

14.50 hrs

Motion moved:

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(GENERAL), 1988-89

AND

* STATEMENT OF SUPPLEMENTARY
EXPENDITURE (GENERAL), 1992-93

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item Numbers 16 and 17 together. The time allotted for discussion on this subject is two hours.

"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 India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st May of March, 1989 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:-

Demand Nos. 12, 13, 14, 26, 52, 68, 74, 75, 92, 93 and 94. "

Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1988-89 Submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

<i>Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of Demand to be Submitted to the Vote the Bouse</i>
1	2
<i>I. Expenditure from Revenue</i>	
Ministry of Defence	7,22,63,881
Defence Pensions	1,60,70,086
Defence Services-Army	103,65,09,797
Department of Mines	41,33,891
Urban Development and Housing	2,13,27,787
Public Works	10,03,69,561
Lakshadweep	51,95,630
Chandigarh	4,85,73,497
Daman and Diu	10,26,746
<i>II. Expenditure Met From Capital</i>	
Payments to Financial Institutions	1,64,306
Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals	3,64,00,000

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. P.R. Gangwar to speak.

[Translation]

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. deputy speaker, Sir, I want to present my views about small industry, agriculture and rural industry of the whole country. Ours is a religious and agricultural country and a major part of it comprises of villages which can be guessed from its 5000 blocks and 6,05,288 villages. The Government has paid attention to cities alone instead of villages on State level. The lion's share of the total amount of the Budget is spent on cities only. Attention has been paid to big industries, only. The Government has not paid any attention to small industries, agriculture and rural industries. This is the reason that the progress of farmers and labourers in rural areas has been negligible whereas 80% people live in villages and their occupation is cultivation. In rural areas there is shortage of capital and there is a huge unemployment. Therefore, small industries, which require little investment of capital, should be set up so that more and more people may get jobs. This will eradicate unemployment but the Government does not pay any attention to these small industries with the result most of the industries are becoming sick. The number of sick industries was 1,17,283 by 1985 which zoomed to 1,59,266 by June, 1987. 80% of these sick industries are capable of being restarted. And there are some industries in good condition, yet they do not get loan. The unscrupulous persons manage to take loan in collusion with Bank officers, yet their industries do not function. As has been learnt from newspapers that the limit of capital investment in small industries has been raised from Rs. two lakh to Rs. five lakh. Moreover, such limit for small industries and export-oriented industries have been raised to Rs. 60 lakh and 75 lakh respectively. The Gov-

ernment is going to lakh agricultural labourers jobless who are associated with more than 1500 units. These institutions are spread over 2.5 lakh villages. The Government has an intention to effect 5% cut on fertilizers. It will have adverse effect. The rate of fertilizers has been increased but the farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produces. Had the Government granted proper assistance, we would not have to go in for wheat import from foreign countries. At present our farmers have huge stock of wheat but due to low price paid for it and the cost of production being high, they have cornered wheat with themselves and did not supply it. In this connection, I have certain suggestions to make.

Either the rates of fertilizers should be decreased or the farmers should be paid remunerative prices for their produce.

All the industries like agriculture, sculpture, Pottery, woodcraft, dairy farming, Bee-keeping, Sericulture, Handloom, Khadi and other weaver related industries should be modernised and may be provided better technologies because the old technologies have not remained much profitable.

The big industries should buy the products manufactured by the small industries and make immediate payment. Arrangements should be made to supply more electricity. The 5 percent reduction in rebate on Khadi should not be done. The Government should bear the loss. Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan of non-violence. He was a believer on non-violence, and he won the freedom for the country with the help of this principal of "Ahimsa Parmo Dharma" and was called as Father of the nation. Today I want to make a request in this regard only that cottage industries, fisheries, Piggey, industries engaged in meat processing and wine industry should be banned to protect the Indian Culture so that the evil tendencies may not erupt.

[English]

SHRISRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the State of Supplementary Expenditure as well as the Demands for Excess Grants of the Central Government.

In a country of our size it is quite natural for the Government to come before the Parliament with Supplementary Demands. As you know, the important financial document, that is the document or the statement of both receipts and expenditure is presented to the House in the form of Budget on the last day of February every year. But subsequently if there are certain expenditures incurred which could not be visualised or foreseen at the time of preparation or presentation of the annual budget, then the Government has no other option than to come before the House in the form of Supplementary Demands.

But what I find is that the Demands for Excess Grants relate to the year 1988-89. I am amazed to find this. The Government is coming before the House for an expenditure incurred in excess of the budget provisions a long four years afterwards. This is not a very happy situation. I understand the other part—the Statement of Supplementary Expenditure of the Central Government relating to 1992-93. I quite agree with it because there is absolutely no hesitation to agree to this. This is also for a meagre sum of Rs. 12.15 crore. There are two documents before us. In the document pertaining to this year 1992-93, the Government comes forward for approval of an additional expenditure of the order of Rs. 12.15 crore. They are unforeseen as I find. On an analysis we find that Fertilizer Corporation of India has to get Rs. 11.25 crore.

15.00 hrs

Some paltry sums were spent on Vil-

lage and Small Industries. Again some expenditure has got to be incurred to comply with the court orders, the Motor Accidents Tribunal's award, etc. So, there is no objection on that count. As regards the FCI, I would like to submit that the FCI is almost on the verge of closure. The entire Fertilizer Corporation of India is sick and the Government wants to take certain steps to rejuvenate it. Naturally, there are certain loopholes in many of its units, including the unit at Talcher. The Talcher unit is linked to a heavy water project and you know the importance of heavy water from the point of view of Defence purposes. I suggest that the FCI unit at Talcher should not be closed down. I also say this because fertilizer is now in short supply. This year, because of the consortium, weather conditions etc. We will be depending more on fertilizer. Therefore, we have to see that the fertilizer industry is restored its health.

15.03 hrs

[SHRE PETER G. MARBANIANG *in the Chair*]

As regards the statement on supplementary expenditure I would like to mention that after 1988-89, there are three Governments in between that come to power at the Centre. Of late, the PAC also examined this subject and the committee came out with some suggestions about regularisation. What I precisely want to say is that there should be a close scrutiny and monitoring of all these things and whenever there is unavoidable expenditure to be incurred, then at the earliest opportunity, the Government should come before the House.

I would also like to submit that under the dynamic leadership of our hon. Prime Minister who is a seasoned statesman and also under the experienced stewardship of our hon. Finance Minister, a very critical economic situation has been tackled in a very

effective and efficient manner. Sir, the year 1991-92 has been an exceptionally official year for the economy, with the deepening of the crisis that began in 1990-91. When the Government assumed office in June 1991, it took a series of corrective measures to bring the situation under control. These included short term measures aimed at crisis management as well as long term measures of structural reforms aimed at improving efficiency and productivity and putting the economy back on the path of sustainable growth with equity and social justice.

Though the Government has to take some unpleasant or unpalatable steps, these were absolutely necessary and they yielded results. It is gratifying to note that the measures taken by the Government have had some success. There has been some marked improvement in foreign exchange reserves reaching a level of Rs. 17,565 crores as on 3rd July 1992, from a very meagre amount of Rs. 2,383 crore reserve at the time when the Government came to power in July 1991. Now, it has touched Rs. 17,565 crore. It is because of the efforts of the Government. The way in which it has managed the economy, the rate of inflation has declined. It was a major cause of worry for every one of us, starting from a villager upto the Prime Minister as also representatives of the people.

Sir, it has declined from the peak level of 16.7 per cent in August, 1991 to 11.4 per cent in the third week of June, 1992. So, it has come down to one digit level. On this count, definitely, the Government and the Finance Minister deserve our sincere congratulations. It is 9 per cent and odd. Of course, the target for the end of this financial year was 8 per cent and odd. There is no room for self-complacency for the Government. Because, when this news appeared, in the same breath, there was another warning by the National Informatics Centre - an organisation which is under the Planning

Commission - to the Government that they have forecast an inflation rate of 10.25 per cent at the end of the current financial year. So, there is absolutely no room for self-complacency, although it has touched one digit level now and it should further go down as to be in tune with the target fixed. There was also another forecast by the export organisation under the control of the Planning Commission itself. There has been an unusual growth in the Union Government's Budgetary deficit during the first quarter of 1992-93. It do not know what is the position after the end of the second quarter, that is, the end of June. But whatever information is there, that is with regard to the first quarter. This is according to the date available with the Reserve Bank of India that within three months, the deficit has gone up from Rs. 4774 crore as on April 3, to a very high figure of Rs. 14,946 crore. I am very happy to say that the Finance Minister has however managed to meet quickly the targets fixed by the IMF.

This year, the first and the foremost task before the Government is to increase the revenue; the collection they have to augment. On the other hand, they have to drastically cut non-plan expenditure, wasteful expenditure. This year is a very difficult year with uncertain behaviour, erratic behaviour of monsoon; and quite a large area may go dry; and it will adversely affect our foodgrains production. Last year also, it was not very very good and we know the impact. Therefore, as you know, even after 45 years of our independence, our Budget can be called a Budget or can be called a gamble on the monsoon as people used to say during the British rule.

What is required? A contingency plan has got to be prepared. PDS has got to be streamlined. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, whichever Yojana is there, you know, how faulty it is implemented by the State Government; there is a lot of pilferage in it. So, there will be

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

an increasing pressure on JRY to provide employment to the people in the rural areas.

This year, there will be a pressure more on fertiliser and fertiliser subsidy. As you know, the Government have, of late, decided not to make the small and marginal farmers suffer; but that relief that concession they are not getting in the States; that should be looked into.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: There is a fear psychosis and apprehension in the mind, when the last Budget was prepared, that there will be a large scale retrenchment, a large scale closure of sick public sector units; but no sick unit has been closed so far; no retrenchment has taken place. I thank the Government for that; but, at the same time, there was some economic drive going on in some public sector units. But, now, we find recklessly they are going on spending. That should be looked into; strict monitoring should be done so that our public sector should continue to be in the commanding heights of our economy.

I would like to know to what extent the Raja Chaliah Committee Report has been accepted. From our experience we now find that we have to go for more of irrigation, we have to put emphasis on agriculture development further, rural development so that people in the rural areas get their due share of the progress made and jobs, etc.

Unless we fight for regional imbalance, we cannot make progress, we have to go for balanced development into all regions. You are coming from the North East. What sort of discontent is prevailing in your area about this? Therefore, they have to see that

no regional imbalance takes place. Otherwise, this regional imbalance will be another cause of our weakening much needed and much cherished national unity, national integration and national solidarity.

There has been a demand in this House several times about the time of presentation of the Budget, which period should be covered under the financial year. The present practice is that it covers the period from First April to 31st March as the financial year; it does not suit the conditions, the requirements and the climatic conditions of our country. This is the right time for presenting the annual Budget in a country like India depending on monsoon, depending on agriculture. Now the Government will get a correct picture; and accordingly, they can formulate their policies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't record anything from this time, whatever he says.

*(Interruptions)***

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL(Phulpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on supplementary demands. The hon. Minister of State of Finance is present in the House but the Finance Minister often evades the matter very easily. India is predominantly an agricultural country and whenever Budget is presented in the House it is often said Agriculture is the backbone of the country. The grants provided to the farmers do not reach the farmers and the middlemen take away the benefits. As the limits has been imposed for big business in the same way, if any such limit is also fixed for the farmers according to their land holding and may be provided resources according to their needs then they will not have to go to the middlemen. But the

Government has not taken any decision upto now. This is a very important point that farmers take loans to instal handpumps. In the market it is available at the rate of Rs. 9000/- but when the farmers buy it through Government machinery they have to pay Rs. 11-12 thousands for the same thing. Hon-Minister must be aware of the complete situation. It should be given thought as to why the farmers have been put into these corrupt practices. Government provide assistance to the farmers and the poor to buy cows and buffalos to enhance their income. But if farmers buys these through Government machinery, they are cheated. A few days back the hon. Minister of State in the ministry of Finance had declared that the subsidy on the fertilizers is being reduced. Two types of rebate has been granted and the corruption involved in the process has increased. So all of it should be reviewed. Arrangement should be made so that farmers get fertilizers very easily and no corruption is involved in it. I am of the opinion that it is misutilised. The corruption would increase as the rebate increases. The assistance to the farmers should be given in the form of interest free loans for four-five years instead of providing rebate which they can repay when their economic condition improves. It can help in reducing corruption and dishonesty. I hope you would pay attention towards it. In India if the loans are given directly to the farmers without involving mediators then there are 22 such blocks where seventy percent people are such who have been benefitted but at the same time when these have been given through mediators only 20 per cent people have got the benefit.

If the Government pays attention towards it, I think people would be benefited. The hon. minister of food has replied in answer to a question that the country is going to import wheat this year. Last year the wheat was in surplus quantity in the country. The country exported wheat at the rate of Rs.

240/- per quintal and imported the wheat at the rate of Rs. 526 per quintal. Government is buying wheat from farmers at the rate of Rs. 280 per quintal and it is being said that procurement is low. The Government would give Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 to the farmers. It would have been better if we would not have wasted foreign exchange. Government is spending valuable foreign exchange in importing the wheat. Government should pay attention towards paying more assistance to the farmers. The rates of the fertilizers have been increased and the farmers do not have the capacity to buy the required fertilizers, and so the production has decreased. I would request that this should be reviewed in order to provide assistance to the farmers. 315.12 lakh Rupees had been waived off under Agricultural relief on 31.3.91 and it paved way for a discussion.. (*Interruptions*) Intellectuals said that Banks would have no accounts, money would not remain there Government would not be able to rule the country. Even though Harshad Mehta made a scam involving Rs. 3500 crore there was no uproar. When three crore and fifteen lakh rupees were waived of there was a great uproar. The Capitalists of the country do not tolerate if some crores are spent for the benefit of farmers. Therefore it is our moral responsibility that we review the situation where we have to import wheat. We are forced to make more import. If support price of Rs. 350/- per quintal had been paid to the farmers of this country, the procurement targets would have been achieved than Indian Government could have been able to save 176 crores. But attention had not been paid in this direction. Now there is a need to pay attention towards this.

Today the agricultural land in the country is about 847 lakh hectare out of which only 452 lakh hectare land is irrigated. Only 25% of the total land is irrigated. This means 1395 hectare land is unirrigated. Now our population is increasing day by day. If we do not pay attention towards irrigation, a day will

[Sh. Ram Pujan Patel]

come when we would have to beg food from other countries and we would become dependent on others. Than laws would be forcibly applied on us, therefore we should face the problem of food-grains and population. When Budgets are presented it is said that development is lacking because population is increasing day by day. Government should formulate such programmes which may help in controlling the population.

The biggest challenge before us today is to end corruption from this country. No attention is paid ever in solving this problem. Today corruption has become a part of our life. Money is earned through corruption which creates instability and immorality. Poor people are exploited. I think efforts should be made in order to control situation. Life-imprisonment should be given to corrupt people as is given to thieves and bandits.

First of all we should modify the election procedure. Hon. Finance Minister should make provisions in this regard. Funds should be sanctioned for contesting elections and money and power should be minimised. Election should be finished within twenty days time. Ban should be imposed on the banners and posters because the cloth which is utilised for making banners is tough cloth which becomes expensive for poor people. Candidates should attract the voters only through distributing his autobiography. Permit should be granted for jeeps and cars. Nobody should be allowed to make banner out of that cloth. A total ban should be imposed on the election-day. It would prevent disputes and booth-capturing in the elections.

Identity cards should be distributed and efforts should be made to increase the production of fertilizers. Government should pay attention towards the proposal of exten-

sion of a factory at Phulpur. Such steps should be taken which develops the country without going into party affiliations, because it would benefit the country.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDA (Barrack-pore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has come in this session with the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the General Budget.

Regarding the Budget, I want to submit that in spite of the lofty claims made by the Government, the Budget was prepared at the behest of the IMF and, as has now been revealed, at the behest of the Harshads. We have found in the newspapers that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, hon. Member of this House, has accused the Government that before the Budget was prepared, Harshad had some connections with the Minister of Finance, and that was not rebutted.

The failure of the Government is evident from the fact that in spite of the inflation rate having come down, which was probably, 9.28 by the end of July, 1992 and in spite of the fiscal budget also having come down, there are still serious financial imbalances in our economy. In spite of that, the prices of essential commodities have not come down. Simply swearing by the pledges made in the Congress (I) Election Manifesto and just to cover up the failures, some jargons of economic theories we are hearing for the last few sessions, which did not bring about any change towards the progress, development and amelioration of the poverty of the people. Rather, only yesterday the House has witnessed the awful statement by the Textiles Minister regarding squeezing of job potentialities because of loss and throwing 80,000 people out of job just by one stroke. So, this is happening on the contrary.

We have demanded many a time, since the days of Shrimati Indira Gandhi till date, the fourteen essential commodities must be distributed through the Public Distribution System at a subsidised rate. This is one of the main methods to contain the price rise, to contain the imbalance. In order to enable our economy to tune up with the needs of the people and the development of the people, the dangerous theory of destruction of Swadeshi is being propagated by these new policies. Swadeshi is going to be destroyed within a very short time. We like to emphasise the fact that we must admit that even after 45 years of our Independence we have been poor. At the behest of our national leaders, our peasantry or workers have increased the production and productivity of our country. Our national leaders wanted that good quality of jute should be produced, peasants should produce good quality. Our national leaders wanted that cotton should be produced in our country, a quality of cotton which can be exported should be produced; our peasantry responded to the call and produced a large quantity of quality cotton which is exportable and we are now exporting that type of cotton. It is not that the people are not responding to the system that is advanced before them in order to increase the production in the way of amelioration of poverty in our country. But in spite of all these things our country is just producing what we need in the food area. It can grow more than what we need and it is advancing towards that. In spite of that, the poverty of our country is to be regretted in a big way. Even after 45 years of Independence people are dying of starvation. This Parliament in this Session has noted starvation deaths in our country. We have developed the public sector system, we have developed the public sector banking system, banks have been nationalised by the Government under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi and it was supported by all, I mean, this action was supported by all at that time. Now, through a back-door policy our Finance Minister is

seeking to privatise the banks. I think he will respond and say, No, no, we are not going to privatise, I ask what he is going to do by this method. Tall talks of partial convertibility of rupee which is going to be fully convertible in a hasty way will just increase for the time being — not in the long run or for a longer period — the trading and not manufacturing. This partial convertibility has not developed our industry, has not attracted any foreign investment. This has only created an atmosphere that under the garb of trading, black marketing, smuggling and racketeering are going on in our country.

Sir, I want to emphasise on another point that in the agricultural sector, under the garb of farmers' interests, the entire policy of the Congress regime since independence till day is seeking to help the *kulaks*, the big landlords and those who are the farms owners. But they are not cultivators. In the name of farmers, the interests of the real peasants, the interests of the cultivators, the interests of the poor and interests of the downtrodden are being drowned in the ocean. They find no hope in the policies of the Congress Party. Four to five per cent of the people who are owning land have a control of about 45 per cent of the land and therefore, 45 per cent of the produce of the country, by their advantage in the society, socially, economically and otherwise, is being controlled by them. And they also control another 15 to 20 per cent of the agricultural produce of the country. Therefore it is only the interests of the five per cent of the people who control the entire agricultural sector, which is boosted up by our Congress leaders since the days of independence, since the days of Nehru, down through Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and Mr. Narasimha Rao. In this process, the country cannot thrive. Our economic imbalance is bound to aggravate further in spite of the so-called fiscal deficit coming down to single digit and inflation rate coming down to single digit. But, as I said earlier, the prices will go up. It is said that our

balance of payment is in a very difficult situation. Why is it in a difficult situation? If we agree that ours is a poor country, we shall start in a humble way. We are going to participate in the international market in equal terms. A mouse is trying to compete with an elephant in the international market in equal terms. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL
(Chandigarh): I want to raise a point of order. Rule 216 reads:-

"The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion."

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN
(Murshidabad): You have read a wrong rule.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Your problem is that you refuse to see reason. I have pointed out a very pertinent rule. We are on Supplementary Demands. (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding. (*Interruptions*). I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point of order is very balanced. I would request the hon. Member to stick to the Supplementary Demands. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Let me complete. I accept their intelligence but their opinion of themselves tends to overtake their intelligence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point of order is

balanced and valid. I would request the hon. Member to please stick to the Supplementary Demands. Not beyond that. Please conclude.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: The balance of payment crisis has developed over decades and that has accelerated to a great extent during the period 1984 to 1989.

In conclusion, I would like to say that successive Congress Governments are responsible for the situation which they say it is due to exigencies. Our Finance Minister says "What else can I do?"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not record any thing. No more. No.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am in a hurry, therefore, I will raise only a few points.

We are celebrating 50th anniversary, golden jubilee of the Quit India Movement of 1942.

[*English*]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: There is no Cabinet rank Minister present in the House. It is not proper.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So many Ministers are here. They are noting down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, 8th August, 1942 was the last day of my student life at college. It has also completed 50 years. And I was put behind

the bars on 11th August, that too has completed 50 years. After releasing from jai in 1944 the British Government had laid down the condition that only those students would be readmitted who would promise not to indulge in anti-Government activities. We refused. We decided in favour of the honour of the country and not in obtaining the degree. It was the time when world war was going on and we were the strong supporter of that war. British Government was ruling over our country and we wanted to oust it. Today, we are celebrating golden jubilee, and are unanimous on it. Our policy has been presented through supplementary demands. Will our feelings find place in it? My colleague Shri Bansal has raised a very pertinent point. But there is no provision of celebrating golden jubilee in our rules on the completion of 50 years. Still as it is a special occasion and we are celebrating it. Can we not give any gift to the country through these supplementary demands.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Gandhiji in his first interview given to Lui Fisher, an American journalist in May 1942 had said that tenants will be owner of the land and *jamindari* will be abolished. When Lui Fisher asked about the compensation. Gandhiji said that farmers have no money, therefore, no compensation would be given. It took place in May, 1942. It is true that we have taken some steps in the direction of land reforms but we have failed to complete this task even after so many years. Will the Golden jubilee be celebrated only for show or will it also be given practical shape Land reforms means increase in the purchasing power of the country. Most of the population works hard in the fields, they should have land and the subsidy withdrawn from fertilizers should be restored so that they may produce more and have money with them. Only then they would be able to buy goods from market and the goods manufactured in the factories and would provide raw-material to our industries. It is

essential to complete the task of land reforms for the industries also.

I would submit that in his reply the hon. Minister should announce that by the end of golden jubilee celebration year the Government would complete all remaining work of land reform and would not allow it be postponed indefinitely. Awakening will be brought about in the whole country and this work will be completed. Otherwise there is a danger. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are implementing our policies under the pressure of the World Bank. Yesterday, convenors of Confederation of Indian Industries have openly said in the presence of 10 members of Parliament that nationalised banks should be privatised. They also demand that public sector industries should also be given in private hands. I appreciated audacity of this statement and thank them that they are audacious. But we all know that no industrialist in the country is running his industry only with his own resources. No whole trader in the country is running his business only with the money of public and help from banks. The Government as well as all the newspapers of the country say that public sector units are not running successfully. I would like to remind the hon. Members that when I was the Member of 5th Lok Sabha at that time 103 textile mills were closed, which were made almost defunct by the private sector, They were Nationalised and revived. The production in the country increased. They say that these mills are running in loss. It seems that our hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister want to destroy this sector. Government is closing down public sector units which are running in loss and is handing over those units to private sector which are earning profit. It will not be beneficial to the country. People will have no purchasing power.

There are crisis of market in America. Similar crisis are there in Japan. Europe and America are competing hard to grab market.

[Sh. Bogendra Jha]

There is also neck to neck competition between Japan and America for market and for increasing purchasing power. If purchasing power of people of our country does not increase, if the wealth of a few people increase, then we will be importing depression from abroad and depression and price rise will go hand in hand. The capitalists of the country are following the path of monopoly and escalation. They are following the policy of decreasing the production and increasing the profit. This is the basic policy which is against the interests of the country. The policy which is against the spirit of mass movement of 1942, and the policy which has been presented through these supplementary demands, should be changed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I myself told you that I do not have much time. My colleague Shri Tej Narayan Singh will speak, but in the end I would like to say that we have no other option but to oppose the supplementary demands. We have Himalayas at our head where there are glaciers throughout the year. We can produce electricity, control flood and undertake irrigation by constructing so many multi-purpose river valley projects. In this field we are progressing slowly. It is either Tehri dam or Kosi or Pancheshwar Karnali dam we are moving slowly at snails's pace. There is slow pace of enhancing production and we are going ahead on the path of handing over social property, public property and national property to the capitalists. These policies will not benefit the country. People will be forced to follow the path of agitation. Workers will be retrenched. Prices will go up. Any reduction in the subsidy on agriculture production will result in price rise. There will be conflict between the Government and working class, engaged in fields factories and students will come out of the schools to participate in that conflict, we will certainly be with the public against this capitalistic policy and policy of the world Bank so that we may

abolish these policies. We had participated in the Freedom Movement to stress upon the then Govt to follow the policies aimed at public welfare with these words, I conclude.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with great regret, I would like to say about supplementary demands that the Government is not functioning judiciously by spending more than the sanctioned amount. The Government has no control over its expenditure. Congress has been ruling the country for about 40 years. During this period, first we spent money indiscriminately taking loans from foreign countries. Government spends to entire amount allocated through budget, then there is additional expenditure which Government gets through supplementary demands.

15.52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There was no control over wasteful expenditure. The result is that the country is on the verge of insolvency. India has become the biggest debtor next only to Brazil. Rishi Charwak had said, "Yawat Jiwet, sukham jiwet, rinam kritwa, ghritam piwet" it means, as long as you live, live happily take loan and live lavishly. The Government wants that as long as it is in power, it should continue to seek loan from foreign countries to remain in power. It does not want to was future expenditure. When new Government came into power it had made wide propoganda that it would observe economy in expenditure. I would like to ask as to what happened with that economy.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have come here because, we have to pass a number of Bills and you cannot hold a general discussion on supplementary demands...

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I am coming to the point.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. I want to help you to make points on this Demand. Otherwise, this will continue and you would not be able to complete the discussion. I hope you will cooperate.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): A reference has been made in the demands of the Defence Ministry regarding the 29th report of the Public Accounts Committee. It has been stated in it that during the tenure of the 8th Lok Sabha, 187th report of the public accounts committee was presented before it. A detailed comment has been made regarding the payment for the wasteful and avoidable expenditure incurred on the acquisition of naval ships during the year 1988-89. Let us have a lesson from this comment. A reference has been made in the meeting of C.C.P.A. held on the 30th June, 1980 that consequent upon the approval of selection of one Dharamveer it took 18 months to have signatures of Dharamveer. Due to this delay of 18 months between the date of proposal and the date of signatures on the contract an ex-gratia of rupees 5.8 crore was paid and in addition to it, an amount of Rs. 21.33 crore had to be paid. All this has been mentioned in it. It had been indicated in the beginning of the list that it has already been discussed in the 19th report of the public accounts committee. Under the demands for excess grants 1988-89.

Recommendations have been made under Article 115(b) of the Constitution to regularise this excess expenditure. No doubt the recommendations to regularise it are there in the Constitution yet such incidents should be avoided. As a matter of fact such incidents take place as the paper works take

a long time. The public Accounts Committee give the guidelines to the Government that on the basis of the efficiency and working, the recommendations should be implemented soon. Likewise one more thing was stated, that the construction of both these ships should have been completed by the public sector undertakings by the year 1987-88. But it was not completed until 1990-91, after 5 years i.e. on 7th February 1992 a ship was completed and put into operation. The operation of the other ship is under consideration and it is stated that it would perhaps be put into operation in September 1993. The demands under the Defence Expenditure which have been presented before the House to meet this excess expenditure which have been subjected to objections, should not be made in future, because such opportunity arose due to excessive delay. I would like to request the Govt through you that such inordinate delay should not occur in future and in fact such type of delay should be made a punishable offence. This was the slogan of this Govt. that it would eradicate the corruption first, but after this Govt. came to power what to talk of revealing the facts of Boforse Scandal, a new Scandal 'Security Scandal' involving 5000 crores, rupees took place. The Govt. claimed that it would reduce the prices but in vain.

These supplementary demands which have been presented in the House relate to provide the subsidy as the small scale industries and fertiliser. But actually this subsidy has not been given. The money has been demanded in the name of providing subsidy on the fertiliser factories but the farmers were not given subsidy on fertilisers. It was the main reasons for the shortage in production. Our wheat was exported at lesser price, but the wheat was imported on higher prices. Had the farmers been given subsidy on the fertilisers then this situation would not have come up.

Similarly, the I.D.P.L. and other Public

[Sh. Rasa Singh Rawat]

Sector Undertakings are running in loss. Earlier the Government used to say that there would be no retrenchment of the employees but now additional amount has been asked for in the name of voluntary retirement, High Court and the Central Tribunal. In the same way, the land for the C.R.P.F. is reported to be purchased at Bangalore. The appropriate expenses should be undertaken but the un-necessary expenses should be avoided. Economy at every stage should be followed. The Government should pay its attention to avoid the tendency of undue delay in executing the scheme in future.

MR. SPEAKER: I am reading out it for you.

[English]

"The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them..."

[Translation]

Speaker about it otherwise it will take a shape of a general debate. I am saying so because there are so many bills to be passed and we have a limited time, if it will not be passed it would be not a good thing. You have been allotted time to speak therefore you should conclude in one or two minutes.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will conclude in a few words. The condition of the farmers is very miserable in the country since there has been no rains. The Government had made plans for providing the irrigation facilities but these have also not been implemented. Due

to shortage of rains the favours' condition has become miserable.

16.00 hrs

Electricity is also not being supplied to them. If the farmers want to instal pumping sets for irrigation, they are not getting diesel for that purpose. The condition of the labourers is more pitiable than the farmers. Most of the labourers of this country live on agriculture and there is drought almost in all the States of the country. The labourers have become jobless. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that irrespective of the opposition, it should get the 'Food for work programme' passed for the whole of the country at a large scale; so that the food may be provided to the labourers in such a drought situation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, secondly if you want that the farmers should do proper farming then subsidy should be given on fertilisers.

MR. SPEAKER: On which demand you are speaking? Speak on the supplementary demands for excess expenditure; please do not speak on the general demands I have already read it out to you. It is not like this. If we have got time, I could have definitely accommodated you.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: The reduction in subsidy on fertilizers has made the condition of the farmers more miserable. Besides it, the prices are increasing day by day. The Government had promised to control the price rise but it is increasing rapidly. The Government had made a promise to check price rise in one hundred days but now more than one year has passed and nothing has been done in this regard. Both the farmers and the labourers are the most sufferers from the increasing prices. Maybe, some people are not affected by it but more than 90 percent of the public is a victim of it. Due to it, the number of unemployed youth is

increasing, they are not getting job opportunities. I want to cite an example of Delhi. Shri Israr Ali Khan, fights for the cause of the labourers and the jhuggi-dwellers but criminal charges are levelled against him. My demand is that some scheme should be formed for the unemployed persons and they should be provided with jobs. Criminal laws should not be used against the person who fights for the cause of the labourers and unemployed persons. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that keeping in view the odd circumstances of the country, some scheme should be formulated so that the job opportunities may be created for the jobless youths so that they can earn their livelihood.

With these words I extend my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI (Autonomous District): Thank you Mr. Speaker. I stand here to express my dissatisfaction over the state of affairs of the country. After the Budget, we are here again with the Supplementary Demands. In spite of the repeated assurances from the Government, the pauperisation of the rural poor and the industrial workers is going on. Price rise is also unabating, though the Government is talking all sorts of economic jargon.

I do not want to go into details. I just want to confine myself to one point. The Government has been assuring all the time in this House in different debates and discussions that regional imbalance will be taken care of.

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot be discussed here. You shall have to confine yourself to the Supplementary Demands. You cannot discuss general principles.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: I confine myself to one particular point about the agro-

industry. Here I want to mention that all the time, I am talking about correcting the regional imbalances. So far as this branch agro-industries is concerned, North East is totally neglected. You also will agree with me that the North East produces very good fruits and other products of horticulture. But no step has been taken to develop industries based on those horticultural and other products in the hilly areas. I will just give you one example of Pineapple. In the Delhi market, when I enquired, it was selling from Rs. 15 per piece onwards. But the growers in the hilly districts of Assam and also the neighbouring hilly States are selling pineapple at Rs. 2 per piece. I have visited some places where they are just dumping pineapples and there is no one to purchase them. Now, those rotten pineapples are creating health hazards in those areas. Mosquitoes and other insects are there because of these rotten pineapples. Now, the people are repenting why they have taken to horticultural crop. So, I would urge upon the Government that so far as the agro-industry is concerned, the Government should take immediate steps so that in the hilly areas of Assam, especially, the two districts, Karbi Anglong and North Cachar some agro industries are taken up in order to preserve the fruits and other things.

So far as other things are concerned, the plight of the mon man of this country, the rural poor, the industrial workers is taken care of by the Government. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Sir, I would like to say a few words about the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

I rise to demand an increase in the grant for the Ministry of Human Resource Development, so that sports and youth affairs may be given more funds. Our Minister Ms. Mamata Banerjee, had been stating in his

[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

House as well as in the other House that the funds allotted for this Department should be increased. We would like to share her views on this point. You know how our country had fared in the recently concluded Olympic Games. It was recently discussed in the Rajya Sabha. It was also discussed here and it was pointed out by the Minister that due to paucity of funds, our country could not fare well. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no Supplementary Demand or Excess Demand from the Sports Ministry. These Supplementary Demands are from the Fertilizer Ministry, small scale industries, rural industries, atomic energy, Department of Space and nothing more.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Kaul and Shakhder and Parliamentary Practice by Maysay that in Supplementary Demands any general discussion can be allowed so far as discussing a general policy is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: General discussion is allowed in the President's Address.

MR. SPEAKER: Here, there is no demand for the Sports Ministry.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Under the Ministry of Home Affairs, police comes. Can I raise it?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no Supplementary Demand for the Home Ministry. You have not seen the papers. These demands are about fertilizers, small scale industries, atomic energy and Department of Space.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I have prepared for a general discussion on this.

Because, it was allowed every time. Only this time, it is not being allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: I am reading out the specific rules to you

The rule says:

"The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them..."

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: All right, I shall limit my speech. I shall not raise it further but I would press for increasing the funds for Sports and Youth Affairs.

Under the national policy on education, six percent of the national income should go to the Human Resource Development Department, that means it includes sports and youth affairs.

Now, I am proposing that we should raise it to 10 per cent of the national income; and it should go for sports and youth affairs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): I am grateful to all the Members who have participated in the discussion on the Demands for Excess Grants for 1988-89, and the first Supplementary proposals for this year.

SHRI A ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): What about my party?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no time now. There are so many Bills pending. We would not be able to complete them. We have to sit upto 10 P.M. in the night.

SHRI A ASOKARAJ: But how do we participate like this?

MR. SPEAKER: Not always.

SHRI A ASOKARAJ: Then what does it mean?

MR. SPEAKER: We cannot give time to 545 Members. Please understand our difficulty.

SHRI A ASOKARAJ: You kindly adjust me.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have explained to you that there is no time.

SHRI A ASOKARAJ: Does it mean that you will deprive my right to speak?

MR. SPEAKER: You have to.

SHRI A ASOKARAJ: I am sorry for it on behalf of my party.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I should point out that the supplementary proposals are quite unusual. It is for the first time in many years that the first Supplementary is for as low as amount as Rs. 12.15 crores. They are entire to meet the obligatory expenditure of the Government, such as decretal payments and guarantee obligations. The supplementary is being obtained for technical reasons, and as such does not involve any cash outgo. It is a clear indication of our determination to restore the fiscal balance.

In the debate some point has been raised by Mr. Sriballav Panigrahi regarding the Excess Demand for 1988-89 being presented only now. I want to say the audited account for 1988-89 was presented in the Budget Session of 1990; thereafter notes had been sent to PAC; after being audited by the C&AG, the Excess Demands can be presented only after scrutiny by PAS; and as per their recommendation, the PAC Report recommending regularisation was laid be-

fore Lok Sabha on 29th April, 1992. The Demands for Excess Grant has been brought now in this session.

About fertiliser subsidy, a question was asked. I want to say that the Finance Minister has already indicated in this hon. House that he intends waiting for the report of the Parliamentary Committee before taking a view on this matter later in the year.

I agree that, to the extent possible, there should be few occasions for Government to approach the House for approving demands for Excess Grants. In spite of our best efforts, there are many expenditure points and the excess expenditure does take place. But as compared with the sanctioned provisions, the excess expenditure was very low. For Civil Departments, it was around Rs. 160 crores against a total sanctioned provision of Rs. 18,712 crores. For Defence, it was nearly Rs. 104 crores against a total sanctioned provision of Rs. 13,381 crores.

The excess expenditure has been thoroughly scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee who have made a number of suggestions on which the Ministries are taking appropriate action. Regularisation of the excess expenditure on the basis of their scrutiny is being done.

I would now recommend that this House considers the Demands for Excess Grants relating to 1988-89 and also the Appropriation Bill relating to the Supplementary proposals for the current year.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (General) to the vote of the House.

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, 1989 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:-

excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

Demand Nos. 12, 13, 14, 26, 52, 68, 74, 75, 92, 93 and 94."

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I beg to move:

16.17 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL* 1992

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts sent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1989, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1989, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1989, in

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1989, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

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**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the president*.