

13.56 hrs

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR  
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1992-93**

*[English]*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1992-93.

Motion moved:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Accounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to every the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1993 in respect of the following demands enter in the second column thereof:

Demand nos: 5, 6, 9, 11, 15, 24, 27, 43, 51, 52, 63, 67, 71, 72, 73, 77, 78, 79 and 81."

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The time allotted is two hours. Now, I request the hon. Minister to initiate the discussion.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHAN-  
TARAM POTDUKHE):** The discussion should start right now.

*[Translation]*

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsore):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon Minister has moved a motion to discuss the supplementary demands for grants. It is regretful that this Government whose deficit is constantly decreasing propagates its economic policies and says to the public that it will overcome the economic policies increasing propagates its economic poli-

cies and say to the public that it will overcome the economic crisis soon as well overcome the economic the economic crisis soon and will bring more giving exchange. The entire machinery is running in deficit. All undertakings under the Government are running in loss. The government is wasting a lot of funds on its schemes due to which the country facing economic crisis day. The Government talks about curbing its expenditure, but actually there has been no reduction in government expenses. This has adversely affected the market. Prices are increasing day by day, which has over burdened the common man. It is clear from the data of last 6 to 8 months that there has been a 40 per cent increase in the prices. Again the Government has come with supplementary demands involving crores of rupees. I don't know on what basis they are making these demands. It has failed to control its expenditure and to stop the misuse of government machinery. It has also not been able to cut down the heavy expenditure on the Ministers. It only wants to waste the hard earned money of the public by bringing supplementary and other demands. This is not justified.

In the context of these demands, I would like to draw the attention of the House on two-three demands. Some funds have been demanded for the Scooters India Limited. Why this company is running in loss? Why the value of its share has gone down from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2. Now, the Government is going to help until the demands of two wheelers is increasing but the demand of two wheelers manufactured by the scooters India Limited is decreasing. The situation has come to such a pass that now it is proposed to be sold to some private company. Earlier, such a proposal has come for BEHL also. I would request that this issue should be given some serious thought. These expenditures should be controlled. The condition of these undertakings

should be improve. You have not been able to do so.

I had earlier also raised a question about scooters India Limited. After all, why such a situation has arisen? Scooters India Limited also manufactures three wheelers. There is a great demand of three wheelers in the country but no efforts are being made to increase the manufacturing capacity of three wheelers. I want that adequate attention should be paid to it and some improvements should be brought about.

14.00 hrs

The second demand relates to National Textile Corporation. One day, I had asked the Minister of Textile about the condition of National Textiles and he had replied that it was satisfactory and he was going to improve it more. Why the number of sick textile mills is on the rise? Mills have continuously been closed down in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The mills run and controlled by NTC as well as those in private sectors are getting closed down. The textile industry is on the verge of collapse. The Abid Ali committee was appointed to suggest the measures for the revival of these sick mills, but the Government has kept its report aside. No action has been taken on that report due to which lakhs of workers are likely to be rendered jobless. Now the Government is asking them to take retirement benefits. A demand for funds have been made here for that purpose.

No efforts have been made to improve the condition of NTC. Only the higher posts are being created for the influential people and the poor workers are being deprived of their livelihood. So, I would like to say that this issue should be considered seriously. I had drawn the attention of the Government onwards a package programme proposed by the Madhya Pradesh Government to run

the Rajkumar mill, Hira mill and Sajjan mill situated in Indore. Ujjain and Ratlam respectively on a cooperative basis. The Centre was asked to consider this programme and approve it. But this programme was not approved. The present situation is that even after spending crores of rupees and doing a little modernisation, the mills have become sick. Only God knows when they will close down plunging the future of lakhs of workers in darkness.

I want that the Government should give proper information in this regard. The Government is demanding funds for Scooters India Ltd. and the NTC. It is cannot reduce their expenditure. It is not concerned for the revival of such sick mills and undertakings so that the affected workers could get proper employment. What are the reasons behind these mills becoming sick? Large-Scale closing down of mills in Maharashtra has thrown lakhs of workers on the roads/ Closing down of mills in Madhya Pradesh has rendered thousands of workers jobless. They are hunger-strike and demanding grants-in-aid from the Government. What is the tax policy of the Government? Due to this wrong textile policy, there will be no improvement in the system. Even funds continue to be provided to the NTC. Our entire textile industry is on the verge of collapse due to this wrong policy and this has adversely affected the foreign exchange earnings of our country. This has affected the exchequer of the Government. Therefore, it should seriously consider this issue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the Bhopal gas tragedy. Funds have been demanded for this also. He said that

"This additional amount of Rs. 26 crore is meant for providing interim relief to additional one lakh victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy in order to comply with the orders of

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

the Supreme Court. For this purpose an advance of Rs. 12 crore drawn from the Contingency Fund of India will be refunded to the Fund after the Supplementary Demands for Grants are voted. A provision has been made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1992-93 to meet the expenditure to be incurred on the office of the welfare Commissioner of the Bhopal Gas victims under the Public Accounts. I has been decided that his expenditure from the consolidated Fund of India be treated as the direct expenditure of the Government. As such, supplementary Demands for Grants (Token) have been made for reappropriation of the concerned provisions." What is the present position of Bhopal Gas victims? Earlier, there were 36 wards of the victims which has now gone upto 56. The number of people affected by this tragedy as continuously risen in the entire city, but their claims have not been settled in the way they should have been. The court is rejecting their claims on flimsy grounds. This is very unfortunate. The poor are dying. There was massive leakage of gas due the fault of the multi-national company, the Union Carbide. This was one of the world's works tragedies. I was also present in Bhopal on that fateful day. There was panic everywhere and thousands of people died. Thousands of people lost their times and were taken ill. There is no arrangement for their rehabilitations treatment. A large number of people are suffering from ophthalmic and stomach disorders an several other shipments. In view of their condition, he proposed amount of assistance in to inadequate. Arrangements should be made for providing them adequate assistance. Now the Centre is only accountable for it, as it has already dismissed the Madhya Pradesh government. Now, it cannot say that the Madhya Pradesh Government is slackening in its efforts. It has too take direct action now. The Government should take proper

action so that the victims of ga leakage could get help in time and can lead their life properly. Nothing will be achieved by providing meagre assistance. You should consider the issue. I would like to submit that this Government is not doing any work properly. Actually, they do not want that the work should be done properly. Had their intendants been clear, their policies also would have been right and this would ave led to right results. But this has not happened, as neither their intentions nor their policies are right. Everyone is aware of the results which are coming to the fore. There is economic crisis everywhere and the price-rise has gone up to such a eight that it as made the life of common man miserable. I would like to submit that the Bhopal gas tragedy as already caused enormous suffering to the people and at least, the Government should not give them more sorrow. My only request is that it should make all necessary efforts to overcome their plight.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit a few points about fertilizers. Chemical fertilizers are being imported. Subsidy provided on fertilizers as been withdrawn. It has caused a lot f hardship to the farmers. At present, Urea is being sold four ties higher than the actual price. The prices of Super Phosphate and DAP have also gone up. This increase in the prices of fertilizers will force the farmers to put less quantity of fertilizer in the fields. It will have adverse effect on production. This decision of the Government will adversely affect crop production. A demand made by the Government in these Supplementary Demands is that they want to increase the production of fertilizers in the country. We have no objection to it, but still the Government cannot escape from the consequences f the industris done to the farmers and the shattered economic conceiting in the country. So, I would like to submit tat these issues should be considered seriously. This withdrawal of subside on the fertilizers is no proper. After

withdrawing it, it is being said that as the prices are not increased, import is being made. I would like to ask what the fertilizer plants here will do? They will run in loss and again grants will be demanded to compensate that loss. Grants will be provided to a fertilizer corporation and other corporations and for that, demands will be made to compensate that loss. I think that the centre is only responsible for this situation. There was adequate fertilizer in the country and in view of demands, there was no need to make import. Even if there was a little more demand, it could have been met. Now it is being said openly to import them. Let the Government import oil, fertilizer or any other commodity. There is no objection. We cannot support these Supplementary Demands for Grants if the Government continues to import foreign goods and shatter the economy of the country.

14.09 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit about the aid given for rug relief. Recently, this issue was raised by the hon. Members from Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The Government should provide funds for drought relief. Central teams were sent to those States. They went there, studied the situation and submitted their reports to the Government. Funds were demanded from the Government in this regard, but nothing was given. As a result, the State Governments had to bear all the expenditure and the farmers living in the villages did not get adequate help. Today, the Government is demanding funds in this regard, but this is not justified.

I would like to submit something about

IDPL also. This company, which manufactures life saving drugs, is also running in loss. In view of heavy demand, the supply of these drugs is not adequate. The reason behind this loss is in the heavy expenditure incurred on creation of higher posts and appointment of influential persons on them. They are provided with all the facilities. At several places, Government officials like, Registrars, Deputy Registrars and Assistant Registrars have been appointed to those posts and their salaries are drawn from the fund of the company. So, I would request that this situation should be checked.

Why this company is in such a state? Drugs manufactured by this company are much in demand and it also manufactures some specific drugs for other companies. These companies sell other drugs in the market and earn high profit. In spite of this, IDPL is continuously running in loss and the Government is demanding grants to compensate that loss. As such in view of these facts, the Supplementary Demands brought here by the Government are not justified it should consider this issue seriously. It should also give clarifications on the points raised by me. Otherwise any time, the Government will demand additional grants by making Supplementary Demands. This is the second time that supplementary demands have been made here and if the present situation continues, such Demands will be made here for the third time also. That is why I want that the Government should avert this situation and save the country. It should check the deteriorating situation. With the prevailing economic policies, excess demands of Supplementary Grants would not help in improving the system. The Government must pay attention to it. Since other members of my party will also participate in the discussion, I conclude with these words.



[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the supplementary Demands for grants.

These Supplementary Demands are of the order of about Rs. 15,027.53 crores. In a country of our size with the multifarious problems that we have, Supplementary Demands are quite natural. When some expenditure cannot be foreseen, that obviously cannot be included total in the annual Budget and has to be brought forward to the House in the form of Supplementary Demands in course of time. Out of this total amount of Rs. 15,027 crores, the bulk of it is for the Department of Fertilizer amounting to Rs. 500 crores. So, one-third of the total amount is for the Fertilizers Department which again, as the hon. Members know, is to go to the farmer, to be paid to the States by way of subsidies. After the price revision of fertilisers took place, under the new fertiliser subsidy policy, the Government of India will be paying subsidy to the farmers through the State sources. That way, this is definitely a welcome measure. This is an additional amount earlier it was there and recently there was a revision and arising out of that, this Rs. 500 crores is to be paid on the head of subsidy. Then, another Rs. 200 crores is the expenditure to be incurred by way of working capital loans to public sector undertakings. We all were demanding it. There was rather a unanimity in respect of this demand that our public sector units should not starve of working capital and lack of working capital should not lead the public sector units to undesirable closure. So, in this way, this is also a welcome measure. Similarly, another Rs. 200 crores is for cash compensatory support for exports. This is a disturbing area. After the liberalisation policy is announced, the imports are increasing and the exports do not increase as expected. There is a gap and this gap is widening. To bridge this widening

gap, some such measures are also required. So, with all these things, unless this is voted, there will be a lot of difficulties and that way when the intentions are good and the expenditures could not be foreseen earlier, there cannot be any objection. So, I support the Supplementary Demands.

In our economy, what should be our national objective? It has got to be growth-oriented approach with an element of social justice. It should be growth-oriented without hurting the poorest of the poor. It should be a growth-oriented policy with an element of social justice and the income gap between the rich and the poor should be reduced as far as possible quickly.

In the total expenditure, fertiliser alone accounts for one-third of the amount. I have got something to say about it. Our national objective of growth should also embrace the cherished idea of self-sufficiency. We should always try for self-sufficiency. India being predominantly an agricultural country and agriculture being the backbone of our economy any advancement of agriculture and modernisation is just not possible without application of adequate quantity of fertilisers and we cannot just move forward an inch also. So, in this area of manufacture of fertilizers, much more to be desired. We are still depending on the import of large quantity of fertilizers. Emphasis should be given to the achievement of self-sufficiency in these basic areas.

I am constrained to observe, leave apart establishment of new fertilizer plants, that even fertilizer plants that are there are not working to the full capacity. They are in different regions. Some of them are also suffering from sickness. They have developed sickness. For instance, the fertilizer plants at Talcher, Ramagundam and Gorkhpur are sick. Some of these plants like at Ramagundam and Talcher are units of Fertilizer Corporation of India. They are sick not for the fault of the local management or

workers but rather I would call them, they are born sick babies. (*Interruptions*)

A new technology called coal-based technology, German technology was adopted there. It was introduced in India for the first time. Wherever in the world, this technology has been adopted, all those plants have gone sick. There is a revival plan also. About Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 500 crores would be needed to revive this plant at Talcher. This is a composite plant. It does not produce urea fertilizer only but linked with it there is another plant, heavy water plant which is of immense use to our Defence from Defence point of view. When the fertilizer plant at Talcher is closed down, automatically it has its repercussions and heavy water plant also would be closed down. Therefore revival programme plan by experts is required which would require an investment of Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 500 crores. That is worth doing. In the overall picture, if you see how much we are importing, what is the price we are paying, this is worthwhile.

Similarly, I request that for other projects wherever they are, either at Ramagundam or elsewhere, a sincere attempt should be made to revive these fertilizer plants.

Regarding administration of subsidy, the implementation is far from satisfactory in the field. Last year, there was enhancement of price following withdrawal of subsidy. But the policy was such that it should not have any adverse effect on the poor farmers, small farmers and marginal farmers because for them it was restricted to the pre-enhancement price as the balance or the rest was to be borne by the Government of India by way of subsidy. But that scheme utterly failed. It is ridiculous if I am allowed to mention one thing. In the meeting of the District-level Development Board, even the senior officers and some people's representatives did not know that there was such a scheme of subsidy for the poor farmers. Signatures

were being collected left and right, by some corrupt officers and black-marketeters and this money was not available for the purpose for which it was meant. That is how the scheme is being implemented. So, I would request the Government of India that they should effectively monitor the subsidy scheme in such a way that its underlying purpose is really achieved.

The workers were doing excellent job and they were producing more urea in the fertilizer plant in order to meet the growing need of the farmers. But because of non-payment of arrears of Orissa State Electricity Board, the Government of Orissa as suddenly stopped supplying power to this Plant and it is again facing closure now. I would request the hon. Finance Minister who is present here to look into all these things and to see that some arrangements are made to pay the dues of the workers in instalments and that a settlement is arrived at.

As regards the general economy, we faced precarious economic situation during 1991-92. We could overcome such a situation because some effective measures were taken very swiftly which have started paying dividends. But the industrial sector has not performed properly during the first half of this year. Its performance is poor. Agriculture suffered, of course, barring in some areas, due to devastating floods. There was drought also in some parts of the country including Orissa. In other areas, however, the crop condition is reported to be better and rice production is stated to be higher this year. Whatever it is, we cannot rest content with the progress made in the industrial and agricultural sectors and we have to strive for better performance.

The globalisation of the economy has meant in the initial phase that imports have been far in excess of exports. Imports were roughly 40 per cent more than exports in the

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

first quarter of the current financial year.

The inflation figure was very much disturbing for a long time, about two years. It was two digit figure. It rose to 16 per cent at a point of time but now it has come down to 7.6. But its impact as to be felt at all levels.

We are talking of financial and structural reforms. The banking sector also needs better attention. The magnitude of the scam was not imaginable earlier and we have to reform our banking industry very quickly.

We have the recent Ayodhya disturbance and fallouts. We have had such riots in our country several times during pre-independence and post-independence days. After this, it is for the first time that such riots took place in our country. But this time, it was fraught with far-reaching and serious international repercussions. There was apprehension in different quarters whether our economic reforms would be adversely affected thereby. But thank God, there is nothing of that sort. After that also, the next instalment of loan from the IMF and the World Bank has come. But there is one thing. Our debts by way of external loan are increasing manifold. We cannot also avoid taking loans. We cannot manage without loans. But we have to see that the loan amounts that we get are properly used and that too for productive purposes. It should generate wealth.

"Rinam Kritwa Ghritam Pivet,  
Yavat Jivet Sukham Jivet"

We should not stick to this philosophy. We have to see that whatever money we are getting from outside is properly used. We have to look at the future of the country while utilising that amount. We have to make proper

use of that so that with that money, we strive towards self-sufficiency; we build a prosperous, self-reliant economy for our country.

If we look at the conduct, we are giving money. We are voting some demands in respect of the Public Sector. But the way the Public Sector managements in different units in behave is most disappointing. We feel disappointed. I would say that this extravagance of the Public Sector industrial units extravagance in Government organisation, in government offices has to be drastically curtailed. Every bit of money that we are voting out here by way of this Supplementary Demands should be spent properly.

With these words, I support the demands.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Miryalguda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the Supplementary Grants today. I want to take this opportunity to say a few words about the prevailing drought situation in Andhra Pradesh. Sir, the entire State of Andhra Pradesh is reeling under unprecedented drought. The rainfall in the State has been below normal this year. As per the Report of the Govt., as against the normal rainfall of 399.6 cms, the State has received only 249.3 cms. In some districts the rain is not even this much. The Govt. has declare 13 districts as the worst affected. Thought the entire State is reeling under drought only 13 districts were declared as drought hit. Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Ranga-Reddy are the districts which are hit worst by the drought. More than half of the crops have been damaged. There was a drop in the agriculture production by more than 40%.

The drought situation is prevailing even in the areas where there are projects, be-

cause water in the reservoirs was not sufficient enough to cover all the areas. Even in those places where the water was supplied, it was not sufficient enough. This happened because of the delay in the arrival of the monsoon. The reservoirs were not sufficiently filled in time and hence water could not be supplied in time for agricultural purpose. This is one aspect of the present drought which is haunting the State. In the drought affected districts of Nalgonda, Mahbub Nagar and Ranga Reddy. More than 50% of the people are going to bed with their stomachs half empty. They are in a state of semi-starvation. In Mahbub Nagar district, many people in the villages are leaving their hearths and homes going elsewhere in search of some employment. Large scale migration is taking place. There were some starvation deaths in this district. I happened to visit the district some years ago when certain starvation deaths were reported. Unfortunately, the situation is prevailing even now. This is the scenario in drought affected areas. Situation is no better in Coastal areas which are known for rich harvests. Recently, there were heavy rains in this area. The cyclone washed away all the standing crops. Even the districts which used to produce enough foodgrains have suffered heavily. All the crops have been lost. There is a heavy loss everywhere. Thus, the State is subjected to natural fury on both the counts. There is a scanty or no rainfall in certain parts of the State and in remaining parts, there is the cyclonic storm causing a havoc and an unmitigated suffering to the people. As though this was not sufficient, the entire State is subjected to unprecedented electricity cut. Actually, as far as generation and supply of electricity cut. Actually, as far as generation and supply of electricity is concerned, Andhra Pradesh should be a surplus State. This year, the power generation was only to the tune of 3000 megawatts, while the demand stood at 4000 megawatts. This has led to an unprecedented power cut this year. For long, we have been facing power cut.

The State has sent several proposals for the construction of the gas based power projects. None of them has been cleared so far. If all these gas based power projects are completed, with the liberal financial assistance by the Centre, our State will soon become a surplus State. The Chief Minister has written to the Central Government sometime back seeking the assistance for five power projects in Godavari basin. In his letter dated 30th October, 1992, the Chief Minister has requested for taking up five gas based power projects in the Godavari basin. But unfortunately, the Central Government remained silent to this day. There are nearly 3 lakh applications seeking new connections in the State. The demand is constantly going up. The gap between demand and supply is widening. Hence, taking up the construction of gas based power plants is very necessary and very urgent. If new projects come up, the generation will go up. Then it is easier to meet the demand. Food production will go up. Hence, I appeal to the Union Govt. to sanction all the pending projects and extend liberal financial assistance for their speedy completion without any further delay. Sir, wells are getting dried up very fast. With that, the wells have to be depended and also means more consumption of energy. Hence taking up construction of power projects is the need of the hour.

Andhra Pradesh is blessed with plenty of water. There is no dearth of water resources. Perennial rivers flow through the State throughout the year. In fact, one State would have been a surplus State had all the projects been sanctioned and executed in time. Projects like Telugu Ganga on rivers Krishna and Godavari have not been completed so far. If Tungabhadra high level canal, Sri Ram Sagar - Phase II, Sri Sairam Left Canal, Eltipotala Polavaram projects are completed in time, there will not be an inch of dryland in the State. Our late lamented leader Comrade P. Sundarayya has proved with facts and figures that there will be no dryland

[Sh. B.N. Reddy]

in the State if the waters of Krishna and Godavari are harnessed properly. There would not have been any drought prone area in the State had all the projects been taken up in all earnest. But that was not done. The Central Govt. refused to share its responsibility in completing these projects in time. There is no progress at all in execution of these projects. There is no progress in the work of Telugu Ganga, Sri Ram Sagar Phase II and Tungabhadra high level canal. If the Central Govt. extends liberal financial help these projects will be complete in near future. 70% of the agriculture in the State is still at the mercy of rain God, though the State has a plenty of water. Even after so many years of Congress rule, even after the completion of several Five Year Plans, these projects still remain incomplete. The work on these projects had been in progress for the past 20 years. We are about to enter the Eighth Five Year Plan. Yet the projects taken up during the earlier Plan periods have not been completed so far. At least now the Central Govt. should wake up and see that all the pending projects are completed in time. As a part of long term measures to fight drought, the Govt. should take up and complete early the projects like Sri Ram Sagar - Stage II, Sri Sailam left bank Canal, Tungabhadra high level Canal, Polavaram Projects. By taking up these projects, the Govt. can also generate employment in the drought affected areas. As a short term measure, the Govt. should supply foodgrains at Rs. 2/- per kg. instead of Rs. 5/- in the drought affected areas. When Shri N.T. Rama Rao was the Chief Minister, foodgrains were sold at Rs. 2/- per kg. Now Sri Vijaya-Bhaskara Reddy is the Chief Minister. Earlier when he was the Chief Minister, he started a scheme of Rs. 1.90 per kg. of rice. Now, when the entire State is affected by the drought, the rice should be supplied to the poor at Rs. 1.90 per kg. I request the Govt. to save the lives of crores of poor, who are on the verge of starvation by

supplying rice to them at Rs., 1.90. As a long term measure, I request the Govt. to take up the construction of pending irrigation projects and to provide employment to the affected people. Rice should be made available at Rs. 2.00 per kg. To overcome the power crisis in the State, the gas based power projects in Godavari-Krishna basin should be cleared and executed without any further delay with liberal financial assistance from the Centre.

Thanking you for giving me this opportunity to speak. I conclude.

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has come to the House with Supplementary Demands. The Supplementary Demands. The Government takes it granted that the House would pass their demands. The attendance of ruling party speaks how much they are concerned about it. They are seeking sanction of funds from the House. Why and for what purpose they are seeking the sanction. No discussion in this regard is made in the House. If it is made, it is made in a very lighter way.

During the discussion which was going on for the last two days, we had repeatedly raised this issue. Today the country is facing economic crisis. It is faced with problems like unemployment, price-rise, fall in industrial production, natural calamities. People are afflicted with these calamities. All these issues would have been discussed in the House. The Government is going to mortgage the economic freedom of the country and sign dangerous documents like the Dunkel draft. A detailed discussion in this regard has not been made in the House. Supplementary Demands need detailed discussion. But the House has little time for this.

If one goes through the Supplementary Demands, he will find that the Government is demanding funds for increasing travelling expenses of the Ministers. There was a

provision of Rs. 12 crore in the original Budget. Now a demand of Rs. 19 crore is being made as Supplementary Demands. The government has made a provision of Rs. 12 crore in the original budget as per its own assessment. Even a year has not passed and it is demanding Rs. 19 crore as Supplementary Demands. We listen to the speeches made by the Prime Minister on austerity. We have been listening to his speeches on austerity and simplicity.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, one day we read in the newspapers that the Ministers will perform their air-journey in economy class. It is good. I would like to know from the Minister of State for finance about it because he got the opportunity to present the Supplementary Demands of Grants.

Dr. Manmohan Singh assigned him the unimportant work. Had the hon. Minister of Finance been present here, I would have asked him about his claim of austerity. He had promised to cut the visits of Ministers. The hon. Prime Minister also declared that the Ministers would undertake journey in economy class. Now I would like to know from him whether the Ministers are travelling in economy class or executive class. Ministers were advised to minimise their foreign trips, but it appears that they have not paid any attention to the advice. They were also instructed not to take their P.As. on foreign trips because we have Indian Embassies/ High Commissions in every other country and the staff thereof could provide Secretarial assistance to the Minister on tour. Here I would like to know through the hon. Minister of State as to how much cut on the expenditure of foreign trip has been imposed so far. You know that an amount of Rs. 19 crore is being asked for that purpose. The hon. Minister wrote that the money has already been spent. Now money is being asked for the adjustment of the account. That is to say; the major share of the money that is being asked has already been spent. I would like to

know from the hon. Minister the details of the expense incurred on taking the P.As on foreign tours with the Minister along with the details of their journey in economy class and executive class.

Similarly, they get all sorts of bizarre budget proposals passed in abnormal situation. The Government unnecessarily imported wheat. Wheat is imported at the cost of the Indian farmers. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you yourself have the agricultural background, so you can better understand the agony of the farmers. The Government preferred providing money to the farmers of other countries than the farmers of our own Country. I would not waste the time of the House for we have already held discussion on that subject but I cannot help saying that by removing subsidy from fertiliser the Government has caused further injury to the Indian farmers. There has been comparatively less utilisation of fertiliser during the current year. It will definitely have an adverse effect on its production. On the one hand the Government has decontrolled fertiliser which is resulting into price-rise of fertiliser while on the other hand we see that an amount of Rs. 50 crore has been demanded for the Department of Fertiliser. We have noticed that the fund has been allocated for Haldia Project whereas no such provision has been made in the demand to revamp the Fertiliser Plant of Barauni which, you know, could save a lot of foreign exchange.

So far as Urea is concerned, we were almost self-reliant, but now even urea will have to be imported. The experts made a plan to revamp the fertiliser units with an estimated expenditure of only Rs. 57 crore and a demand for that was made. When the demands were presented in this House for fertilisers, we thought that some provision would also be made for these works but no provision has been made for this purpose.

As the issue of providing money to Haldia



[Sh. Nitish Kumar]

Project was raised by some of our colleagues. Similarly some of us did also raise a similar demand for Barauni and Sindri. But no fund is being provided for these two projects. In my opinion it is a gross discrimination and at the same time it shows the tendency of the Government that it is heading towards the policy of importing each and everything.

Some parts of South India have been adversely affected by the floods due to excessive rains and similarly some areas of Bihar and Orissa and one or two districts of A.P. have also been facing a severe drought, we were thinking that when you will present the supplementary demands, you will definitely make a provision for these purposes too; but nothing has been done in this regard. I would like to apprise the Government that Bihar is facing a horrible State of drought. We wanted a discussion on the State of drought in Bihar. An order was, however, passed by the chair that discussions on flood and drought should be held together in this House. We however, wanted a separate discussion on the issue of drought, but it does not seem possible now. We could hold discussions on these things, if we could save time from discussing Ayodhya issue. But such a situation was created that all the important issues are relegated to the background. Several persons are dying of hunger in the district Palamau. I ask, will they come to life by pronouncing the name of Ram? Will they be alive with the issue of Ayodhya? We thought that it would cause concern to the Government and that it would itself come forward with this issue. (*Interruptions*). Yes, you are right, it is the likely beneficiaries of Mandal Commission who are dying. They are being done away with, but on the contrary, there are persons whose only business is to pronounce the name of Ram. They are least worried about drought and flood, their only worry is Ram. It is said

that it is Ram who has to worry for all, but theirs Ram is so weak that they have to take care of their Ram. Anyway, it is a different matter.

Our expectation was that the Government would seriously take the matter of drought. Whenever we raise this issue in the House we get a stereo type reply from the Ministry of Agriculture that there is a provision of a Calamity Relief Fund and on the basis of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission, the Government is providing the assistance. It is not in a position to give more money for this purpose.

Dr. Manmohan Singh had recently visited Patna. A demand was made to him to grant some fund as a relief measure for drought, he however, refused to grant even a single rupee and moreover, he said that the money being already given to Bihar would also be reduced; this is because some outstanding amount of arrear of N.T.P.C. is due against Bihar. Is it time for recovering the due amount? We thought that the demand of Rs. 1200 crore made by Bihar Government as a drought-relief would be granted. In fact the Government of Bihar needs an amount of Rs. 2 thousand crore for this purpose. We also thought that a supplementary demand worth millions or say billions crore of rupees would be made as a relief measure to face the flood-situation of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. But there was no mention of those things. The prominent thing mentioned in the supplementary demand is the travelling allowances of Ministers. The notable thing is that the money has already been spent, and this supplementary demand has been brought forward just to make it up.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is all useless expenditure. The supplementary demands do not deal with the interest of the farmers at all. Nothing has been mentioned in these supplementary demands about the victims of droughts and floods. No concrete steps



have been taken to contain price hike. The country is crossing through a phase of horrible economic-disarray and the economic freedom of the country is being mortgaged.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we wanted a clear-cut explanation on each and every point. We wanted to expose the Government on every point, but the hon. Minister is not even ready to reply. They had the planning to get it passed through a voice-vote. This exemplifies lack of seriousness on the part of the Government in such a serious matter. Sir, this is a clear violation of the dignity of this House. He has taken it for granted that these supplementary demands will definitely be passed. It is the fundamental duty of the Government to put all the details of the financial matters before the House. But they have simply placed a paper to hold a little discussion and they thought to get it passed when the Members are blind to the implications thereof. This is their mentality. I therefore, only behalf and on the behalf of my party make a protest against these supplementary demands.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Kapse, to speak now. Please be brief.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): I will be very brief. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Steel has come up with the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

And my first objection to this demand is that, on page 19, an advance of Rs. 6 crore that has already been obtained from the Contingency Fund of India, would stand recouped to the Fund after the Supplementary Grant is approved.

We all know that Contingency Fund is rarely used. But now, this is used for the company about which we have the information and which information clearly shows that

in 1991, the deficit of the company was Rs. 85 lakhs. It has already incurred a total loss of Rs. 215 lakhs. At the same time, they have already taken loans from the Central Government worth Rs. 121 lakhs and then from NJMC, worth Rs. 216 lakhs. And that also is interest free. And now, you have drawn from Contingency Fund an amount of Rs. Six crore. It is also very astonishing that the number of employees is only 245. For them you are asking, for implementation of voluntary retirement scheme in Bird Group of Companies, Rs. 8 crore. The expenditure will be recouped from the National Renewal Fund. So you are asking for the working capital that you have already drawn from the contingency fund and that is up to Rs. 6 crore. For voluntary retirement scheme you are asking Rs. 8 crore, that too in a supplementary demand. Is it fair? So I oppose these demands on the principle that I do not see whatever financial discipline that is expected from the Government as far as these demands are concerned.

The next demand about which I would like to know the details is from the Ministry of External Affairs. That is about the diversion of ship MV-Nicobar. This ship which is used for islands was diverted for Haj services. In those days, to provide air service to the islanders at subsidised rate in Madras-Port Blair-Madras sector for transporting the passengers, it has resulted in a liability of Rs. 1.36 crore to the Government during the current year. The number of Haj pilgrims is increasing. For whatever we know, the demand from the Haj Committee is for two ships. I would like to know if you are going to fulfil the demand for two ships for Haj pilgrims, whether you have arranged for a ship to the islanders. Or every year will you use this ship and give subsidy to Madras-Port Blair-Madras sector for transporting the passengers? I would like to know whether a different ship will be made available for Haj pilgrims and this subsidy will be saved at least in the next year.

[Sh. Ram Kapse]

Shri Nitish Kumar has already referred to the expenses on the tours of the ministers. But the wonder story does not end there. The supplementary grant is required for meeting the expenditure including those pertaining to previous years awaiting adjustment. This adjustment is not for the current year; it for the previous year in respect of tours undertaken by ministers. You are expecting this amount from us in the supplementary demand. You want us to pass it, but it is an adjustment for the last year and not this year. How can we believe that you did not know about these adjustments when you presented the Budget in the month of February? We want to know that. Why are the adjustments so late? At the same time whatever you declare about the austerity measures, we would like to know how much they are implemented. Have you tried that in the next Budget at least the expenditure on the tours of the ministers will be lessened and you will really stick to your austerity measures declare in the newspapers?

About the UGC demand; this is under Education. You are asking for the supplementary demand of Rs. 39 crore. I cannot oppose an UGC scheme. But at the same time I would like to know whether this supplementary demand is to cover expenditure or annual increments of teachers and other essential utilities/services relating to the staff of Central and deemed Universities and Delhi colleges.

15.00 hrs.

Why did you not know about this expenditure while presenting the Budget? Yearly increments cannot be taken along with the DA. For DA, I can understand that you cannot expect it at the beginning. But, what about the annual increments? Why did you not ask for this amount in the Budget, in the month of February? What about the financial

discipline which is expected from the Government?

Next, I will come to the MPs flats. Supplementary grant for this is given at page 21. I would like to know from the Government about the MPs accommodation. How much expenditure you have incurred on repairs of their accommodation? Really speaking, the accommodation is very old. Whosoever lives there, one is not happy about the bungalow or the flat. There are complaints after complaints and we are really living at the mercy of the CPWD. What are you going to do about the accommodation, I would like to know.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): There is no mercy either from them.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Yes. That also is not there. In the last, I would like to refer to the public works, that is the expenditure on the renovation of Vigyan Bhawan. In the current year, you are expecting that the estimated amount will be Rs. 20 crores. The CPWD Chief has said about the expenditure on Vigyan Bhawan, that the total expenditure will be Rs. 23 crores, it is as on 23rd of November 1992. He said, "It is built to cost over Rs. 27 crores". How can you expect us to approve of the expenditure of Rs. 20 crores in this year? You are asking from us Rs. 9 crores in a Supplementary Demand; and in this year alone, you are going to spend Rs. 20 crores. For the last three years, repairs were going on, that is from 1990. How are you expecting that the total amount to be spent on Vigyan Bhawan will be Rs. 27 crores and out of that in this year alone, you are asking for Rs. 20 crores. I oppose this Supplementary Demand on this account; and I would like to know from the Minister, the details about the expenditure. Thank you.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I very much

sympathise with Shri Panigrahi whose defence of the Budget and whose speech were 180 degrees apart.

The point is that the Supplementary Budget itself has a direction. I would like to point out that direction and I want an explanation for that. Please turn to page 8 of the 'Supplementary Demands for Grants'. It is 'Payments to Financial Institutions'. Under this heading, an additional sum of Rs. 224.79 crores has been asked for. The explanation says and I quote:

"The supplementary Grant is required for payment to International Monetary Fund towards service charges in respect of draws made under the Extended Fund Facility, etc. The requirements on this account in the current year are now estimated at Rs. 707.39 crores as against the Budget provision of Rs. 482.60 crores. As the additional expenditure would be matched by receipts from Reserve Bank of India, there would be no net additional cash outgo".

Now, Sir, where from the Reserve Bank of India is going to give this matching amount? Are they going to print fresh notes, adding to inflation? Or are they going to pay it from their own pockets? I believe it is through inflation. It is for the Minister to deny. In this connection, I would like to point out that there is a fashion these days; and that fashion is to ask the Corporations to take loans from outside. Actually, Air India Corporation was asked to take loans from outside. They took loans from outside. It does not come in the Government Budget. After that what happened? They get involved in the scam. So, how long will this fraud be continued? Let me also ask as to why did you keep the original figure of 'Servicing of the external loans' so low? How is it that within such a short period you have to come out with such a big sum? Was that not a fraud? This is a direction. Even the small Supplementary Demand has a direction. This is the direction that is not of

economic sovereignty; but this is the direction of bowing down our heads to the IMF

Shri Nitish Kumar has raised it and other hon. Members have also asked about the Cabinet expenditure. I am not repeating it; but I would definitely ask to how is it that when the Cabinet expenditure for tours have gone up like this. I would also like to know, whether any Cabinet Member ever travelled inside the country by Railways. That apart, what is the additional allotment asked for under the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution? An additional demand of Rs. 9 crores is being asked, for the Public Distribution System. In the explanation, of course, they say that it is Rs. 10 crores. I do not know why this difference has come. I am not reading out the explanation for want of time; but I am taking it for granted that it is Rs. 9 crores. When we are reeling under inflation and when the Public Distribution System is so weak, we are giving Rs. 16.64 crores for Cabinet expenditure, for going on tours. Is this the way? Is this the direction? The other direction was about bowing down our heads to IMF. This is also another direction where you are doing this under the directions of the IMF as well as without thinking what should be the proportion, what should be the direction of the Budget itself. Even the Supplementary Demand shows that trend.

Thirdly, I will say about the National Renewal Fund. Rs. 536 crores have been asked for the National Renewal Fund. This will be matched by the same amount from foreign assistance. It is not a matter of joke. That means, more than Rs. 1000 crores will go for the National Renewal Fund. That itself shows, what is going to come in future. How many more people do you want to make unemployed? This is the direction that even this small booklet on the Supplementary Demands show. This direction will not help us. This direction will ruin the country. This direction will ruin the poor. This will also undermine our economic sovereignty. There-

[Sh. Geeta Mukherjee]

fore, I firmly oppose this budget.

[Translation]

\*SHRI P. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palakkad): Sir, I support these Supplementary Demands for Grants. While supporting, I want to raise one or two points for the consideration of the Govt.

First of all, I must say that statistics show that inflation is coming down but in the market prices are rising. Especially, after the demolition of the Babri Masjid and the communal riots which followed it, the prices of everything have gone up. Once the prices go up, even after restoration of normally, it won't come down. One way to deal with this situation is to distribute more items of daily use through the Public Distribution System. I hope the Govt. will think on these lines.

My next point is about compensation to be paid to the victims of the recent communal riots. The Prime Minister said yesterday that the amount of compensation will be raised. I welcome it. At the same time, I want the Govt. to take all steps necessary to make this amount available to the people who have lost everything.

Now, I come to a problem concerning my State Kerala. Television came to Kerala more than a decade ago. Even now more than 40% of the people cannot see programmes in their Malayalam. The programmes in Malayalam which are produced and transmitted from Trivandrum cannot be seen in the districts of Palakkad, Cannore, rural areas of Calicut, Vayanad, Idukki and Pathanamthittam. I have been raising this question in Parliament for many years. Many Ministers have come in to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting before whom I made numerous representations on this matter. Initially it was said that after laying

Optical Fibre Cable, this facility would be provided. But this will only benefit Palakkad. Therefore, the proposal was mooted, that a Satellite Link would be provided. But, so far no worthwhile step has been taken in this regard. The people are very angry. What is the use of television if people are not able to see programmes in their own mother tongue? It is very unfortunate that the people in the rural areas who do not know either English or Hindi cannot enjoy any programme on T.V. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting now says that there is no money available to provide this facility. What I want to say is that if there is no money available with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Finance Ministry must give them the necessary amount. Money should be made available even by cutting down on the allocations to this Ministry. I would, therefore, request that immediate steps should be taken by the Govt. to provide the Satellite Link so that the people of these districts which constitute almost 50% area of the State are able to see programmes in Malayalam. With these words, once again I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I rise to oppose the Demand for Grants. It has been mentioned that the demand has been made for certain important grants, namely, subsidy on indigenous fertilisers Rs. 500 crores, working capital loans to public sector undertakings Rs. 108 crores, tour expenses of Ministers Rs. 19.64 crores, strengthening of PDS Rs. 9 crores, special flats for MPs Rs. 3 crores, transfer of National Renewal Fund Rs. 5,330 crores, etc., etc. These very grants also reflect the Government of India's drive towards wastage and towards helping certain interested lobbies in our country and also a drive towards going for fresh loans from abroad. This involves certain principles also.

I will be very brief and I will just make certain observations. So far as fertilizers are concerned, everybody knows that there is no control over the prices of fertilizers today because the price control mechanism has been completely abolished. The peasants and farmers are to purchase fertilizers at a very high rate, sometimes with 300 per cent increase. The main question is, if fertilizer is to be subsidised to help the farmers, then it has to go to the farmers themselves. Instead of that, what we find today is that the Government has decided to give Rs. 500 crore by way of subsidy to the fertilizer companies! What is the guarantee and where is the mechanism to ensure that with this subsidised amount, fertilizers will be made available at a cheaper price to the growers, farmers, poor peasants and agricultural workers? Therefore, this also is an indication of the policy of the Government to satisfy the fertilizer industry and that too, at the cost of the growers of the country. This is my observation on which the hon. Minister may make a comment.

Working Capital on Public Undertakings is allotted Rs. 110 crore. I just cannot understand the whole thing. Shri Thungon is here. I wonder whether he listens to us. The whole issue, it appears, is that the Government has taken up the policy of abolishing the public sector as a whole. They have shared privatising. They have, I apprehend, decided by this time to abolish the public sector and privatise almost all the important segments of the public sector undertakings. We now hear that attempts are being made to privatise the Indian Airlines also. In these cases, before the Minister comes for the grant, I would like him to explain the policy of the Government with regard to public sector. Almost all the sick industries in the public sector have been referred to the BIFR. A Tripartite Committee has been set up to look into various aspects. To my great surprise, I find that when the tripartite Committee is working on some specific sick units of the

public sector, the budgetary allocations are being withdrawn just to slaughter the public sector. The policy of the Government is to slaughter and kill the public sector. That is why this acquisition is going on without keeping any policy framework before the country.

Sir, we have decided to give about Rs. 536 crore to the National Renewal Fund. Nobody knows as to what is the policy of this National Renewal Fund. I do not know it. I do not know whether Shri Thungon knows it. I don't know whether the Labour Minister of the country knows it. Nobody knows what actually is the policy of the National Renewal Fund, how it will be spent, to whom it will be given, etc. etc. What are the programmes for renewal? What are the programmes for re-training? What are the programmes for redeployment? Nobody knows! But everybody knows that more than 10 lakhs of public sector workers are likely to lose their jobs. Can you expect that this House will approve of that policy? Will this House approve the policy of retrenchment and the policy of closure? No Sir! This House cannot be taken for granted to lead the country towards that disastrous end. Therefore, I want that the Government should explain the policy with regard to the National Renewal Fund.

So far as PDS is concerned, it is Rs. 9 crore. There are complaints from all the State Governments, particularly, from West Bengal, Kerala and other Governments that supplies are irregular, supplies are erratic and supplies are not made on time. There are paper supplies and there are no physical arrival of those articles which are distributed through the PDS.

Sir, I think, the Government should reconsider how it will be further expanded. Most of the far flung villages do not get the benefit of the PDS. There was a proposal about dual pricing viz. less price for the poorer sections of the society. I do not know

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

what has happened to that proposal. Why the Government guarantees availability of these food articles at cheap price to the lower segments of our society particularly to the rural artisans, to rural agricultural workers and other deprived and dispossessed and down-trodden sections of our society? The policy of the PDS does not indicate that way rather it indicates the way of increasing the issue price, by importing foodgrains from outside at a relatively higher price. The Government also wants to increase the issue price of wheat that too at the cost of India's farmers.

Sir, with all these things, I feel that this House should not approve of these Demands for Grants and I oppose it tooth and nail.

SHRIBOLLABULLIRAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Supplementary Demand for Grants for nearly Rs. 2600 crore consists to the following;

First item is about fertilizer for which you have allotted Rs. 500 crores. In the Budget, you have already allocated Rs. 500 crore and subsequently, you have also withdrawn the subsidies in the name of liberalisation. In this also, you have given some discount particularly for DAP and other fertilizers. Whereas in the case of S.S.P. fertilizers, you have not given sufficient consideration. Unless there is an increase in the use of fertilizers by the farmers, they cannot produce more.

There are factories that are to pay a lot of arrears. Still they have not been realised. I hope, you will take all these things into consideration.

Second item relates to the Ministry of Commerce. Here, we need a lot of export orientation. As per the present policy, you

have asked for Rs. 268 crore. An immediate attention is needed for export zones. They are growing very slow. Even Visakhapatnam Export Zone is moving very slowly. They do not have enough money to carry on their activities. In order to develop export zones, the Government must give more export orientation and also the revenue.

Under the heading financial institutions, you have given Rs. 235 crore. It is in the form of revenue expenditure. You have now increased the rate of interest from 19 percent to 20 percent. I thought, if you give such sort of subsidies for the financial institute and also reduce the rate of interest they will be able to compete internationally.

Now, I will come to Department of Power. We know, a lot of money is required for rural electrification. I do not know why, you have cut rural electrification. The country is not able to produce enough power. They are not able to provide enough for agricultural requirements. It is very essential. We need a lot for producing power.

On the textile front, you have allotted Rs. 467 crore for capital expenditure. The other day, we have also had a discussion regarding sick textile mills. You are not able to put the textile industries on proper line by giving additional money. I hope, by increasing the allocation, you will be able to put our textile industries on par with other nations and in the right direction.

On the steel front, Visakhapatnam is already having a lot of deficit. They are not the only suppliers of steel in this country. They have not made their payments to suppliers. Here, the Government has allocated money only for the purpose of capital expenditure to the tune of Rs. 33 crore. Now, what are you going to do for improving the performance of the steel sector? All these things require, your careful support. Otherwise, there will be increase in sickness. For in-

creasing the revenue, you have to see the practical side of it.

On the question of personal and corporate taxes, I would request that the rate of interest must be reduced substantially. This must be done in order to see that industries grow. Unless the industries grow, you will not have enough employment potentiality. There will not be enough revenue to the Government. Once revenue increases automatically there will be cut in taxation. You should also improve the savings by giving more facilities.

With this, I support.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands of Grants for 1992-93 which have been presented in the House. Many hon. Members hold the view that it should have been presented along with the General Budget. The country spent huge funds on Bhopal gas tragedy. It is said that a sum of Rs. 3 crore has been allocated for MPs. In my view this amount should be raised. The accommodations allotted to MPs are very old and beyond repairs. When the constituents visit the houses of their MPs, they find that the funds allocated for accommodations to MPs are inadequate. I feel that their accommodations would be well built. Century old furniture and old carpets have been installed in the uses of MPs. Money should be spent on these items. As regards the economic condition of the country, it should be thought over as to who is to be blamed for this. The communal forces have shared making assault on the country and they are trying to create anarchy here. They are trying to exploit the name of Lord Rama. The Government of India has spent huge funds on the present incidents... (*Interruptions*) There are certain central offices in Himachal Pradesh. Government funds were being spent on them also.... (*Interruptions*) The Government

money has been misused there. A Daridra Narayan Fund was set up there. The poor used to get aid from this fund. The Government should probe into the manner in which it was utilised. Now the State is under President's Rule. But during the tenure of the BJP Government there, support price for potatoes and apples was not given. I am comparing the economic condition of Himachal Pradesh with that of other States. The people of our State worked hard on plantation. They grew apple orchards. When soil erosion took place, they tried their best to fully check it. The previous Government ordered lathicharge on people. The C.P.M. and the C.P.I. worked with us shoulder to shoulder. I want to emphasise on the point as to how central funds were misused there. I will speak about it at the time of my Budget speech. Many hon. Members spoke beyond the scopes of Supplementary Demands of Grants. Therefore, I am also speaking out of the topic. The Government ordered lathicharge on the employees there. The transfers of employees were motivated with a feeling of revenge. The Government had promised the youth to provide employment, but it did not. Factories are lying closed there. Today all industries in the country are set up in plain areas, but not in Himachal Pradesh also. It overlooks the interests of Himachal Pradesh. Therefore, while setting up new factories under the new Budget, the Government should set up some of them in Himachal Pradesh. There are 68 legislators and 4 MPs from Himachal Pradesh. This fact should also be brought to the notice of the Government of India. If power is not supplied from Himachal Pradesh the plain areas will suffer.

So far as plantation is concerned, the work has come to a standstill. Funds should be allocated for this work. More funds should be allocated for hydroelectric projects in the State. Funds should be sanctioned to the factories which are lying closed there. Subsidy on fertilizers should be given there for



[Sh. Krisan Dutt Sultanpur]

agricultural purposes. Then only farmers can make progress. These people have ruined us. They should make their people understand that they should not ruin us in future. Now they are content. The hon. Minister of Finance and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs are sitting here. I would like to request them to hold an enquiry into the purchase of pipes and other scams by the CBI. I am not making any discrimination while leveling charges. But nobody can forget how atrocities were committed there and how law and order was violated. Therefore, I demand that a CBI enquiry should be held into these atrocities. Even if any congress man is found guilty he should also be punished. They did a lot of anti-people work there. Their 'Sangh' also did not work in the interest of people here. Their biodata shows that they were very poor, but today the RSS workers possess money worth Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 crores and own five star hotels. If anybody opposed them, they lathicharged them. They made people's life miserable. I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and all my on. friends also who have saved the people's lives by imposing President's Rule there. They will come to know that our party will return to power with thumping majority. We won the Municipal Corporation elections in Shimla. Sewerage projects were sanctioned for Manali and Shilma. It should be implemented immediately. The 35,000 daily wage wokers who were removed, should be taken back in work. Now the State is under President's Rule. Therefore, I would like that the labourers who had been removed should be called back to work immediately.

Now to conclude, I pray to God to give them good sense. I assure all of you that our Government will march ahead and Himachal Pradesh will also make Progress.

With these words I conclude and sup-

port these Demands.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) aggregating to Rs. 2624.16 crores. I do not want to go into the details of every demand. I would like to make certain observations.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has rightly pointed out certain charges in respect of drawals made under the Extended Fund Facility of the International Monetary Fund. It is mentioned here that the requirements on this account in the current year are now estimated at Rs. 707.39 crore as against the Budget provision of Rs. 482.60 crores.

I am one of those who supported the Government's economic measures.

I would like to know, what is the result of that policy. This Government, may I say, Sir, is something like a steam-roller making a lot of sound and moving at a nail's speed. So, we would like to know, what was the result of the policy changes that the Government have introduced in the economic sphere.

Another point, I would like to mention is about the External Affairs for which Supplementary Demands for Grants have been sought for. It is mainly for giving some subsidy to the passengers to Andaman & Nicobar Islands from Madras, due to the ships used for Haj Pilgrims. But Haj Pilgrims are still facing a number of difficulties. They do not have sufficient mode of travel to Mecca. We have already requested the Government to consider air services from Calicut for the convenience of people from southern India, mainly northern Kerala, where here are more than 5,000 pilgrims to Mecca every year. We have been given assurance by the Govern-

ment for operating this air service from Calicut to Jeddah. I wish the Minister in-charge of External Affairs, who is also incharge of the Haj this year, will take care of it.

At the same time, I would also like to bring a matter of very great importance to the attention of the Minister of External Affairs, that our Ministry has to be streamlined to meet the challenges that India is facing in the international sphere. There are campaigns against this country on the ground of many things happening here in our country. We do not have sufficient funds required to meet this propaganda were against our country. Even countries like America, other countries are giving special assistance to the communication system, private television, private radio etc. to make very nasty propaganda against our country. We are not able to meet the challenge posed by such propaganda. Why does the Government of India also not consider to finance some private agencies to counter this propaganda against our country? I hope the Minister will make note of it.

Another thing is that many of our diplomatic missions do not have sufficient staff, mainly those who are able to have conversation with the local Indians working in other countries. For example, in African countries the services of people who know Gujarati and Marathi, are very much essential to know the problems of Indian community living in those places. In Gulf countries also the Government should provide people who know Malayalam. I am told, many people in the Gulf countries are not able to speak or to place their facts before the officials of the Indian Missions in those countries. Either they may have to do it in English or in Hindi or in some other language or they may have to take an interpreter. Therefore, it is high time that the Government of India should take into consideration all these facts.

One more thing, I would like to say with your kind permission, Mr. Chairman, that the

Department of Fertilizer has now taken various projects. One project of Rs. 460 crores is for Amonia Plant attached to FACT in Kerala. Even though the Government will be making allocations of the industrial grants for other States, Kerala is lagging behind. We are having about 2.4 per cent of the total investment that the Government of India is allocating for the other States. I hope the Government will take necessary steps in this matter.

I am very happy that the Minister of Home is also here.

As a matter of administrative urgency and necessity I may bring one very important matter to the kind notice of our Home Minister. Whatever happened in this country in the wake of Ayodhya, the tragedy is known to everybody. Police brutality is very much evident everywhere. Wherever there was no communal strife the Police have taken very very unhealthy, deplorable and condemnable steps as a result of which many innocent lives have been lost.

Therefore, a re-structuring of the Police Department is very much essential and a Police force with a composite culture and a national outlook is very much essential. I wish that the Government would move in the direction.

Once again, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): I rise to support these Supplementary Demands for Grants. At the outset I would like to commend the demand of Rs. 5 crore for fertilizers as it is meant for the farmer who have suffered losses. Appreciating the Demand, I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that in Manipur the *rabi* crop is going to fail because of the non-availability of the chemical fertilizer. It might be that there are some

[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

defects in the policy of the Government in making available these chemical fertilizers.

Although Education is a State subject, there are certain programmes taken up under the Central Government's schemes and Plans. The propagation of Hindi which is the Rashtrabhasha in the non-Hindi speaking areas like Manipur is greatly handicapped because enough funds are not provided for it. In Manipur there are some schools meant for the propagation of Hindi, the Rashtrabhasha, which are suffering losses. Many teachers who have been employed in those schools have not been paid salaries since last June, July, and up till now because there are no funds. While supporting the demand, I would like to draw the attention of the Government also to this, so that the propagation of Hindi may be taken up seriously even in non-Hindi speaking States like Manipur, particularly in the hilly areas and tribal areas.

This morning also I have brought to the notice of the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development about taking over of the Universities in small States which cannot afford to run or maintain them properly. Taking over such universities as Central Universities is a must. There are big universities, although universities in small States somehow exist, but they are very much lagging behind in all respects. To make up the deficiency, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to the necessity for taking over these small universities in the small States, so that those universities may come up and be at par with the other universities.

Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the plight of small States in the country particularly those which have no domestic incomes at all, and which have no resources to mobilise. They depend greatly on the grants from the Central Gov-

ernment. The Central Government is not prepared to fund adequately these small States and because of that many development works have been suffering. We cannot take up rural development, we cannot take up communication work, we cannot take up development works due to paucity of funds with the State Government. So, I once again request the Central Government to provide special funds to these smaller States which have no resources of their own nor any domestic income.

Lastly, I would like to inform the hon. Home Minister that Manipur is one of the States where there was no incident of communal riot due to the Ayodhya incident. The State was quite peaceful and there was no incident of killing or injuring or damaging. But there is the problem of insurgency. To meet this problem, our Chief Minister has been requesting the hon. Home Minister for providing more para-military forces to the State to maintain peace in the State.

With these words, I once again support the Supplementary demands for Grants.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the main budget was passed in the House, the Government had made certain important declarations. The Government has no moral right to bring these supplementary demands and seek the consent of the House, those economic policies have not been adhered to.

The hon. Home Minister and the hon. Prime Minister had declared at that time that austerity measures will be adopted in the Government expenditure so that the burden of debt can be reduced and the inflation rate comes down. But actually nothing has been done to effect austerity. The tour expenditure of the Ministers is going to be incensed. It is obvious from it that austerity is not being

effected. Not only this but the financial discipline and its planning is deteriorating.

By the end of March, 1991 the total foreign debt on the country was Rs. 30 thousand 638 crore, which shoot up to Rs. 2 lakh and one thousand crore by March, 1992. During this period sanction has also been taken for some more loans. If the total amount of loan is calculated after April 1992, for which the proposals have come or the loans have been taken or are being taken or are under contemplation then the total debt on our country will be Rs. 2 lakh 54 thousand 719 crore.

I would like to submit that why the external debited is being raised while our income is not increasing. The position of income that during the period from April to September, our export has increased only by 5.35 percent whereas our import has gone up by 22.2 percent. It is obvious that our imports are increasing but our export is not at all increasing. The question is that from where we will pay this debt. Once this country had already been in the grip of bankruptcy. Had we not got the loan from I.M.P. in March, 1991, we would not have been able even to pay the interest and once again we could have been declared bankrupt.

Therefore, I would like to submit that we should bring about a radical change in our policies. Morally the Government has lost that right.

Just now the demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Petroleum and the Ministry of Agriculture have been put up. My submission is that the adverse effect of the rapidly increasing prices of petroleum products and fertilizers is that the target of the coming Kharif crop, which was fixed at 103.25 million tone could not be achieved and the production has just been 100.5 million tonne. It is also a matter of grave concern that the wheat producing area in the country

is decreasing continuously. The Government has accepted this fact here in this session only and the production of oil seeds is also going down. If the Rib crop production goes down by this rate then the country's economic condition will deteriorate further. Besides, the price hike, for which it is said that it will be brought under control, is also not being brought under control. It is quite obvious that the latest price rise figure has gone beyond double digit i.e. 10 and therefore this declaration of the Government that the price rise has been brought under control in single digit, is also wrong. Further the deposit of the N.R. I's are also going down as a result of which the country's economic condition is continuously deteriorating further.

I would like to submit that the manner in which the prices of petroleum products have been raised, will not help in controlling prices but prices will further increase. The operational cost of Railway alone will shoot up by Rs. 192 crore and the railway fare will increase in the coming budget or any other day. In this way the country has been trapped in such a vicious circle that the price rise is not like by to be controlled.

The prices of the food grains and of the essential commodities like sugar, ghee and vegetables, etc. are increasing so rapidly that the common man finds it difficult to make both ends meet. Therefore, I would like to submit that these demands should not be accepted since the prices of the gas cylinder was Rs. 23 on 1.1.1975, in 16.9.92 it priced at Rs. 82.60. Similarly the price of kerosene was Rs. 1.10 on 1.1.1975 which was increased to Rs. 1.78 on 15.5.82 and now it is Rs. 2.95 per litre. The price of speed diesel oil was Rs. 1.15 per litre on 16.75, on 1.4.1982 it was Rs. 3 per litre and now it is Rs. 6.91 per litre. The common consumer is in trouble as a result thereof. Therefore, I once again oppose this supplementary demand.

**SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robert gan):**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. Through you, I would like to tell the House that India is mainly an agriculture country wherein 85 percent of the population lives in villages and is dependent on agriculture. Drought and frost is a regular phenomenon here due to which the farmers remain terrified and the Government has done nothing for them. Nothing has been done for the farmers by the Government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I belong to Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh. That region is the most backward one, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts of the region are heavily hit by the drought. Several villages of these districts are destroyed due to drought. The former Government of the State had paid no attention towards Mirzapur and Sonbhadra. Through you, I would like to tell to the Government that people of Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts, who are most backwards and belong to Adivasi, Backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Community have neither irrigation facility nor they get fertilisers at cheap rates as a result of which the farmers are facing a lot of problems there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at present the farmers of these districts are not using fertilizers in their fields as a result not only the farmers but the country is also suffering loss because the prices of fertilizers have increased so much that they are not in a position to do so. Through you, I would like to tell that there is no industry in Mirzapur district. Whereas each district has several industries it should be therefore, declared as a no-industry district. There is a place Mohanpur-Bhavrakh in Mirzapur. Ten years ago the Government of India had a scheme set up a fertilizer industry there and survey had also been conducted for this purpose. But some senior leaders managed to get this industry set up in their own district. I would like to tell to the

hon.. Minister that the districts of Mirzapur region should be declared as no-industry area and some industries should be set up there so that people of these backward areas are benefited. The people of these backward areas are continuously hit by drought and remain on the verge of starvation. Declaring Mirzapur district as a no-industry district the Government should allocate special funds for it.

I observe that step-motherly treatment is being done with Mirzapur and Sonbhadra district in Purvanchal, because people of these districts are less educated and are Adivasis. Thus I would like that the Government should also give more share to Mirzapur and Sonbhadra district in Purvanchal.

**SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is an atmosphere of economic and political crisis in the country. The Government is not in favour of mitigating the economic crisis in this atmosphere. Unless and until the economic crisis is mitigated the political atmosphere will not be set aright. The Government is unable to control the non-plan expenditure as a result there. Had the Plan expenditure increased unemployment and price rise would have been controlled in the country. But we were not doing so. We incur more expenditure under Non-Plan out of the total provision made. The Government had assured that it would check extravagance but it could not check it.

At present Bihar is facing drought crisis. It is such a crisis that Bihar Government would not be able to control it. Several persons are dying of hunger in Palamu district. So far the Government has not paid any attention to Bihar. It is immaterial whether the Government of Bihar submits any details in this regard or not, it is the prime duty of the central Government to save lives of the people. Therefore, save lives of people by allocating more funds to Bihar

16.00hrs.

This government says itself a champion to the cause of the poor while they are facing a lot of difficulties. There is a crisis of drinking water in my constituency. Water is not being made available to the people. Even the Government of Bihar has not been able to do so. In such a circumstances is it not the duty of the Union Government to provide drinking water? If the Government can't provide even water what else it can provide?

Our region has been a strong hold of feudal. If at all these has been an increase in the extremist activities anywhere. It is our region. Youths of poor and dalit class, are unemployed. They haven't got any job even after being educated. They have to wander hither and thither and are joining extremists organisations. Time and again I have tried to draw the attention of the Government to do something to prevent these youths joining from such organisations. B.S.F. and C. R.P.F. can't do it. The Government has turned a deaf ear to it. There are 500 to 1000 such villages where there is not even a primary school. It is a federalist to attitude of the Government. With the help of public money buildings have been built. Nirmani Math of Ghosi Block is a village where school building has been built but electricity is not being supplied. The Central Government contespe its responsibility just by seeing that it is a state subject. The centre may ask the State Government as to which are the fundereds of so villages where even a primary school is not functioning. This is the Union government. I should inquire into it. If the Government intends to resolve the economic crisis then it should reduce extravagance and take minimum loans. With these words I conclude.

SHRI PIYUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there should be no one-sided view. The Government should have given priority to the demands of the people of

the Government has become bankrupt due to its economic policy. This no policy has caused resentment among the workers. The farmers are worried and the industries are facing closure. This Government has not been able to save them. It is making more efforts to provide facilities to the foreigners only.

This government is more concerned about providing facilities to the big business houses. The prices of essential commodities are increasing, but the Government is paying no attention towards it. On what basis grants should be given on these Supplementary Demands? Why the Government is not unearthing the money deposited in foreign banks. This government is guilty of bringing black money to the country. A parallel economy is being run in the country. The big people of our country, who possess crores of rupees, are depositing their money in foreign banks. The same money comes to our country in the form of loans. This Government has no right to ask for Supplementary Demands for Grants. That is why, my party, the R.S.P. is opposing these demands. It is not known as to for whose benefit this huge amount of money has been demanded? the economy of every household, from small to big in this country has shattered. Unemployment and hunger are on the rise in every house.

In view of these facts, my party and myself fully oppose these demands.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANU TARAM POTDUKHE): Honourable Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to this Honourable House and hon. Members who have participated in this debate. This honourable House knows that the second batch of Supplementary Demands consists of 21

[Sh. Shantararam Potdukhe]

items amounting to a little over Rs. 2600 crores. Of this, around Rs. 1390 crores are matched by savings and higher receipts. The net cash outgo will, therefore, around 1233 crores. We hope that with buoyant revenues, this may not ultimately affect the fiscally deficit.

16.06 hrs.

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

Sir, among others, additional provisions are being sought for fertiliser subsidy taking into account the various adjustments that have taken place in recent months. Additional funds are also being sought for improving the network of rural godowns, and distribution through mobile vans as a further measures to strengthen the Public Distribution System in the most needy areas. IN the light of the Supreme Court's directions, one lakh relief. We are also seeking funds to providing working capital loans to certain PSUs ending their consideration by BIFR

The technical supplementary matched by corresponding receipts or savings include a large transfer to the National receipts or savings include a large transfer to the national Renewal Fund action PSUs for financing Voluntary Retirement Schemists, and investment for certain public sector projects Nine ten, grants have also been presented.

Sir, many general points have been made in this honourable House, but I shall confine myself only to the Demands which have been placed before this House.

Now, Sir, I will take up the points raised by some hon. Members in this House. Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey, while initiating the

discussion, expressed concern about the victims of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. Sir, as a matter of fact, an additional one lakh victims are sought to be benefited through these Supplementary Grants and the Government share the concern of Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya. The Welfare Commissioner has already started disposing of claims from affected persons. The process of disposal of claims is a quasi-judicial process and has to be done carefully so that the genuine cases get relief due to them. The Welfare Commissioner is a sitting Judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court and there is no doubt that he would dispose of the cases expeditiously and with the required sympathy.

Sir, the second point raised by him was regarding the National Textile Corporation. We are asking for additional provision for the Voluntary Retirement Scheme, and also to improve the liquidity of NTC. I must stress that the retirement scheme is voluntary. In fact, these demands are related to a turnaround strategy to revitalise the National Textile Corporation. This includes select e modernisation, financial and managerial restructuring and rationalisation of manpower through voluntary retirement.

The third point which was raised by Dr. Laxminarayana Pandeya was regarding fertiliser. The Government have taken a number of steps to mitigate the impact of increase in fertiliser prices following the acceptance of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The State governments have been given Rs. 340 crores to minimise the impact of the increase in fertiliser prices. In addition, a scheme to assist small and marginal farmers for undertaking various investments has been announced. This scheme has been provided with Rs. 500 crores.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY (Krishnagar): Can the hon. Minister assure the



[Sh. Shanta Ram Potdukhe]

House that the fertiliser prices would come down?

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: It is very difficult to say at this stage

Shri Panigrahi has mentioned that Fertiliser Corporation is making losses. In fact, as required by law, its case is before BIFR. The workers of the Corporation have submitted a revival package to the Tripartite Committee. Pending a final decision on the various alternatives, a non-plan loan is sought to be provided to maintain production. Mr. Panigrahi also wanted to know whether the supplementary sought for meeting arrear claims which are still pending with the Government when the Government abolished the Cash Compensatory Scheme. The scheme as such stands discontinued from June, 1991.

Sir, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has asked as to where from the money would come to the Reserve Bank of India and how the Reserve Bank of India would give this money. As the borrowings from the IMF help overall foreign exchange position, the Reserve Bank of India reimburses to the Government the service charges. This is given by the Reserve Bank of India from out of its own earnings. (Interruptions) The hon. Member has also sought to know why we did not provide for this originally

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: What about my pointed question I wanted to know whether the RBI will give it from its own profits or just by printing notes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete his reply

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, I see your protection. He should answer that question.

SHRI SHANTRAM POTEDKHE: There is no cash outflow from the Government of India.

Group of companies. In this case, assistance is being provided to meet statutory payments and also to support a Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

About Vigyan, Bawan which the hon. Member has raised, it is hoped that the Vigyan Bhavan complex will become operative of next April. It is true that Rs. 20 crores will be required this year, Rs. 5 crores have already been provided in the Budget. Rs. 6 crores is likely to be made by reappropriation. The difference of Rs. 9 crores is being sought through the supplementaries. I would not like to take much of the time of the House.

About the other points made by hon. Members, I will try to inter-act with them (Interruptions)

[Transition]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Expenditure on Ministers (Interruption) Please say something about this expenditure of Rs. 19 crores. Will there be some cut in it?

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: appeal to this hon. House to pass the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 1992-93.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1992-93 to vote. The question is;

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Accounts shown in the fifth column of the Order Paper be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1993 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof."

Demand Nos. 5, 6, 9, 11, 15, 24, 27, 43, 47, 51, 52, 63, 67, 71, 72, 73, 77, 78, 79 and 81."

*The motion was adopted*

16.17 hours

#### APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) 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 authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1992-93.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1992-93."

*The Motion was Adopted*

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I introduce the Bill.\*\*

Mr. Chairman: The Minister may move the motion for consideration.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1992-93, be taken in to consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1992-93, be taken into consideration"

*The Motion was adopted*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill"

*The Motion was Adopted*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is

That the Schedule, clause I the Enacting Formula and the long title stand part of the Bill.

*The Motion was Adopted*

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

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, Section 2, dated 22.12.1992.

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