is not going to take a decision on this, why don't you allow this Ezhimala Naval Academy to develop itself? We have given the land. We have the financial difficulties. Even then the Kerala Government has given adequate land. We have developed the roads, we have given electricity, but still the Government of India has not taken any decision to develop the Ezhimala Naval Academy. So, I request the Government to take an immediate decision to develop this Naval Academy in Ezhimala.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, out of the total of Rs. 304.4 crore demanded for this year, I find that Rs. 250 crore is demanded for agriculture and rightly so. Agriculture is a field where maximum input has to be made.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue after lunch break.

Now the House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

1302 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till*

*Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Three Minutes*

*past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1994-95

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1990-91

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1991-92-  
CONTECT

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now continue with the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) and the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1990-91 and 1991-92.

Shri P.C. Thomas may continue. Mr. Thomas, you were in the right side before lunch. Now, you have switched over to the left side.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha):

Sir, I wanted to see the other side of the House. I was mentioning that the maximum amount out of the total amount for which the demand has been made is for agriculture and rightly so. This is the field where the maximum expenditure is involved. So, I think that the main aspect at present—whether it is for agriculture or for natural calamity, for which the vast funds are necessary—is regarding to flood affected areas. Now, almost the whole of India has been seriously affected by the recent flood and natural calamities. For example, Kerala is one State where flood affects many parts of the State almost every year; or, it has affected the State for the past three to four years consecutively. The fact that the Finance Commission fixes only a very meagre amount has put the State into a very difficult condition. Now, the total amount which we could get from the norms fixed by the Finance Commission is only Rs. 31 crore out of which one-fourth has to be met by the State Government. I think that though some assurances have been given saying that the flood affected areas will be given relief from the Centre, absolutely nothing has been given till today. We hope that the Finance Ministry would think seriously about this matter.

In Kerala, the loss which has occurred has been calculated to be Rs. 500 crores. The amount which has been given or which can be given as per the norms fixed is Rs.31 crores. So, I would urge upon the Ministry at this stage to see that immediate action is taken to release adequate funds as Central assistance for the State of Kerala in this regard.

Another aspect regarding agricultural

produce of our country like coconut are to be seriously reviewed at this stage. Now, coconut is not grown in only one area of our nation. It is being grown in almost six or seven States. In Kerala, it is being grown from time immemorial. The name 'Kerala' itself is taken from 'coconut'. 'Kerum' means coconut. So, Kerala is the land of coconut. Now, it is not Kerala alone which is the land of coconut. Now, as the Chair knows—though I do not want to say like that—Karnataka is also a land of coconut now. I would also say that the number of coconut grown there, is rather more than that of Kerala now. Other States like Tamilnadu, West Bengal and Orissa are also growing coconut to a great extent. Now the farmers are put to a very difficult situation. There was a time when a coconut was earning Rs. 6. It was two or three years back. It is not earning not even Rs. 3. It has come down to Rs.2.50 per coconut. So, no farmer would like to go on with his cultivation. When natural calamities occur, the farmer who losses coconut trees in a large lump will get from the State Government, a compensation of merely Rs.200 per one coconut tree. This is something which, I think, is to be very seriously dealt with; and coconut has to be treated as a special case with regard to the agriculture of this country.

I would now suggest that the market intervention is also necessary and the Central Government may be pleased to come forward to help the coconut farmers of the country. There are other cultivations like nutmeg which are also of a very low income fetching type. They do not give any proper income to the cultivator and they are now in a very depressed State.

I will just touch the other aspect and that of paper industry of our country. This is one industry which is going in a very very big way. But, Hindustan Paper Corporation is one Corporation which is making huge losses. We have about six or seven units of this Hindustan Paper Corporation. But, unfortunately, apart from one or two units—one subsidiary called Hindustan Newsprint Limited and another unit in the North—I think, almost all the other units are making losses. Now, we have to ponder over it.

One of the profit making units is in my State and that is, Hindustan Newsprint Limited. I think, the Government should see that something is done for the betterment of this Unit because they are on a strike now. Probably, the only Unit which is making profit is now on a strike. Now, we have to see what the labourers, the officers and engineers are doing. They were working together for the betterment of HNL and they were making huge profits for HNL and for the nation. That should be looked into with sympathy and consideration by the Government. The main thing which they say is that unit should be given some kind of a separate entity as such. There is no Board for them. There was a Managing Board, but now, for a long time, there is no Managing Director for this HNL. This industry which is making profit is being neglected like this. The officers and the employees there, have got a lot of grievances. For example, they are transferred to other States and they are not given interim relief when it is given to some employees, officers and engineers of other similar Units.

Another aspect which I would like

to touch is Telecom. This is a Department which has sought for funds or which has sought the approval of this House regarding expenditure during the past two years. Now, they are going for privatisation. There is a great resentment against large-scale privatisation in this regard. I think, that is also something to be taken note of. We have to see that the interests of the nation are not, in any way, hampered by large multinationals which may come and all of a sudden capture this field.

Apart from that, I may also submit that the funds already being given are also to be distributed in a more equitable manner. I have to resort back to one example of my State. I know correctly that during 1992-93, for Telecom, Kerala was given Rs. 300 crore. The Kerala Circle was able to comply with the target given. They were able to do more work than the targeted one. But for the next year, when the total investment in this sector was increased to 30 per cent, the State of Kerala was to be given at least Rs. 400 crore. Correctly stating, it should have been at least Rs. 390 crore if 30 per cent increase was given. But it was unfortunate that during that year, that is, 1993-94, the State was given much less than that was given in the previous year. It came down from Rs. 300 crore to Rs. 200 crore. Only after much hue and cry, it was raised to Rs. 260 crore. For this year, we expected that last year's balance would also be given to the Kerala Circle. But for 1994-95, instead of giving something more than Rs. 500 crore, the State has been blessed with only Rs. 260 crore.

Kerala is a State where telephone

[Sh. P.V. Thomas]

connections have gone to every village. There is a great demand in each village. In each exchange having 500 to 1,000 lines, I am sure that there would be substantial demand. That demand has to be met. Anyway, we are approving expenses. For example, for 1990-91, the expenditure which was sought to be approved by this House as per demand in the telecom services alone was Rs. 103.47 crore. I think, that equitable distribution has to be met. I make a very strong plea that the State should be bestowed with more funds in this regard.

I do not propose to go into the other aspects in detail. But I think that power sector is one sector where we have to see that more funds are required. The Finance Minister has to give more funds to the power sector to see that industrialization in India is in progress. I can just quote an example from my State. That is one thing which is pretty better than the other States. In Kerala, there is one Kayankulam Super Thermal Plant. About twelve years have expired after it was given. But we have learnt that it is going to get a proper shape in the coming future. A small power plant of 420 MW is going to be started there. The total capacity that was given to this plant was 2,420 MW. If a five-storeyed building is to be built, I am sure, the basement has to be made in such a way that it will hold five storeys together. But for constructing a five-storeyed building, if we go in for construction of a first storey alone and put a structure in such a way that the basement can carry only one storey, then we are sure that the other storeys are not going to come.

That is the situation, which I think has to be brought to the notice of the Central Government. Now, if 2,420 M.W. power thermal plant called super thermal plant is given to the State of Kerala, it would benefit the whole of India. I think that the placement of the plant has to be in such a way that the aim should be to have 2,420 M.W. as an output and not to go back and have a smaller plant.

With these words, I support these Demands.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very much grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to take part in the debate on Demands for Excess Grants, 1990-91. This expenditure has already been incurred and I am, hereby, supporting these Demands for Grants to be sanctioned. About the 1991-92 Demands for Excess Grants, the expenditure of the Central Government has already been incurred. Only one Demand No. 15, was for telecommunication services and for that an excess expenditure of Rs.65 crore and odd has to be regularised. The excess was mainly due to payments made for the procurement of more cables, apparatus and plants under the regular telephone system. My only worry about this is that the Government had purchased more cables but at the same time in the field they always give the excuse that no cables are available. Due to this reason, the expansion work of electronic exchanges cannot be undertaken. Everywhere, where the electronic exchanges are to be opened, the explanation is being given to all the customers that the cable is not available and so the completion could take a longer time.

Sir, I would again request the hon. Minister for Telecommunications to kindly look into this matter. As the cables are being procured, the services must be rendered to the telephone customers in a proper way.

About the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1994-95, I would say that there are about 15 demands to the tune of Rs. 343.30 crore and the savings and recoveries or increased receipts are to the extent of Rs.86.94 crore. So, the cash outgo of Rs.256.36 crore is to be passed today and I am here to support these Demands.

The main expenditure which has been incurred is because of agriculture. In agriculture, it is mainly because of the decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilisers with concessions given to the farmers. This is because of the scheme for selling fertilisers.

I would like to say so many things about the fertilizer. It is the motto of the Congress Party to support the farmers of this country. Unless and until the purchasing power of the farmer is increased, no economy, least of all, the Indian economy can improve. That is why in the past, the Agriculture Department had given loans for the Lift Irrigation Schemes. In Maharashtra particularly in my own district, there are many Lift Irrigation Schemes. These schemes were started in 1982, 1984 and like that. At that time, the loans sanctioned by the nationalised banks were at an interest rate of say, 7.5, 9.5, 10 per cent or something like that. There, the tenure was about 10 years, to repay that loan. At that time, there was no guarantee fee to be charged.

The tenure for the repayment of the loan was about ten years and at that time, there was no guarantee fee to be charged. But recently, say, for the last three or four years, the Government has started demanding a guarantee fee from the Farmers' Irrigation Co-operatives. If the Cooperatives do not pay the interest, that is added to the amount of premium and interest is again levied on that, with the result that it becomes a sort of double interest because there is interest on interest. That is why, the irrigation schemes are in danger. These irrigation schemes are very important as they provide water to sugarcane crop, grape gardens and all vegetable fields. I may mention some of the lift irrigation schemes in Niphad Taluk of Kothure, District Nasik such as Jai Kisan Lift Irrigation Cooperative, Chandori, Taty Saheb Boraste, Swami Samardhan Jalasinchan Cooperatively, Jalgaon, Jai Durga Jalsinchan Cooperative and so on. In all there are fourteen lift irrigation cooperative institutions. As these are very important for our crops, I request the hon. Minister to see to it that there is no double interest levied on the farmers. I would also urge that in the case of those lift irrigation schemes which were started in the years of 1982, 1983 and 1984, the present rate of interest which is about 15.5 per cent in some areas and 16.5 per cent in some other areas, should be reconsidered. Otherwise, the farmers will not be able to repay the loans and the cooperative irrigation schemes will come to an end. As the proclaimed policy of the Government is always for farmers, I request that adequate measures should be taken to help the lift irrigation schemes in my State of Maharashtra. We are giving a lot of subsidy to various other sectors. For

[Dr. Vasant Niwrutti Pawar]

example, as far as industry is concerned, we are giving a subsidy not less than eight to ten hundred crores of rupees. If similar help is provided to the farming sector and if the Government takes pains to support the farmers to the maximum extent, I will be very happy. This is my main suggestion.

I would like to mention one or two points with regard to the provision for flood relief. As per the existing provisions, if a crop standing in one hectare is damaged due to floods, a very small amount of Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 is given as a seed-subsidy. This meagre amount is most insufficient and this should be revised taking the recent flood situation in our country into account.

In these grants, there is a provision of Rs. 22 crores for the Scheduled Caste Development Corporation. I appreciate this because there is an urgent need to revamp the Scheduled Caste Development Corporation and this Corporation should be given more money. I support the demand for this grant.

As regards the grants relating to the Ministry to Textiles, there is a provision of Rs. 10 crore for the sick spinning mills in Guntakal and Anantapur of Andhra Pradesh. Here I would like to mention that in my State of Maharashtra also, there are so many spinning mills which are already sick due to mismanagement and also because of the fact that the price of cotton has gone up. These sick mills should also be given a chance for revival. All the sick cooperative mills should be treated on an equal footing. In my district, there is one Thingora spinning

mill, which is in the process of becoming sick. This is creating problems both human and financial. I request the hon. Minister to take care of such sick spinning mills.

I also support the provision for the National Institute of Ocean Technology and I appreciate it very much.

I find a very novel idea in the Grants for the Ministry of Education, where there is a provision of Rs. 1.5 lakh for the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation project for rehabilitating and assisting the child victims of terrorism. This is indeed very necessary because we are all aware that in the case of acts of terrorism, children cannot survive on their own and for their rehabilitation this sort of projects are greatly required. These projects should be funded adequately. I appreciate the fact that the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation has come forward to do this work.

At the same time, a grant assistance of Rs. 1.5 crore has been sanctioned to the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation for Village Library Project and that will definitely improve the standard of the libraries in the villages and would also improve the adult literacy as well as literacy programme in the villages.

Last but not the least, there is research development in plasma technology. Out of a total grant of Rs. 50.50 crore to the Department of Science and Technology, Rs. 25 crore have been given for advance research and plasma technology. That is very necessary. Only when we have research and technology in our fields, then and then only, we will be able to survive and have quality products in future. The basic purpose of our enter-

ing into the GATT agreement has been to maintain international standards of quality of the end products. So, I support that grant also.

Sir, the last point that I would like to make is about the scholarship to the children. It has already been mentioned in the Demands for Grants. The students are given scholarship at the IVth standard, VIIth standard and so on. Only Rs. 60 per month is being given to them. Moreover it is being sanctioned late and only for nine months, whereas the scholarships are for one year. That too, this rate was decided way back in 1960. I think, this should be revised and the scholarship to the students must be enhanced so as to improve the quality and standard of education of our students.

That is all I have to say in all these things, but if you permit me I would like to add that the factory of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited in my district is having a tie-up with the USSR and now it is with Ukraine. Now, for quite sometime, no order for MIG aircrafts has been placed on this factory. I am worried at this because there are about seven thousand workers there. If we do not get orders and if we do not get the required technology from Ukraine, then we will be faced with a serious human problem in that area. Recently, our Prime Minister had visited Russia and has entered into a Science and Technology agreement with Hindustan Aeronautics Limited as a Party. I hope, this will revamp our HAL unit. Now, the technology, as well as the orders for the manufacture of MIGs would be available and there would not be any human problem in this HAL factory. With these words, I sup-

port all the Demands for Excess Grants for the year 1994-95.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Kartikeswar Patra. The time will be for five minutes, because there are three more persons to speak and the business shall have to be completed within the stipulated time. Your cooperation is very much demanded and needed.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): Sir, I rise to support this Demand for Excess Grants for the year 1994-95.

Sir, the year 1990-91 witnessed unprecedented changes, tensions and dislocations in the politics, economy and industrial sphere of our country. Now it has changed overnight. The Government under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao have played a vital role and have been successful in bringing about the changes in our economic policies. India has already repaid 1.4 million dollars to the IMF in 1994-95.

We have foreign exchange reserves worth 15 billion, that is Rs. 45,000 crore. We have achieved 21 per cent growth in export which is an all time high. The key to success is the sound policy framework and maintenance of competitiveness and profitability in export. In 1994-95 the agricultural export increased by 30 per cent. In 1991 the inflation rate was at its peak, that is, 17 per cent. We have a successful Public Distribution System. We have achieved self-reliance of the order that India now is not what it was previously when it was in debt trap. We now feel that India is moving towards the progressive development. We have

[Dr. Kartikeswar Patra]

a sound Industrial Policy. Domestic investments and projects worth Rs. 280,000 crore are in the pipeline and they are at different stages of implementation. All this has resulted in the generation of 2.6 million new jobs. In addition, we have Rs.14,000 crore worth of direct foreign investment. The programme of Economic Liberalisation, which is being followed by the Prime Minister, is mainly responsible for all these changes. It was Shri Narasimha Rao's Government which decided to take up this programme.

Shri Sidheswar Prasad, a renowned economist said:

"One after the other, steps taken to liberalise have been so fast that it was difficult to believe that a soft man like Shri Rao could be so fast and so determined."

The role of Dr. Manmohan Singh is just like Chanakya of 300 B.C. I wanted to narrate here the policy of the great Chanakya but unfortunately I have been given only 5 minutes to speak. In brief I would say that he enunciated the structuring of the system in Arthashastra. His four aphorisms are: Dharma is the root of happiness, Artha is the root of Dharma, Rajya is the root of Artha and character (Indriya Jaya) is the root of Rajya. So, it is clear from this that even Chanakya has not denied Artha its proper place in the scheme of values enunciated for the nourishment on the earth. History shows that that was golden period.

We have taken the middle path of economy which means that foreign countries are taking the path where they do

not care for any deficit budget. According to Chanakya, we should go by whatever we have. That should be the motto. That is why I would say that the policy followed by the Finance Minister is fair and justified.

Sir, whenever a policy is taken by the Government, whenever a decision is taken by the Government in any country, if the people do not implement it properly, if the people do not show honesty and sincerity to it, it could not be implemented. That is why the main motto of our country is to rectify the character of our citizens. Sir, everywhere you find black-marketing, everywhere you find misappropriation, everywhere you find rape and murder. All those things are going on and the Opposition parties may aim at attacking the Government not in a proper manner, as it is going on.

Sir, what happened was that the system of our economy was bad and, as you must have seen, in the JPC Report it is mentioned that this is a system failure. For system failure our Government is not responsible. The Government attempted to rectify that system and the suggestions of Opposition parties are welcome. Any suggestion, if given for the country, for the people, for our betterment, for our development and for planning, it would be accepted. That is why the Government realised and our Prime Minister has asserted that if anybody comes with any proposal, if it is for the good of the country, good for the people, it will be accepted. But, sometimes it is misunderstood. Sir, Tulsidas said:

[Translation]

"RAJA KARE RAJYAVASH



YODHA KARE RANJAYI

APNE MAN KO VASH KARE JO

SAB SE SERA HOI."

[English]

Sir, to win the will-power of man is the main motto, the main characteristic and the main policy of Artha Shastra. Chanakya said in Artha Shastra, "to win the will-power, man has to suppress allurements and covetousness". This we can do for the country. Sacrifice is necessary for the country. In implementing any plan or any project, this spirit of sacrifice should be there.

Sir, it is not fair to say here that Finance Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh, who is well-known not only in Asia but throughout the world, should go because of his honesty, because he had not overnight changed the policy and because he could not do everything. To say that for the system failure that has been going on, Shri Manmohan Singh will go or some other Minister will go, is very bad.

Sir, if we judge properly, the country is now proceeding towards the 21st Century. We have to face it bravely. In education, in agriculture, in health, in science and technology and in all spheres we have to proceed ahead. I thoroughly believe that our Government is taking steps towards progress of our country and towards the development of our country and that is why I fully support this Demand. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA  
(Mayurbhanj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

I thank you for allowing me to speak. I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1994-95 and Demands for Excess Grants for 1990-91 and 1991-92. While supporting these demands, I would like to draw your attention to a few departments. At the time of the presentation of the Budget last year, I was not a Member of the Parliament but with the grace of God and your best wishes, I am at present a Member of Parliament when we are having a discussion on Demands for Grants. I am grateful to the God, you and the people who have sent me here to support the Supplementary Demands.

I would like to draw your attention mainly to agriculture in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for the year 1993-94. The Department of Agriculture has demanded a Grant for Rs.250 crore. The people living in villages constitute 80 per cent population of India and most of the people depend on agriculture to earn their livelihood. Though agriculture has not been conferred status of Industry, yet agriculture has always substantially contributed to the revenue of the country. Be it the Budget or Supplementary Demands, we always demand for more and more grants for this sector. The Government also earmarks a lot of funds for it but I would like to make a submission to this House as well as you that though the funds are released to villages but nobody knows as to where does this money go. The funds are provided for the purchase of seeds, manure, agricultural inputs but these are in actuality not used for that purpose. It is important to ensure that the funds reach those farmers for whom these are earmarked.

[Kumari Sushila Tiriya]

Getting Demands for Grants and Supplementary Demands passed is not a big thing is to provide these things timely to the farmers in villages. I would like to submit that my area is a rural and hilly area. Committees should be constituted at block-level and these committees should comprise the educated youth and women who are interested in farming and are able to protect the interests of the farmers. They would be able to monitor that the funds sanctioned for them by the Central Government reach the villages. It is imperative to constitute such committees. The educated rural women and educated youth should be imparted requisite training from time to time.

An extensive discussion had been held a few days back to take stock of flood and drought situation. Huge amount is provided to flood and drought affected areas. I belong to Orissa. Another party is in power in that State to which funds are released by the Centre. In the matter of distribution of relief funds, the State Government indulges in partisan policy and a timely allocation of funds is not made to the people. The State Government provides more grants to those areas from where they had got more votes in elections though the grants amount is equal for all. The grants amount should be evenly allocated and the State Government should not behave in a partisan manner. It should be ensured that the needy people, people of drought-affected or flood-affected villages receive the funds released by the Government.

Sir, secondly, I would like to raise the problem of unemployment in my region.

I am of the view that an agriculture University in Bhubaneswar in Orissa, where people take more interest in agriculture should be set up. Alternatively, a Technical Education Centres should be opened in that area so that the agriculture sector as well as unemployed educated youth gets benefited from the modern agricultural techniques. Sir, these days the problem of unemployment is ubiquitous. I, therefore, would demand that such technical educational centres be opened in more and more rural areas with a view to provide these facilities to farmers also.

Sir, thirdly, Demands for Grants include demands for animal husbandry and dairy-farming. The demand for funds to the tune of Rs.39 crore have been made. Though annual provisions are made for these sectors, yet I am sorry to say that the facilities for animal husbandry and dairy-farming are not available in several States. It may be ignorance on the part of the Central Government or because of some other problems. In many States, like, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh people are getting benefited by animal husbandry and dairy-farming but no attention is being paid on providing such facilities in a poor State like Orissa. I would like to point out one more thing that though a lot of amount is provided every year for agriculture, animal husbandry and dairy-farming yet, every year in May to September, the sale of milk-products, cheese etc. gets banned and at some places the price of milk gets increased. The slum-dwellers cannot provide milk to their children and cannot even fulfil their minimum food requirements. When after sanctioning so much money, we cannot even provide the minimum facilities such

as, providing milk to the children, then where do the funds sanctioned as grants passed by the House disappear? I would like to make a submission, through you, that while sanctioning so much funds, we should also ensure that the departments of animal husbandary and dairy-farming progress because only then more and more people would benefit from it. Proper attention should be paid to this aspect.

Sir, I would like to mention a couple of things more. The Demands include an amount of Rs.22 crore for the welfare department. It reminds me of one thing and that the speeches of any party are incomplete without a mention of the Adivasis and Harijans. I have always noticed that in all the budgets the second largest provision made, after the agriculture department, is for welfare department. Sir, I would like to tell you that I am also an Adivasi. I have suffered myself and I know as to what happens in villages in actuality. I would like to make a submission that an evaluation committee should be set up to ensure whether the funds are properly utilised or not and the efforts should be made to enable more people to get benefited from it by strengthening the scheme further.

I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the House to the fact that our beloved former Prime Minister, Shri Rajivji had constituted Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission to provide more facilities to people belonging to SCs/STs but as per my information not even a single person has benefited from this Commission. Not even a single problem of SCs/STs has been solved through this Commission. I think the application of the people to this

Commission are thrown in dust-bins. That is why I am of the opinion that these things need to be considered afresh. It is important to ensure whether the funds are being spent for the purpose for which these are provided and whether the concerned people are getting benefited or not.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we still have such villages which do not even have drinking water wells. These are bereft of cemented roads etc. It is very difficult for the people as well as animals to negotiate the areas. The wells, roads, schools, electricity etc. which were to be provided under ITDA are not being provided. The funds provided to be spent on rural development are in actuality spent on urban development. The need of the hour is to make sure that the funds provided for rural development are in actuality spent on rural development.

A demand for Education Department is also being passed but, today the literacy percentage in women is only 30 per cent and among the Adivasi women it is merely 2 per cent. Arrangements should be made to open schools, colleges in Adivasi and rural areas devoid of such educational facilities to enable the middle-class women who cannot live in hostels to go to these institution to get education.

The largest demand i.e. of Rs.103,17,60,756 is for communication but I would like to draw your attention to one thing that there is a long-standing demand to open a Divisional Office in Mayurbhanj district. It was earlier said that the feasibility is not complete but now the C.G.M. office has written that the feasibility is complete for opening

[Kumari Sushila Tiriya]

Divisional Office. It is my submission to the hon. Minister to open a Divisional Office in this Adivasi dominated area under these Demands for Grants.

The hon. Minister of Education is sitting here. I would like to urge him specifically that there has been also a long standing demand and agitation has also been launched for Central University, Rural University, North Orissa University etc. on behalf of the harijans, adivasis and poor students in my constituency which is very backward. I would also like to urge the hon. Minister to discuss this issue under these Supplementary Demands for Grants.

I would like to congratulate the Government as it has allocated some funds to Rajiv Gandhi Foundation to set up libraries in rural areas. It is a welcome step. Although the Centre and the State Government, both have been constructing roads; yet most of the villages have no approach road even today. There are certain areas where people have to walk on foot for 8-10 kilometers and even cycles cannot be driven there. Therefore at least tribal areas should be given preferential treatment in this regard. I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and urge the hon. Minister to allocate sufficient grants for the above mentioned districts of my constituency.

**SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT** (Nandarbar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the years 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1994-95. It has been decided to allocate more funds to the Ministry of Agriculture. The Government has to allocate over Rs. 250 crore to the Ministry of Agriculture because the prices of fertilizers have increased. There is acute shortage of urea in Maharashtra. Today in the pre lunch session also an hon. Member asked for fertilizers for the

tribal area of Nandarbar. It is the Government, own policy under which it supposed to take action regarding the backward areas and tribal areas on priority basis. The fertilizer distribution system in my areas Nandarbar, Nawapur, Takoha, Shahada, Sakri, Akkavakul, Akrani and Shirpur is not proper. If the farmers are not supplied fertilizers during the rainy season they will suffer great loss and they will have poor crops. In this connection I have also written to Shri Ram Lakhani Singh Yadav requesting him to ask the distributing agency to work properly. Funds have been allocated for the Ministry of Human Resource also. Navodaya Schools have been opened in the country. It is a very good work. But the administration does not give them proper attention. All kinds of work in this regard such as recruitment of teachers, construction of school buildings and other affairs are monitored from the headquarters of the state only.

15.00 hrs.

Its headquarters are at Aurangabad in Maharashtra. There is a Navodaya School in my constituency. There is a proposal to have more schools, hospitals, hostels and accommodation there, and Rs. 1 crore and 27 lakh has been provided for all construction work. I have looked into the papers regarding the construction of all buildings last April and found that although Rs. 97 lakh has been spent on it so far yet not a single building has been completed. The work has not been carried out to the finale. The engineer there in this regard, he did not pay any attention to it. The slab of the roof of the hostel collapsed on the 120th July. Had it collapsed at night, many children would have been killed. Strenuous action should be taken against irresponsible officers because those who play with the lives of children should not be spared.

Under these demands there is a

demand for Rs. One and a half crore for the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation so that it may construct libraries in Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Bangalore, and there is no mention of Maharashtra in it. I request that Maharashtra should also be included in this scheme.

In total 15 demands are included in these Supplementary Demands for Grants Rs.13 crore has been provided for the Ministry of Telecommunications. There is a mention of linking tribal areas and backward areas with the telephone and STD services. Our Government has strictly instructed officers to perform very efficiently in tribal areas. But we have found that the persons of the concerned Departments do not accomplish any developmental work in these area. They want that it should remain backward. There is no STD facilities in those areas. Our hon.colleague Shri Vasant Pawar belongs to the Nasik district consisting of tribal area has rightly said just now. My entire constituency is tribal dominated. I, therefore, request to provide adequate communications facilities in such backward areas.

Some funds are provided for the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation also. But the total funds too do not reach these people. The Government should think over it.

Certain funds has also been allocated under Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Industry also. The Government has formulated a policy for industries also. It is a very nice policy. But those who come from our areas to the Ministry of Industry to set up small industries are driven from pillar to post. The officials

consider that the people who are willing to set up industries will spin money too much. Therefore, they expect high commissions from the aspirants. Thus even the people aspiring for setting up small scale industries are not given due encouragement. The Government should look into this also.

I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the Government and express my thanks for the time given to me to express my opinion.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants presented by the Government Support has to be extended to them at any rate, but I would like to ask the Government few questions. The Government passes the General Budget every year. But why is the Supplementary Budget necessitated soon after 5 months? The farmers cover the 50 per cent population of the country. Has it ever tried to allocate it? If not, is it not a gross injustice to allocate such meagre amount for them?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now hon.lady Member was talking about rural areas. She has her own pangs. She demanded Shri, Arjun Singhji an Agriculture University. She asked the Government to strengthen the Public Distribution System and protect the interest of farmers. She added that the Government should provide certain guidelines to the rural educated youth who are in a state of confusion. I, therefore, stated that we are under compulsion to support the Grants. Our miseries are many but means to combat them are very few. Our expectation is not fulfilled. It is some-

[Sh. Surya Narayan Yadav]

what similar to General Budget in which the hon. Members can express their opinions freely.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding the situation today I would like to give one or two examples. We have heard about the education mafia, coal mafia in Bihar. But there is an animal husbandry mafia also. Ranchi is tribal area. The Government of India and the Government of Bihar provide special budget to spend funds on tribal persons in Ranchi for animal husbandry. I regret to speak here that all the payments are made there through bogus vouchers. So, what is the utility of providing each Grants?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI. S.B.CHAVAN): It is a very serious allegation. It is totally false.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I demand that it should be thoroughly investigated because the mafia dons manage to hush up the matter with their money power. An ordinary veterinary doctor travels by air very frequently to Delhi. I want that this should be examined thoroughly. I know that the people in Bihar are ready to furnish facts and figures in this connection. This conflict is going on for the last 10-12 years but the Government has not been able to apprehend them. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to enquire into it seriously.

You release funds under the head, 'dairy farm'. There has been a reference

of Uttar Pradesh, often I go across Uttar Pradesh and whenever I see the dairy farms there, my joy knows bounds but the dairy farms in Bihar are on papers and not even a single one is functioning, so what will be the use of the funds released for this purpose.

15.11hrs

[SHRI. TARA SINGH *In the Chair*]

I would like that in future in all the budget to be presented to the House, should contain a provision on the lines of Home Ministry and Defence Ministry but more than the allocations meant for them, for the development of agriculture and propagation of education and generation of electricity should be increased. If the progress in the field of agriculture, education and electricity is made then however hard our hon. Minister try, the condition would become more worse and we will not be able to control it since the population of the country is increasing rapidly. The unemployed persons are not getting jobs. They do not want to work being in their homes. They have to face humiliation from parents. Parents ask their wards that since they have educated them upto M.A. or B.A., now they should go out to earn something. He goes in search of work but when he fails to get one, he is compelled to involve in theft dacoity etc. and makes the situation worse in the metropolises like Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Therefore, I urge upon all the hon. Ministers, who are present here and who shoulder the responsibility of running the Congress Party that since the people have no other option today except the Congress Party, we have defected from Janta Dal since we know that

the miseries of the people can be removed by Congress Party only. When party consists of 25 ingredient parties, it does not have a definite programme and often they are divided among themselves. Therefore, the people of this country do not have any other option, but Congress.

'No other option, but Congress, does not mean that we do not do our duties. Therefore, my submission is that a new direction should be given since you are capable of giving it and you can understand the task of the development of the villages and you should do it.

Just now the liberalisation policy has come. Whatever the people may say here about it but the people of villages have supported it by heart. The people of opposition parties had gone to the villages with the Dunkel issue and asked the people that from the onwards they would have to seek the permission of the Government to do farming, to sell their wheats, to do the farming of onion and they could not sell anything on their own. I had also attended a huge meeting and when I put forth the views saying that had we not imported wheat, from Mexico, 15 years back we could not have become self reliant in the field of wheat, everyone supported me. Then I said that had not imported hybrid maize wheat, would they have been able to do the farming of maize, everyone replied in negative. I said that even now the imported wheat would be of good quality and they will be provided with all facilities. Our opposition parties do not have any issue. Everyone raised the hands and supported the Dunkel proposals. Lakhs of people supported me with raised hands.

Only a farmer can share and bear

with the pains and pangs of a farmer. I am a non of an ordinary farmer and I have done farming with my own hands. Today, drought is there in some areas and the fields of the farmers are deserted. In the flood prone areas the farmer has to sow rice thrice, otherwise everything goes waste. Due to the condition of the farmers is miserable everywhere. In our country hundreds of crore of rupees are given by the Central and the State Governments in the name of relief but there is no permanent solution to the calamities like flood and drought. Some permanent solution and arrangement should be there against these, but no attention is being paid towards there. I do admit that the economic condition of the country is not that much sound but I am not ready to accept that if we want to solve this problem by making a comprehensive scheme, we will not be able to do so. I know that everything can be done. Even after 40-45 years of our independence, we make any big scheme in this regard for the upliftment of the farmers, no doubt they can still, definitely, come up and progressed a lot.

These days we watch T.V. through satellite. Doordarshan has made entry in each village and even telephones are being installed in villages. I thank the Government for the same. Can not we make arrangements for watering the fields through satellite? Can not we draw maps through satellite and make proper irrigation arrangements? We can do it but it needs proper attention. If we bent upon doing it, it is not a big task to accomplish. We can do it.

Mr. Chairman Sir, supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants, once again I urge upon the Government to

[Sh. Surya Narayan Yadav]

order a high level enquiry into the dairy mafia due to which even a single pie is not reaching there, since they have links in higher echelons. It is hard to nab it. Get it enquired so that the people of the interior areas can have a sigh of relief.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday and today, we have discussed Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1994-95 and Demands for Excess Grants for the years 1990-91 and 1991-92.

I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. They have given very valuable suggestions which have been noted. Many of the hon. Members have mentioned about the problems in their States and in their constituencies. They have also made same demands for some projects in their States and in their constituencies.

Sir, you will agree with me that I have come for a limited purpose. I have to come to this august House to seek the Vote on Account and the Supplementary Demands and Excess Grants which we have incurred. But I share the concern of the hon. Members about their States and their constituencies and I will convey this to the nodal Ministries so that they can take up the issue accordingly.

Sir, firstly, I would like to take up the

Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1994-95. This batch includes 15 Demands aggregating a total of Rs. 343.30 crore. The gross expenditure is matched by savings or recoveries or increased receipts to the extent of Rs. 86.94 crore. But actual net cash outgo is Rs. 256.36 crore and this is mainly due to the assistance we have given for fertilisers promotion; for payment to manufacturing agencies under this scheme and for sale of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilisers with a concession to farmers. This scheme will continue during 1994-95, which has involved Rs. 250 crore.

The second allocation is about the payment of arrears to CPWD workers for the implementation of an Arbitration Award costing nearly Rs. 6.3 crore.

The remaining Rs. 86.94 crore is matched by additional receipts and savings in the corresponding departments. Also, for investment in the share capital of the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation, we have provided Rs. 22 crore. We have also provided Rs. 10 crore under Voluntary Retirement Scheme to assist the Steel Authority of India, and this will be met from the National Renewal Fund.

Another important grant is—Assistance to the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation for a project which is designed to educate, rehabilitate and assist child victims of terrorism. We have provided Rs. 1.5 crore for that. We have also given assistance to the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation for the village libraries project and this requires Rs. 1.5 crore. These are the major allocations we have made in the Supplementary Demands.



Next I would like to take up Excess Grants in respect of the year 1990-91. This involves 7 grants amounting to an additional amount of Rs.627.73 crore. The above excess expenditures have been scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee, in their Sixteenth Report, have recommended regularisation of the excess expenditure under article 115(1)(b) of the Constitution of India. One of the major areas of expenditure is the Ministry of Commerce. Expenditure of Rs.521.09 crore was incurred mainly due to larger draws by the erstwhile USSR under Technical Credit Facility for making purchases from India. The second major area of expenditure is the telecommunication services. There was an excess expenditure of Rs.103.81 crore which was the net result of excess expenditures and savings. The excess was mainly due to more receipt of cables and subscriber equipments under the telephone system.

Next I would like to take up the Excess Grants for the year 1991-92. Out of 93 grants and four appropriations, the excess expenditure in seven grants amounts to a total of Rs.104.27 crore. The above excess expenditures have been scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee, in their 74th Report, have recommended regularisation of excess expenditure. The major areas of excess expenditure again is the Department of Telecommunications. There was an excess expenditure of Rs.65.04 crore mainly due to payments made towards procurement of cables, apparatus and plants under local telephone system. The second major area of expenditure is Pensions. There was an excess expenditure of Rs.32.51 crore, mainly due to addi-

tion of more pensioners, increase in the rate of Dearness Allowance and receipt of more clients than expected in respect of Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme and Government Provident Fund etc. This is only a Constitutional obligation which was recommended by the PAC of the Parliament.

Many hon. Members have mentioned why Supplementary Grants are required.

Sir, we are well aware that the Supplementary Demands for Grants become necessary because of the unforeseen expenditure which arises after the presentation of the General Budget. There is nothing new in this. And also about the Excess Grants, we have spent money on these Grants and subsequently it was scrutinised by the Committee of Parliament and under the constitutional obligation they have recommended for the Parliament to grant these Excess Grants. Hence we have come before this House.

I appeal to the hon. Members to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants 1994-95 and the Excess Grants in respect of 1990-91 and 1991-92.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants 1994-95 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

[Sh. M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy]

45, 47, 74, 79, 80, 83, 84, and 87."

ending 31st day of March, 1995 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 4, 10, 11,

The motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1994-95 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	
1.	Agriculture	250,00,00,000	...
4.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	39,00,00,000	...
10.	Ministry of Coal	...	1,00,000
11.	Department of Commerce	1,00,000	...
45.	Other Expenditures of Ministry of Home Affairs	1,00,000	...
47.	Department of Education	2,00,000	...
74.	Ministry of Steel	10,00,00,000	...
79.	Urban Development and Housing	...	2,00,000
80.	Public Works	...	1,00,000
83.	Ministry of Welfare	...	22,00,00
84.	Atomic Energy	...	1,00,000
87.	Department of Ocean Development	5,40,00,000	...
TOTAL		304,44,00,000	22,05,00,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1990-91 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make

501 *Supplementary Demands* August 9, 1994 *for Grants (General)* 502  
 good the excess on the respective mand Nos. 7, 11, 13, 16, 22, 93, and  
 grants, during the year ended 31st day of March, 1991 in respect of the 94,"  
 heads of demands entered in the second column there of against De-  
 The motion was adopted.

*Demands for Excess Grants (General) 1990-91 Voted by Lok Sabha*

<i>No. of Demand</i>	<i>Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of Demand voted by the House</i>
1	2	3
		Rs
I.	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE	
	13. Defence Pensions	11,51,872
	16. Defence Services-Air Force	1,44,05,869
	93. Lakshadweep	3,55,524
	94. Chandigarh	1,16,10312
II.	EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL	
	7. Department of Commerce	521,08,80,697
	11. Telecommunication Services	103,17,60,756
	22. Ministry of Environment & Forests	68,488
	93. Lakshadweep	1,25,597

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1991-92 to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1992 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 15,17, 28, 84 and 97."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Demands for Excess Grants (General) 1991-92 Voted by Lok Sabha*

<i>No. of Demand</i>	<i>Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of Demand Voted by the House</i>
1	2	3
		Rs.
I.	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE	
	17. Defence Pensions	29,29,916
	28. Pensions	32,50,53,771
	97. Chandigarh	5,01,43,133
II.	EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL	
	15. Telecommunication Services	65,03,82,479
	84. Nuclear Power Schemes	1,03,71,330

15.28 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL,  
\*1994

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI M.V.  
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, 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 1994-95."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce  
a bill to authorise payment and ap-  
propriation of certain further sums from  
and out of the Consolidated Fund of

India for the services of the financial  
year 1994-95."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA  
MURTHY : I introduce \*\*the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may  
now move that the Bill be taken into con-  
sideration.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA  
MURTHY: I beg to move :—

"That the Bill to authorise payment  
and appropriation of certain further  
sums from and out of the Consoli-  
dated Fund of India for the services  
of the financial year 1994-95 be taken  
into consideration."