

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Amendment of Section 44)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 10,—

after "any" insert "live"(5)

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the use? Anyway you are going to withdraw your amendment.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It must be on the record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is the way how Shri Daga gets some opportunity to speak.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, in this amendment I propose that the word 'live' should be inserted. I say this because, if there is a line through which electricity is not passing, that line will not be functioning. That is why I say that this word 'live' should be there.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Sir, I have nothing more to add and I think that he has already agreed to withdraw.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has the hon. member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 5 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 to 6 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.10. hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1986-87*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up item No. 9—Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1986-87.

Motion moved :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demands No. 2, 3, 19, 21, 22, 25, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 40, 42, 53, 61, 64, 80, 85, 86, 91, 93, 95 and 97."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1986-87
submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		1	2
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Agriculture			
2.	Agriculture	15,00,00,000	...
3.	Fisheries	...	25,00,00,000
Ministry of Defence			
19.	Defence Services-Army	2,45,00,00,000	...
21.	Defence Services-Air Force	1,00,00,00,000	...
22.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	55,00,00,000
Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources			
25.	Department of NCES	14,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Ministry of External Affairs			
29.	Ministry of External Affairs	25,08,60,000	...
Ministry of Finance			
30.	Ministry of Finance	11,22,36,000	...
33.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	...	30,00,00,000
34.	Stamps	...	4,50,00,000
36.	Currency, Coinage and Mint	25,00,000	85,61,00,000
40.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	4,000	3,85,76,75,000
Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies			
42.	Department of Food	...	2,000
Ministry of Home Affairs			
53.	Delhi	...	80,00,00,000
Ministry of Human Resource Development			
61.	Art and Culture	1,50,00,000	...

1	2	3
Ministry of Industry		
64. Industries	70,00,00,000	...
Ministry of Science and Technology		
80. Department of Science and Technology	76,50,000	...
Ministry of Steel and Mines		
85. Department of Mines	...	50,50,00,000
Ministry of Textiles		
86. Ministry of Textiles	33,60,00,000	24,32,00,000
Ministry of Transport (Excluding Railways)		
91. Aviation	...	53,49,00,000
Ministry of Urban Development		
93. Public Works	...	1,42,89,000
95. Housing and Urban Development	...	2,21,80,000
Ministry of Water Resources		
97. Ministry of Water Resources	10,00,000	...

13.10 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : Sir, Before you take up this item, I want to make a brief statement about a correction to be made. In this booklet containing Demands for Supplementary Grants, I submit there is some printing error. On page 16, the amount indicated in the last sentence, last line should be read as Rs. 98.84 lakhs, instead of Rs. 98.84 crores. It is only a printing error. I want to make this clear.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Dr. Kalpana Devi.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI (Warangal) : At the outset, I want to say that the very practice of coming before Parliament with Supplementary Demands for Grants, that too a few months after adoption of the

annual Budget, is unhealthy. The Constitution no doubts provides for it, but it does not mean that it will have to be resorted to every year. It is a contingency provision, but in practice it has become an annual event, like the budget.

I am told that great Finance Ministers like Chintamani Deshmukh and T T Krishnamachari did not like Supplementary Demands for Grants. The practice indicates laxity of budgetary discipline. It seems the Budget Section in the Ministry of Finance is not doing its homework properly; presenting Supplementary Demands for Grants year after indicates a haphazard approach to the preparation of the Budget. The Annual Statement is prepared into it and pieces like a patch-work, and not at one time in an integrated manner. One can understand providing for unforeseen contingencies like aid to African countries affected by drought. I have no objection

[Dr. T. Kalpana Devi]

to the Rs. 25 crores provided in the Supplementary Demands for the purpose. The drought was there for two years, but the Government decided only recently, to help those countries. We welcome the decision; better late than never. As I said earlier, I vote for this particular demand.

But what about the Rs. 400 crores being asked for the Ministry of Defence, in addition to the nearly Rs. 6,000 crores voted by Parliament last May? Is this an after-thought? The reasons given for the additional grant are interest, but they do not reveal much. It is said that additional expenditure on Naval fleet, machinery and equipment of ordnance factories, as also research and development work, is responsible for the Supplementary Grants. Did the requirements come to light in the last few months after the annual Budget was prepared; was there a sudden brainwave in the Defence Ministry about all these requirements? If so, it speaks poorly of our Defence planning. Acquisition of equipment for Defence Services is not like purchase of vegetables. You just do not say: 'I have found it on the shelf, and need more money to buy it'. Secondly the purchase of Defence equipment takes a long time. So, I do not know why it has been included in the Supplementary Demands. Can't they wait till the next Budget, or is this a device to split up the Defence Budget?

The Finance Minister has made several innovations in the preparation and presentation of the Budget. He has promised to make some more innovations. I will be happy if one of them will be to discontinue the practice of Supplementary Demands.

Among the other items included in the Supplementary Demands for Grants is a provision for Rs. 66 crores for the import of coins from abroad.

This again, is an unfortunate practice. There is no high technology involved in the manufacture of small coins. A country which has progressed so much in certain fields of activity like rocketry and space technology cannot be lacking in capacity or skill to mint small coins. In fact,

minting currency and coins is an attribute of sovereignty. When it was decided last year to import small coins from abroad, we thought that it was an exception. But like the Supplementary Demand it has become an annual event. We are expected to believe that since the preparation of the budget the Government has suddenly realised that there is a further shortage of small coins and that it had intended to import immediately at a cost of Rs. 66 crores. So, a supplementary demand is needed. Can anything be more ridiculous than this?

It has been that the Salem steel plant was prepared to manufacture the metal for minting the coins and it was also told that it was technically cleared by the experts. That would have also provided some work for the steel mill which was short of orders. But the proposal was turned down and minted coins are now being imported from abroad, not once to meet a contingency but year after year. What a reflection on our self-reliance.

There are also other items in the supplementary demand which could have been provided for in the General Budget. Purchase of land for office and residential buildings of the Income-tax department is one of them.

As per the scheme of providing support price for the production of cotton, the desirable way of going about is; for the Government to announce the support prices for sugar-cane, tobacco, and other commodities in advance of the sowing season. That will be an incentive to the farmers to grow more, instead of the Government coming before Parliament with a plea that there is an increase in the cotton production, unforeseen at the time of the preparation of the Budget and so more money is asked for to pay the subsidy. It seems to be topsy turvy. There is also a provision for assistance to the States for undertaking flood protection work. If the experience of Andhra Pradesh is an indication, when there was a drought in the State, the central teams come to do a survey, several months later, when the rains had started and there were floods. If that is the style of working, I do not know why there should be a supplementary demand for this purpose.

13.16 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *In the Chair*]

Finally, there is a provision of Rs. 1.50 crores for the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust. I share the respect of the House for the memory of the late Prime Minister. But I have a feeling that it is not being done in a systematic manner. It is the duty of the Nation to respect its leaders, especially the departed ones in a suitable and fitting manner. It does not mean that there should be too many memorials. In Washington they have Arlington Memorial, where eminent persons are buried and their graves are respected. We could not do it perhaps, because in the case of Mahatma, the Father of the Nation passed away soon after independence. Now, forty years after that, we should think in terms of a National Memorial for all our leaders who have built the nation. Thank you.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) :

Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants, amounting to an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,318.40 crores. But in real terms it will come to only an additional expenditure of Rs. 663.89 crores as explained in the introductory remarks in the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Before I go into the Demands for Grants, I would like to mention that there is a saying—always apologise to a man if you are wrong and to a lady if you are correct. So, I humbly beg to differ with the hon. lady Member who has just spoken before me, who has mentioned that this is a tardy piece of patch work and the Finance Ministry has not done their home work correctly. I am sure her party which is in power in one of the Southern States of India also knows that the Supplementary Demands for Grants is very very essential. Without budgetary proposals or budgetary exercise, when certain expenditures which could not have been envisaged at that time, and before the 31st of March when certain Money Bills have to be passed by Parliament otherwise it can lead to difficulties in the running of Government. I am sure our colleagues in the States must also be facing the same problems as our Finance Minister here with 700 million people to look after

and multi-farious problems which we have in hand.

It is a general tendency in the Parliament to criticise anything which the Government puts up even in the nature of Supplementary Demands for Grants. In fact, I have been critical earlier but now seeing the veracity of the statements here as well as the experience, it is necessary sometimes to have Supplementary Demands for Grants which could not have been included before the 31st of March *i.e.* the end of the financial year due to certain financial difficulties. I am sure the hon. Minister will take us into confidence and also share why he has been forced to take this step.

In the Supplementary Demands for Grants out of Rs. 1318.40 crores, transfer to State Governments is Rs. 6.06 crores and this is for assistance to bio-gas development and to provide chulas and loan assistance to flood control. I am sure neither the lady Member on that side of the House or any member of any party in the House has any quarrel with the Government in regard to this because the improvement of alternative source of energy, renewable source of energy as well as improved cooking method is vital for our country because of the environmental degradation which is taking place, the environmental degradation and environment pollution is leading to drought, scarcity and floods; leading again to diversion of scarce resource from development to doles and unproductive expenditure which has inflationary effect on the entire economy it does not create any permanent assets either. Every year we see that the forests the flora, the jungles are destroyed systematically in trying to meet the human requirements of fuel, fodder and food. Therefore is a very laudable objective as well as the loan assistance to flood control.

I would come to it later on—the problems relating to the States like my own which are beset with natural calamity and the manner in which every year both the Central and State Governments have to meet natural calamities by giving not only doles and relief but at the same time it will have to come in a big way to prevent

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

people from sufferings, natural where they are subjected to destruction and devastation.

Then we have allocation to Union Territory Government for Rs. 80 05 crores. Here also, it is a very valid expenditure by the Delhi Administration for the acquisition of land. This also could not have been envisaged when the General Budget was being prepared and therefore I have no quarrel with this.

Then we come to another public sector enterprise, that is, the Helicopter Corporation of India and the investment in the Bharat Aluminium Company. Government has decided to go in for Helicopter Corporation because of the role of helicopters as modern means of transportation; this has got flexibility with mobility and in the offshore areas as well as in other parts of the country which are still remote and not serviced by infrastructural development and transportation, this will be extremely useful, and therefore, there is dire necessity to make use of them. The BALCO, Bharat Aluminium Company has made substantial investments and therefore this is necessary for augmenting that and getting the desired benefit at the quickest possible time.

Then there is a loan to Shipping Development Fund Committee for acquisition of fishing trawlers. I am sure India, with a maritime boundary of more than 3600 miles, with 9 maritime States, must exploit our marine resources to the best possible extent and to the fullest possible extent so that our economy can be improved, our balance of payments position can improve, and exports of various natural assets can be done for our economic development.

Then there is Assistance to General Insurance Company, Investment of Renewable Energy Development Corporation. The hon. lady member mentioned about the Cotton Corporation of India. The Government of India's policy has been to give support price to farmers as well as subsidy so that the consumer is also not hit. There is the public distribution system which should see to it that various essential commodities are made available to the people who do not have the purchasing

power. The Minister comes from the western part of the country where it is very necessary to give support operations in cotton so that the producers get remunerative prices and get the required support from the Government. There is need to give incentives to the farmers to go in for better type and improved agriculture and for cash crops.

Then we come to subsidy to new industries in selected backward areas and this is a conscious decision of the Government of India to encourage the industrialisation of the rural areas especially the backward areas where there are no infrastructure and where usually the business houses do not venture. Therefore public sector undertakings and other joint sector companies are encouraged or induced to go to these areas so that they set up the nucleus industrial complexes there which lead to ancillarisation and which leads to downstream products, small scale industries development, technological development in the rural areas. It arrests the migration of rural poor to urban areas again leading to slums, shantis and so on, and law and order problems as well as difficult hygiene and sanitary problems, social inequalities and regional disparities. Therefore this is a very laudable objective which has been given here and I fully support this because this is most essential for the regional disparities to be removed and the regional imbalances to be corrected, and for the rural prosperity to be ushered in. These public sectors as well as big industries must go to these selected backward areas so that the rural area also gets prosperity. I must caution here, Sir, that in our efforts to take these industries to selected backward areas, the Bureau of Public Enterprises recently have come out with a guideline which nullifies the whole aim and object of the 1981 Industrial Policy passed by this very House. When people are uprooted, when they lose their home and hearth and their land just like it happened in the case of National Aluminium Company, the Indo-French project which is in my own constituency Angul, and also in Damanjori in Koraput ? Some Rs. 2240 crores of money is being spent and thousands of families have been uprooted, they were given assurance by the then Ministers and even by our late Prime Minister and the present Prime Minister

that efforts will be made to give employment to at least one person from a family who has lost his home and hearth. But now the latest BPE guideline mentioning that no job will be given, neither will the in-service training be given, nor will any training be given to upgrade their skills so that those who have lost their livelihood should get some livelihood could be a retrograde step. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect and to see that it does not work at cross purpose to the aims and objectives by which the Industrial Policy of 1981 of taking selected industries to selected backward areas to no-industries areas, as well as the categorisation of A, B and C came into existence so that we achieve the laudable objectives of taking the prosperity to the rural areas and developing the rural economy.

Then, there is additional expenditure on the Defence Services about which the hon. Lady Member mentioned. Sir, I am sure no one in this House will be naive enough to grudge that economic development and economic stability and political stability can only be achieved if we have our national security, our national integrity and our national sovereignty protected and unless we safeguard our borders, specially our maritime borders where, as we have seen, there is a serious rivalry in the Indian Ocean as well as in Deigo Garcia and the other areas, specially our Island territories, and we should take lessons from the past wars, past skirmishes and past experiences. We should not learn only from the mistakes of ourselves, but we should profit from the mistakes and incidents which are happening around us and the manner in which the Indian Ocean is being made into a cauldron of politics and international insurgency and gangsterism. So, it is but necessary for us to act as a maritime nation which has a large segment of our international trade through the seas as well as a long maritime border with ocean wealth below the sea both in hydro carbons as well as polymetallic nodules which the country requires for its own economic development. Therefore, we need the augmentation of the Navy, the strengthening of the Navy to give it more fire, to give it more punch, to give it more areas of activities as well as the ordnance factories which are in a way helping us

to achieve self-reliance and self-sufficiency in national security equipment and national security effort.

Having said this, I would now like to come to some of the problems which beset my own State as well as the eastern and north-eastern regions and which is the common problem of Orissa, Bihar, Bengal and north-eastern sector. Here, due to the planning process right from the First Plan till now a lot of activities in a planned manner in husbanding our resources so that the common man, the poorer sections of people, their quality of life, in their way of life as well as improvement in their income, more economic development have taken place. There is no denying the fact that India with teaming millions, by the peaceful path of planning, has achieved notable progress. But at the same time the fact cannot also be contested nor can be forgotten that there is regional disparity, regional imbalance in spite of the Six Five Year Plans and in spite of the fact that the Gadgil formula and other expert bodies have given various suggestions apart from the awards given by the different Finance Commissions. The fact still remains that the Eastern part, most especially the North-eastern part and I would like to confine myself to my own home State, Orissa which has more than 71% of people living under poverty line, which has more than 38% of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—is still backward. Therefore, the base for resource mobilisation is small. All these formulae—Gadgil formula, modified Gadgil formula—as well as the Planning Commission's and the Government of India's resource mobilisation efforts have not been able to make a substantial dent. Therefore, the regional imbalance and regional disparity remains. It is only in the last 5 years, from 1980 to 1985, due to massive Central assistance and investment in the State of Orissa that the State of Orissa could achieve an all-round growth of 6.1%, much better than the All India average. This is the State, which my hon. friend, Shri Amal Datta will also bear me out, about which the great Bengali novelist, Shri Dwijendra Lal Roy, in his immortal song said :

*Dhano dhanye pushpe bhara,
Aamaderi Vasundhara.*

This is a description of Orissa.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Everybody has forgotten it except Bengal.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : He was SDO in Angul which is the centre of Orissa. When he travelled to Cuttack, at that time the capital of Orissa, the sheer wealth, in terms of mineral wealth, forest wealth, water wealth, agricultural wealth, the natural beauty, the natural surroundings as well as the human wealth—this is what had inspired Dwijendra Lal Roy to write and compose poetry which eulogised the beauty and nature of India. So, this is the State with abundant natural wealth but it has not been husbanded properly.

Now, about the water wealth, Orissa has more than 10% of the water wealth of India but today it has only 26% of the agricultural area under assured irrigation facilities. Now, our State is short of 500 mega watt of power today and we are facing power famine. The Government of Orissa in various forums and discussion with the Government of India—whether it is National Development Council or any other forum—have raised these issues. And also many MPs as well as Ministers from Orissa have met the various Ministers, called on the Prime Minister, have raised it here in Parliament as well as in the last National Development Council in November, 1985, and they have impressed upon the necessity of taking up the Talcher and the Ib Valley super thermal power projects. Talcher as one of the 6 projects which have been agreed to by the expert committee of the Government of India and the Planning Commission. Whereas all the other 5 projects have been started and going to be commissioned, for some strange reason, Talcher has not yet seen the light of the day. As far as the Ib super thermal power project is concerned, it is 840 m.w. These are the two projects which the Government of Orissa as well as all the Members of Parliament from Orissa have been emphasising.

Apart from these, there is the Hyundai proposal of South Korea for the integrated development of Paradip port, exporting of 6 million tonnes of iron ore from Keonjhar-Daitari area to be exported through Paradip and also for getting 17 metre draught for 1,70,000 DWT ship and the railway for line from Jakhpure to Bainspani, so that the

entire hinterland is connected with Paradeep.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I will not get a chance for another three months and my State is having a lot of problems. Even now, we are having flood and cyclone.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are more than 30 speakers who want to speak.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : This is one of the rare occasions we get to speak. If you keep on pressing the bell every half a minute, it is very difficult to finish my speech.

The Hyundai project which has got the clearance of the Planning Commission and everyone, is now lying with the Ministry of Finance and the PIB has to give its clearance.

This is not only the problem of Orissa but it is a national problem. But, as you know, the export of iron ore is getting highly competitive and Japan which is one of the biggest buyers is going to Australia and we may lose the entire export to Japan and Brazil. There are a few major irrigation projects. One is Rengali, the other is the Upper Kolab and another is Upper Indravati Project where water has been stored but because of lack of funds with the State Government, that stored water cannot be utilised and with the Prime Minister's emphasis that we should make the optimum use and the quickest use for the cost benefit of the investment which has already taken place, it must be utilised quickly for the benefit of the people. Unless substantial assistance is given to the State Government for the canal system, the water which is in storage in these three reservoirs will remain unutilised, for another ten to 15 years. It will be of no use either to the nation or to the State which is always beset with drought. Prime Minister has visited Kalahandi, Phulbani, Koraput, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts which are always beset by these twin problems of floods and drought.

Last but not least is the pollution due to the many public sector undertakings around

Talcher. One is the Talcher Fertiliser and the other is the Talcher Thermal Power Station which was commissioned in 1968. There is fly ash hazard and this is leading to TB and other communicable diseases and water pollution diseases. There have been studies made by CSIR on the water and air pollution but even a simple electrostatic precipitator cannot be installed as yet. We have been raising this matter for the last so many years. I hope the Government will make an inquiry into these two aspects of the air and water pollution which is affecting more than 2 lakh people and the entire Brahmani Valley of both sides and the potable water is also affected and take effective steps.

With these words, I once again wholeheartedly support the supplementary demands for grants.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. It is right that during the last year we had to face many financial problems. Some of our problems were such that their solution could have been a burden on our budget. So we have brought Supplementary Demands.

Every progressive budget tends to be like this because in a developing country, sometimes we face such problems which have to be solved by additional taxation. We have to make some sacrifice to make progress. This sacrifice has resulted in lifting the standard of our country and its poor people. I think all this has been achieved only due to hard work and sacrifice.

Sir, I would like to say something about my State Rajasthan in the short time granted to me. Areawise, Rajasthan comes second after Madhya Pradesh among the States. At present it is facing many natural calamities. It always suffers due to these natural calamities. The State is facing a severe famine. Besides, due to heavy rains my constituency Kota and its neighbouring area Lajpura have suffered heavy loss of life and property. 25 dead bodies have been recovered and two military jawans who were looking after the arrangements in the flooded area have also lost their lives. Many cattle

have also died and when I visited the area it was stinking with the dead bodies of cattle and it was difficult to remain there. The people I met there told me that their huts have totally been destroyed. The stock of Foodgrains collected by them by working in "Food for Work Programmes" has become rotten in the bags itself. The present situation is that people have nothing to eat and the crops have been destroyed by floods. In this situation the Rajasthan Government has sanctioned only five lakh rupees and it is just a drop in the ocean. I would like to ask the Central Government to allocate sufficient funds in the Supplementary Demands to the areas of Rajasthan affected by floods and natural calamities. Some plan should be formulated to rehabilitate the homeless persons. The present condition is that they have no foodgrains to eat. I have seen that the rotten foodgrains are lying there and are not even fit for animal even because they can cause illness. So the Central Government should supply foodgrains to save the lives of poor people there.

The second thing I would like to say is that your "Food for Work Programme" has been very commendable and specially NREP and IRDP have shown good results. I congratulate the Minister for it and at the same time request him to increase the amount allocated for these programmes. The hill areas and the desert areas which are often hit by flood and drought should be allocated more funds.

Sir, one important problem of Rajasthan is of energy. The shortage of electricity is a continuous problem and due to it the schemes are not being implemented. People are facing great difficulty as the industrial and agricultural projects cannot be implemented due to energy crisis. The Rana Pratap Sagar Atomic Energy Plant also known as RAPP is functioning in my constituency. There are two units and the Canadian technology imported is not being understood completely which results in failure of one unit. The problem of electricity is so serious that people cannot work on any development project. Thus I strongly request that the thermal power project and other projects of Rajasthan Government should be immediately sanctioned so as to benefit the people of the State.

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

Sir, one of my points is that public sector industries are an important thing to improve the economy but all of your public sector undertakings are incurring losses. The public sector industries should be decentralised. The papers and bills presented on this issue should be discussed during the next Budget.

Sir, I have submitted it many times and you are also seized of it that a proposal for a super zinc smelter near Chittorgarh in Rajasthan is under your consideration. It has been agreed in principle that Chandua in district Chittorgarh in Rajasthan is the most suitable site technically. But due to some financial difficulties, you have not granted approval to this super zinc smelter plant. The proposal is under consideration with the Ministry. I request the Finance Minister to provide funds so that the foreign exchange spent on zinc imports could be saved. This will also generate employment and the standard of living of the local people will go up.

There is a provision in the supplementary demands for the purchase of helicopters etc. You have linked many places with the Vayudoot service. There is an airstrip between the historical places of Chittorgarh and Bhilwara and its air-link has been demanded many times but no attention has been paid to the issue. I ask the finance minister to pay attention and make a special provision in the Budget so that this historical place could be developed for tourism. The non-plan expenditure needs to be reduced. The non-plan expenditure at present is increasing. The administration is so much powerful that recruitment of Government employees has been continuing without any ban. This takes away a large chunk of the Budget, and the development projects just remain on paper. So there should be a cut in non-plan expenditure. I want to congratulate you for setting up Lok Adalats. It is a very commendable work but some lawyers and some persons from administration have hindered their success and, therefore, some improvements in this system are called for. It should be provided on a wider scale to enable the poor receive cheap justice.

I would like to draw your attention to the age old demand of Rajasthan for

drinking water. Despite so much all round advancement, there are some areas in Rajasthan where drinking water is still not available. There is a saying in our Rajasthan that a person in Western Rajasthan takes bath on three occasions in his life, *i.e.*, at birth, marriage and death. There are still some areas where such a situation still prevails. When would you be able to provide drinking water at such places? A long time has passed since independence and it would be very unfortunate if any person remains thirsty. I emphatically request the minister to make special provision in the supplementary demands for providing drinking water in Western Rajasthan and in my constituency which falls in southern Rajasthan. Rajasthan is spread over 3.5 lakh square kilometres and some of its parts have faced heavy rains. Western Rajasthan is drought stricken. The famine relief work has been stopped there. The situation has worsened to the extent that there is every fear of starvation deaths. You should think more seriously over this problem of Rajasthan.

Today, our country is facing danger from all sides. We can see that the intentions of our neighbouring countries are not good. The result has been that intrusions in the country are continuing whether in the eastern or southern region. There is on danger or the other lurking from all sides. Presently we are facing trouble in Darjeeling and in Arunachal Pradesh. Therefore, I heartily support the provision for defence in the Supplementary Demands. And if more expenditure is needed then we should provide it. A Bill regarding our borders should be brought providing that an area of five kilometres along the border should be put under control of the Centre. This type of Bill should be brought at the earliest and if some special allocations are required to be made therefor then it should be done. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Sir, the Government has come here for the sanction of Supplementary Demands to the tune of Rs. 1300 crores. At the outset I would like to say something about the economic policies of the Government and the effect of the last General Budget on our economy.

Sir, the opposition members sounded a warning when the Budget was placed in this House that the economic policies which have been taken up by the Government will have a serious effect upon the economy of the country as well as its socio-economic condition.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Rule 216 does not permit the policies which were discussed at the time of Budget to be re-opened again.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : I am not discussing the policies but the effect of the last Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request the hon. Member to confine himself to the Supplementary Demands.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Sir, although four months have elapsed since the presentation of the last Budget yet the Government has not changed any of its industrial or economic policy.

Recently the Commerce Minister made a statement that the trade gap for the year 1985-86 is to the tune of Rs. 8,000 crores. In this very House the Finance Minister had assured the Members that they would confine the trade gap within Rs. 7,000 crores. The Government has failed to do that. For the year 1984-85 the trade deficit was Rs. 5,500 crores. For the year 1985-86 it is 46 per cent more than as compared to the trade gap of 1984-85. I must point out to the Finance Minister that they will not be able to confine the trade gap even within Rs. 9,000 crores this year. It will cross even Rs. 9,000 crores. Our economy is on a cross-

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road. Our economy is in a bad shape. What is the Government thinking about it? Government is trying to accept the dictates of the World Bank and the IMF. What have the World Bank and the IMF prescribed for the Third World Countries? They have prescribed that Third World Countries should devalue their money and

open up their economy for the multinationals. These are the prescriptions of the IMF and the World Bank and you are accepting them. Another prescription of the IMF and the World Bank on the Third World Countries is that they should export their foodgrains. It is dangerous thing that the Government of India is going to accept it.

In the recent report of the World Bank, it clearly asks the Government to devalue the rupee. Government has done it in the last year. In the report it has not been mentioned clearly to devalue the rupee; it is mentioned to adjust the exchange rate. This means the same—to adjust the exchange rate conveys the same meaning.

If you see today in the world economy arena, the value of our rupee has been decreased. Another thing the Government is going to accept next is the export of foodgrains. Government is telling us that now the stock of foodgrains is more than 30 million tonnes and to bridge the trade deficit gap we have to earn foreign exchange and so we have to export foodgrains.

How will the Third World Countries accept the decision of the IMF and the World Bank? How will they export the commodity products and the foodgrains? If there is no excess, how will you create excess of foodgrains and commodity products? You are to deprive people of food, you are to snatch food from the mouth of the people; without that you cannot create excess of foodgrains. You claim that 30 million tonnes stock of the foodgrains is your achievement; I say it is the weakness of the Government. Because 40 to 50% of the people have no purchasing power. They do not purchase even the minimum food that is required. So, the accumulation is there. It is the weakness of the Government

I am giving some data about the per-capita availability of foodgrains: 1961—468 grams; 1965—480 grams; 1971—468 grams; 1978—476 grams; 1984—477 grams and 1985—463 grams. That means availability of foodgrains has seriously declined compared to 1961. Availability does not mean per-capita consumption. The consumption is far less, far below.

[Shri Ajoy Biswas]

Bulk of the export of foodgrains is on the agenda of the Government when half of the people are living below the poverty line. Only 10% people are getting balanced diet.

Half of the world's illiterates are living in our country. We have the Highest infant mortality rate; half of the world's blind population is in India and forty thousand children go blind every year because of malnutrition. The number of registered unemployed rose from 162 lakhs in 1980 to 256 lakhs to 1985. The jobs through employment exchanges declined from 4.8 lakhs in 1980 to 2.7 lakhs in 1985. When this is the situation in the country, you are eager to follow the dictates of IMF to export the foodgrains and earn foreign exchange instead of using foodgrain stocks for employment generation.

You have to decide the priority sector. Priority has to be given to the rural sector. You have to use these foodgrains for creating jobs in the rural areas through NREP, IRDP and RLEGP. People should have enough purchasing power so that they can purchase the required foodgrains and other necessary items. That should be the direction of our economy, but you are not accepting that. You may say that you have made some provision under the NREP. But I am going to give you some instances to show how your claim is miserably weak. In 1980-81, the programme was known as Food for Work, and in that year 450 million mandays were supposed to be generated by Food for Work. But in 1986-87, under NREP, which was known earlier as Food for Work programme, only 300 million mandays will be generated. This is the position, when the allotment now is double in comparison to 1980-81. That means what you have provided for the rural people is meagre. If you provide Rs. 1 for an item this year in the Budget for this year and if you provide Rs. 2 in the next year's Budget, you will say that the provision has been doubled, but the position is that your initial provision was meagre in comparison to the problem. Your allocation is very small keeping in mind the number of rural masses. If you say that you have provided Rs. 1500 crores for the NREP and other programmes, I say that

in comparison to the rural masses and their poverty, this is very meagre. Your economic and other policies actually are creating more trouble for the people.

Now, I would say something about the North-Eastern region because I come from that region. You claim that you are doing something more for the North-Eastern region, but actually the pace of development there is very slow. Per capita consumption of power in North-Eastern region stands at 25 KV per hour, compared to the national average of 140 KV per hour. And the Tripura, it is only 10 KV per hour. Electricity is the main thing for the development of agriculture and industry. If this is the situation, you can easily imagine how matters stand in the North Eastern Region.

Sir, the Percentage of surface road length to total roadways in the North Eastern Region is only 17.91 whereas the all-India figure is 38.86 per cent. As far as railways are concerned, except for Assam, there is no railway link with State capitals. In our State the Government have decided that they would construct a 32 KM railway line from Dharmanagar to Kumarghat and it was scheduled to be completed in 1984. Now it is 1986 and I think that it will not be completed before 1990.

We have enough gas and ONGC is doing some good job in Tripura. We have a proposal to set up a gas-based industry in Tripura and this proposal is lying with the Central Government and they are not clearing it. There is another proposal sent from Tripura for a second jute mill. That also is lying with the Central Government. As regards paper mills, there is enough scope to set up a paper mill in Tripura because forests, enough bamboo and adequate water supply, all these things are available in Tripura. This proposal was sent in 1975 but till now the Central Government have not sanctioned any money for this project. It is really a funny thing that five paper mills are already sanctioned for the North Eastern Region States except for Tripura. In the case of Tripura you are depriving them of their due and the people of Tripura, the youth and the students, have come to Delhi for that reason, to stage a *Dharna*. They met the Prime

Minister and the Prime Minister assured the youth leaders that the Government would look into the whole matter and they will do something in this regard. But it is a sad thing that the Central Government is not providing money for all these schemes and because of that reason only, the pace of progress in North Eastern Region as also in Tripura is very very slow. I shall request the Government only one thing. If you want to check the activities of the extremists and if you really want to achieve national integration, economic development is the main thing. So, you please look into this and provide more money for the North Eastern Region and Tripura.

[Translation]

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA (Mirzapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

First of all, I want to thank and congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance, his colleagues and the Department of Finance on behalf of the people of the country for their drive against tax evasion and black money. This drive has strengthened the nation's economy. The amount of black money which was parallel to the nation's economy was reduced and as a result of that the price-rise and the rate of inflation was checked and the nation's economy strengthened. Sir, this also resulted in an increased revenue to the tune of hundreds of crores of rupees. I wish that this additional revenue which was not included in the budget estimates, should be spent on poverty eradication programme and rural development programmes in the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi had started such important programmes which were very useful such as National Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Scheme, Rural Landless Labourers Guarantee Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme and Scheme for providing loans to educated unemployed youths. All these programmes were chalked out for the benefit of the poor. She also started programmes for lakhs of educated unemployed youths. Our present Prime Minister has decided to gear up all these programmes. I request that this extra amount should be spent for extending poverty eradication programmes and for rural

developments for implementing fully the programmes which have been taken in hand at present. The Districts do not have sufficient funds. Due to lack of funds, many programmes have been discontinued and many others are going on slow pace. When we enquire for the officials, they say that they lack funds and only after getting the funds they can run the programmes. I request the hon. Minister that this amount should be spent on poverty eradication programmes instead of spending it on other big projects. I hope that the hon. Minister of Finance would consider it.

Sir, ours is a vast country. Often, some or other of its regions face natural calamities. At present there is drought at one place and flood at another. In Uttar Pradesh, Ganga river has started flowing above danger mark. It has affected the areas of Mirzapur, Varanasi, Ghazipur and Ballia. We have received an information today that Burhi Gandak, Rapti and Ghaghara rivers are in spate and it has affected many villages. So, eastern Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh are facing floods. Allocation of funds is essential to face this situation. We have floods almost every year which cause loss of hundreds of crores of rupees, crops, houses and at some places the villages on the whole have been submerged. Some permanent solution should be found out for the areas, which experience floods every year. There is a Board in Uttar Pradesh to control floods. They are planning to construct dams on the rivers, which have floods every year. Therefore, I request you that this work should be done expeditiously.

On the one hand, people are experiencing floods and on the other, Mirzapur District is facing drought. Mirzapur District has 20 blocks and around it there are 2 to 3 blocks of Allahabad District and Navgarh area of Banaras. These areas are also experiencing drought. Dams have dried up as there had been no rains. Our total area is drought affected.

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[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

About 20 to 25 lakh people have been affected as a result thereof. On the one hand there is flood in Ganga river basin and on

[Shri Uma Kant Mishra]

the other there is drought in upper hilly areas. The Mirzapur District is experiencing drought since a long time. Generally this area remains drought-affected. When there is normal rains in the rest of the country, even then there is drought in 14 Development blocks of Mirzapur, two blocks of Allahabad and some areas of Banaras and Bundelkhand. The drought prevention programme of D.P.A.P. taken up in Mirzapur lacks funds. I would make a request to the hon. Minister of Finance that more funds should be provided for the drought prevention programmes going on in the drought-hit areas of Mirzapur District and other areas around it.

Lastly, we say that Uttar Pradesh is the biggest State, with a population of twelve crores. There are five type of natural divisions of Uttar Pradesh—hill area, Bundelkhand area, West Uttar Pradesh, Central Uttar Pradesh and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. While for the development of hill area the State Government and the Central Government have paid their attention but even then it requires more to be done. Two to three districts of Bundelkhand have also been paid attention. But in Eastern Uttar Pradesh which has a population of about four to five crores, even one fourth of the attention is not paid to eradicate poverty and backwardness and to bring about its development. This year, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had asked for special funds for the development of the Eastern Uttar Pradesh but probably the fund has not been sanctioned. The proposal is lying with the Planning Commission and Minister of Finance for consideration. I request that in order to remove the poverty and backwardness of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, this area should be paid full attention. This area is densely populated. The people from here go to Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and foreign countries in order to earn their livelihood. Some industries should be set up there and some medium and small scale local industries should be given incentive. Irrigation projects and other projects for development of agriculture which are lying incomplete should be completed soon. Some handicraft industries should be given incentive. Some programmes should be run in order to develop the Eastern area of Uttar Pradesh. I had requested the Central Government to

set up at least a big or medium industry and its ancillaries in every development block of the Eastern Uttar Pradesh to eradicate the poverty of that area.

We have been continuously putting forth this demand. Today, once again, I request through you, Sir, the hon. Minister to pay his attention towards Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Our Mirzapur District is a big District, which is equal to Kerala State. The whole development programme is carried out in its Southern area which has coal mines and thermal power stations whereas the northern area which has Sadar Tehsil and Chunar Tehsil is much backward. People are abandoning Mirzapur and its becoming deserted. We have been demanding since very long that a big industry should be set up near Mirzapur city. Today, once again, through you, Sir, I request that Hon. Prime Minister, hon. Minister of Finance and hon. Minister of Industry should pay their attention towards it. With these words, I support the demands.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the current financial year and it has a Plan demand for Rs. 256.24 crores and for the non-Plan side Rs. 1,062.16 crores. I rise to support the first batch of supplementary Demands.

Here, I would just like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that, as is known very well, we have a constraint of resources for financing the Seventh Five Year Plan and naturally, Sir, every single rupee is essential for us to see that the Seventh Plan achieves success.

Here, I refer to the Cycle Corporation of India. It is a public enterprise. For this, three crores and fifty lakhs were provided originally and now another additional fund of fifty lakhs of rupees being asked for and the reason given is that these additional funds are being provided for meeting the increased cash losses owing to shortfalls in production. Our hon. Minister of Finance is reminding us everyday that the public sector enterprises should be geared up so that they can contribute their largest share

for the success of the Seventh Five Year Plan. But here I have got a number of representations from workers and employees who are working in the Cycle Corporation of India. It was a profitable concern till four years ago. But suddenly this has become a completely loss making concern. I have got a number of representations from the workers, who are working in this concern, who have termed this Cycle Corporation of India limited as Loot Corporation of India limited. This is how the workers are feeling. Whatever representations I have received, the total amount of loss about this public sector enterprise has not been indicated. But the quality has completely deteriorated to the worst level and, therefore, the demand is also going down. During the last 1½ to 2 years a group of people have crept into the management of this concern. They have complete control over the management of this concern. The workers describe them as gang of three. They are purchasing the cheapest and most inferior quality scrap materials from some favourite firms of Ludhiana, on big commissions because their links are in Ludhiana. They are only assembling there. All the dead stock of 40,000 bicycles are lying there unsold. Instead of providing them Rs. 3.5 crores and again Rs. 50 lakhs I would urge upon the hon. Minister to immediately seize all the stocks and other documents of this concern and find out why such a profitable concern is incurring cash losses and why is there shortfalls in production. It requires immediate enquiry by the hon. Minister. If this enquiry is made immediately, we shall save one public sector undertaking from its ruin.

What are the total claims of the dealers of this Cycle Corporation? They are not being shown by the company. Only outstandings running into million of rupees are being shown against the dealers just to show to the Government that they have an outstanding of crores of rupees. Claims are lying for the last 5 to 10 years, but they are not settled. Therefore, the real condition of the concern is not being known to the Government. I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to look into it immediately so that this vital public sector undertaking is saved from complete ruin. Serious economic offences are being daily committed by the present corrupt management and it has turned into a den of vices.

It is good that provision has been made in the supplementary demands of Rs. 80 crores for Delhi for acquisition and development of land in Delhi. But the hon. Minister should have given a little more details as to what is this additional acquisition and development of land is. Are we having some new urban land of policy? It will be better if the hon. Minister throws some light on this as to what it is.

Another point which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is about floods, which have damaged almost all parts of Orissa. In Puri district and in my constituency, vast areas and about 95 villages were marooned by flood water nearly for a month. Many villages in my own constituency in Narangarh Gram Panchayat and Brajamohanpur Gram Panchayat in Khurda Sub-Division still remain marooned by flood water and standing crops in thousands of acres of land in these areas have been fully damaged. About seven persons have lost their lives in floods in Puri district.

In Bhubaneswar Sub-division, more than 6,000 acres of paddy crop land has been damaged.

In Khurda Sub-division, National Highway No. 5 was disrupted and fourteen villages of Rameswar Gram Panchayat remained under flood water.

In Nayagarh Sub-division, eight Blocks and 19 villages were marooned. In my own constituency, many villages were marooned. In Nayagarh area, thousands of acres of land were submerged and hundreds of acres of land have been sandcast. A breach in Kusumi river washed away one big village called Sanapandusar and has caused serious damage to the area. Thousands of houses, roads, culverts and public institutions have been seriously damaged.

Similarly, in Daspalla and Khandapada areas also, serious damage to villages, houses and public institutions has been caused. In 29 Blocks of Puri district about 4 lakh people have been affected.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister that when he is making provisions for flood control schemes, he should see that two such major schemes are lying pending with the Central Government.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

one is Brutang Irrigation Project and the other is Manibhadra Barrage scheme. For many years they are lying pending. Once these two projects are implemented, three million to four million hectares of land will get permanent irrigation and also floods in Mahanadi and other rivers in Nayagarh sub-division area will be controlled and this area will be transformed into a granary. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to take this into consideration.

Damage has taken place in Cuttack district also.

One more problem I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. It is a disquieting thing that though the per capita income in all the States has increased, in Orissa it has declined. In Orissa, the per capita income in 1980-81 was Rs. 1,101; in 1981-82 it was Rs. 1,308; in 1982-83 it was Rs. 1,339; in 1983-84 it was Rs. 1,636; but in 1984-85 it has come down to Rs. 1,534. Whereas the per capita income in all the States has increased, in Orissa it is sliding down. The reason is that for the last many years there is power shortage in Orissa and, therefore, almost all the industries and factories are not getting power. There is power cut and therefore, the production has been hampered. This is the reason why the per capita income in Orissa is sliding down.

One more point and I would conclude. So far as the crop insurance is concerned, there is provision for the same in this budget. I am happy that this scheme is giving some good results to the farmers. When there is flood or when there is cyclone, there is lot of damage caused to standing crops in my areas but there is no crop insurance scheme in these areas in Orissa. I do not know why these areas in Orissa are not included under the crop insurance scheme. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to include almost all the districts of Orissa which are constantly either under droughts or under floods or cyclones, to be covered under the crop insurance scheme so that the farmers get the benefits of this scheme.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, these Supplementary Demands for Rs. 1,318 crores show how the Government approaches the financial problem in so

utopian and fictitious manner...

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, there is no Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are two Ministers. There is one more Minister who is going to join you. Cabinet Minister is here.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: They are not in charge of Supplementary Demands. Are they?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no, they are looking after...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has just now gone out. He is coming back. There are other two Ministers who are looking after. There is no point in your raising all these things.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Who will answer my points, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will be answered. Do not worry...

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I am raising very important points, Sir. Who will answer them?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is there. The Cabinet Minister has gone out for a minute. Why are you saying all these things?

Two ministers are already here. I do not accept what you say.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: This Supplementary Demands for Grants is for Rs. 1318 crores. This shows fictitious, Utopian nature of planning. This shows the weak policy of the Government. This is fallacious.

I want this Minister to give an answer to a specific question which I am raising. Recently my Kerala State Finance Minister made a statement that Kerala Budget is surplus. Subsequently Shri Poojary, the minister here, said, it is deficit. Then the

Chief Minister of Kerala said—it can be deficit, it can also be surplus. (*Interruption.*) I am quoting the Congress Ministers. This is how they dupe the people. They make stories before the public. (*Interruptions*) I would like to know: Is Mr. Poojary correct or the earlier Kerala Finance Minister is correct? Or is it the policy of the Government to say that it can be a surplus budget or it can also be a deficit budget.

This approach is very well reflected in the Supplementary Demands also. If there was a proper planning, proper assessment, proper consideration to the problems of this country, Government would not have brought it for such a huge amount. Therefore, I say these people bring these things without any proper planning.

The latest position is that yesterday there was a news-item that the Minister for Finance has granted amnesty for all black money holders and all tax evaders. He has declared that, and he wants them to come forward, Protection will be given to them if they pay that to the Government fund. Recently when I moved Call Attention on Energy shortage, the Hon. Minister told in this House that the black money holders should come forward and invest money in generating power. These are the policies of the Government by which this Government promotes black money holdings and tax evasion and encourages those who exploit society. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Government wants to unearth black money.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : If the Government wants black money to come out, they can do this within an hour, provided they change the present currency. They can very well change 100 rupee note. If the gold which is kept by the rich people is accounted for and brought to light, that will also generate necessary funds. I shall also say, if there is ceiling on property, much of their problem can be solved. Is Government prepared to bring forward a law by which they may regulate the expenditure? Is there any expenditure tax? Is Government going to regulate un-necessary expenditure which is incurred by the people.

The Committee appointed by the Government to assess the black money has

brought to notice that there is Rs. 36 thousand crores of black money. At the same time IMF have reported that Rs. 76 thousand crores of black money is in India. What strong steps will the Government take to bring this black money to the national channel?

I know how this Government is be-fooling the public. They said in my State they will establish Coach factory in Palaghat District. But subsequently they took it away and established the same in Punjab. Finally when we asked about coach building factory for Palghat the Government replied that it has gone to Punjab. It is because Punjab elections were coming at that time. They thought Punjab votes can be canvassed by promising Coach factory. Another case is this. In Trivandrum an Air Force Base was promised. My friend from Trivandrum is sitting here. In his constituency this Air Force Base was planned. But now I am told that it is going to Madurai. How it is going to Madurai? Is it because there is a by-election taking place in Tamil Nadu? (*Interruptions*). Then there is a proposal for a Naval Academy in Kerala. But I am total that it is going to be set up in Goa. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whatever it is, it is in India. Don't worry. It is in India.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I am telling this, Sir, only to show how the Government is making the public a fool. That should not happen. This is why I say that the Supplementary Grant should not be brought in this way to get money from the Consolidated Fund of India. This shows the absence of planning by the Government in regard to the various problems of the country. The Government is taking the public for a ride which I strongly oppose.

In this context, I can point out another instance. The money which is carried by you and me and all of us, including the Minister, is made abroad. West Germany is making our coins for the Government. Government has given contract to make your coins abroad. Even in your country you are not able to make your own money. What a shame it is! Are you not ashamed about it? Regarding Cochin shipyard, it

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

has got the capacity to produce ships for ONGC. ONGC wants 4 ships. We are prepared to build them. But you are not giving it to Cochin. You are giving this contract to Mithusui in Japan. Why should it be given to Japan ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even lipsticks are imported.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Yes, even lipsticks are imported from Italy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But lips are in India.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, Government is not against the indigenous industries in this country. Is this the way of encouraging indigenous industries ? What is the total result ? The total result is that 50% of the population is still living below the poverty line. (*Interruptions*) Sir, you have given me only a very short time.

SHRI A. CHARLES : The whole country was rolling when the Janata party had a rolling plan.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : We had planning; we had promised de-centralisation and increasing production in the villages. We had an economic programme. But we were not given the chance to continue. We wanted to build the economy from the grassroots. But you are planning it from the top. You are planning for other countries to make profit. You are not planning for this country's profit. You have no economic programme for our development. On the whole such things show the lack of perspective on the part of the Government. They are bringing in these Supplementary Demands without properly planning these things. So, I oppose these Demands. Thank you.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : Sir, we are living in a dynamic society and not a static society. Our requirement continue to charge and that is why this Appropriation Bill has to be presented.

I would like to submit that the Budget is not merely a Balance Sheet of Income and

Expenditure. It provides a direction and the guideline.

We have to consider about the increase in the prices of certain articles. Fruits and vegetables have become very costly. The various schemes for growing fruits and vegetables may be sanctioned. Fruits, vegetables, rice and wheat can be grown in each and every part of our country and for that irrigation is needed. So, I request the Government, through you, Sir, to consider to irrigate more area in our country as soon as possible for this purpose, to sanction more irrigation schemes in our country.

If adequate transport facilities are provided, then prices of all the articles will be a little less.

Schemes like installation of tubewells and multipurpose schemes are submitted by many States. What happens to them ? I am sorry to say that when one department sanctions one scheme; the others are sitting over it or they have not approved it. So, I request the Minister or the Ministry to see that when a scheme is sanctioned, the preliminaries should be looked into and then all the Departments should sit together and sanction it, not when the file goes from one department to another thus taking the whole year.

I also request through you, Sir, the Minister to arrange for a loan mela in different parts of the country, particularly in the villages where poor people are living.

I would like to bring to your notice another important point about recruitment. Recruitment to the Central Government Services has been stopped for a long time. As a result of that all those who are crossing 28 years of age are being deprived to Central Government service, as they become age barred.

Sir, I would like to state here in this connection about the telephone system in Calcutta. Telephones are almost dead in most of the houses and we are often told that cables are bad. So, I would request the Government, through you, Sir, that they should go into it and if they find that the cables are bad, they have to replace them.

They cannot deprive the subscribers of the telephone facilities for months and months together. We are not able to ring up anybody. We are not successful in our effort. Even when we go to the Department, I mean, the Telephone Department and say that somebody is seriously ill in a certain area, they fail to do anything.

Sir, I would like to mention another point. I am very sorry to say that in many villages they do not have drinking water even now. There are villages even in my own constituency where we do not have sweet water. It is very regrettable that even at this time the people are suffering for want of drinking water. And who are the sufferers? The women are the sufferers because the women are responsible for bringing the water for drinking and also for cooking.

I would like to point out another important thing that Government do sanction money to the voluntary organisations because Government believe that the voluntary organisations are to be helped and they do help the country's development. But, Sir, I am very sorry to say that in most of the cases the voluntary organisations do not get the instalments of aid in time. The result is that for 4 or 5 months the poor workers do not get any money. What are their salaries? Almost nothing. But nobody cares for that. Apart from that, what about the services? The moneys which are allotted for the services are not available for four or five or six months, how can services they render? So, I request, through you, Sir, that the Government should provide the sums regularly. There can be a method, I am not going into it now because you may just ring the bell.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam is very cautious.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : So, I request that you should provide some method by which you may sanction and give the money. You should not deprive the organisations like this.

Sir, I am sorry to say that anybody working in the Government will not allow you not to give them money in time. If the last day is Saturday or Sunday they want

the money the previous day. But they do not care for voluntary workers who are doing their work in another form.

Sir, the last point I would like to bring to your notice is that we have very good Acts in our country. There are two parts of implementation. One part is not done properly and I am not going into it at the moment. But what I would like to say is that because of paucity of funds most of these Acts are not implemented properly. There are children's homes, there are women's homes, but their numbers are very much limited. There are vagrant's homes according to the law of our country, but you cannot have more children and more women in them because there is not sufficient accommodation anywhere, neither in the Government organisations nor in the voluntary organisations. So, the women, children and the old and destitute people go on suffering. So, I would like that the Government should provide not only the laws, but also, along with the laws, the funds for all these schemes.

Lastly, I again lay stress on irrigation, providing drinking water and also on releasing the money for the voluntary organisations in the month April—I do not say all the money, but at least a portion of it. If you have any doubt any particular organisation, I am the last person to ask you to sanction money. But you cannot hold up the money for all the organisations. Release a portion, at least one-sixth, by the month of April every year and then when you get the account, release the rest of the amount in two instalments within that year.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands, presented in the House. The Constitution-makers, through Indian Constitution had given an assurance that they would provide bread, clothes and houses to poor people. Efforts should be made in this direction. It is a matter of satisfaction that regarding the food problem of the poor people of this

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country, Hon. Prime Minister has made arrangements to supply foodgrains to the poor people as subsidy. This step is most welcome. Next comes the housing problem. Both of the hon. Ministers of Urban Development are sitting here. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is the condition of people living in slums in cities and villages, recently, the hon. Minister of State had been to Nagpur and I had taken him to *jhonpar-patti* areas. Seeing their miserable plight he was too moved to answer their questions even. It was with efforts that he could stop his tears. There is fifth all around and there is stagnant water which is a breeding ground for mosquitoes. You should have put forth a demand for funds to improve their condition, you should have asked for Rs. 5 or 10 crores. We are also here to support you. But for whom do you demand ? You demand for income-tax people, for making big bungalows for them, for their offices but you did not pay any attention towards thousands of people, who are leading a miserable life in slums. This is not my first speech, this is my third speech but so far the Government has not paid any attention towards this problem and has not prepared any plan. It seems, that we have forgotten the poor of this country. Whenever we talk of the poor, we just give them empty assurances. You should take concrete steps for their upliftment. You will have to pay attention towards the poor people living in *jhonpar-pattis* in the urban areas. We have formulated policies on the priority basis. We have placed housing for the poor as first priority in the basic policies enumerated in the 20-point programme. We should make endeavour in that direction.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the condition of cities is worsening. Systematic development is taking place nowhere. The problem of sewerage has not been solved. There is no arrangement of water there. It was the policy of the Government that no national highway would pass through any city and it would be constructed on the periphery. The highway from Bombay to Calcutta passes through the centre of Nagpur city. Besides, there is a highway from Hyderabad to Delhi which also passes through the city. There is very heavy traffic on those highways and as a result thereof many children are run

over on these roads. The Central Government is directly responsible for this. The newspapers publish reports of such accidents daily. The innocent children die in such accidents daily. Many parents see off their children for schools in the morning but are not fortunate enough to see them in the evening. I would like to request that some action should be taken to improve the situation. I have written you a number of letters in this connection and raised this matter in the House also. Will you take action only when the situation goes out of control and people will take the law in their own hands. The hon. Minister should think over it seriously and take appropriate action in the matter. This is an important matter.

Secondly, I would like to say something about the Swadeshi Cotton Mill for which you have released Rs. 22.52 crores. The complete details have not been given in it. I presume that this amount has been allocated to clear the arrears of payments due to the labourers and for making future payment to them. If this is so, it is a good thing. But if it is the price of the assets, it is very wrong. I do not want to say much in the absence of details. But I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the Empress Cotton Mills of Nagpur and would say that it was the first unit of Tatas and about seven thousand workers have been thrown out of jobs. The Government have no rules and regulations for Tatas who are amassing money in a big way. Today, the condition is this that no one can touch Tatas. They have thrown seven thousand workers out of jobs but the Government could not take any action against them. They are carrying out agitation and their families are dying of hunger. The worker who used to earn Rs. 50 daily earlier is hardly able to earn Rs. 10 at present. He has been deprived of both bread and employment. The Government should make provision for such workers on priority basis. The Government should take over the control of that mill and run it. What we are seeing is that when the State Government agreed to take over the unit and wrote to the Central Government in this regard, there was no reply from the Ministry and due to the red tapism, the file is lying pending there. The Central Government have not given its permission so far and the whole matter is

hanging in the balance. Therefore, that mill could not be nationalised to date. I would request that there should not be red-tapism in such cases. Injustice should not be meted out to the poor. Whenever the question of poor comes, their cases should be decided on priority basis.

I would like to ask whether there is any constitution worth the name in the country—the constitution which we regard as sacrosanct as Gita. Our Constitution provides development of all backward areas of the country. But Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know through you whether the assurance given through Article 371 (2) of the Constitution for development of Vidarbha region would be fulfilled and whether 8 districts of Vidarbha region merged with Maharashtra and the injustice in the matter of backlog of that region has increased to Rs. 8,000 crores to 10,000 crores with the result that the development activities of that region have come to a standstill. I would like to tell the hon. Minister through you, Sir, that keeping in view the assurances given in the Constitution of India regarding Vidarbha region, should be fulfilled expeditiously. This responsibility rests on the Central Government and they should take action in the matter as early as possible.

So far as the textile policy is concerned, it is beyond my comprehension what kind of policy you want to follow. The mills are falling sick. The cotton-growers are not happy because they are not getting remunerative price for their produce. The godowns have been dumped with cotton and the stocks are lying unsold. After all what kind of policy is being followed which has shown adverse results within an year itself. The condition of handloom weavers is very deplorable. I shall not talk of the whole country but I would say about Nagpur that there the condition of about two lakh weavers is deteriorating day by day. They have been deprived of bread and employment. They do not get two square meals a day. The Government had formulated schemes to construct sheds for them but what to speak of constructing sheds for them, no provision for funds for this purpose has been made. It was said that mechanisation of their handlooms would be carried out but no funds have been pro-

vided in the Budget for this purpose. We are not finding allocation for such schemes in it. I do not know when you will fulfil your promises. Will it be implemented after our term is completed. I would request that at least the assurance which you give should be implemented. Red tapism and bureauracy are obstructing the execution of the work. You may look into this also. This is my request to you.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the second thing which I want to say is about crop insurance. It is a good scheme but only those people are benefited from it who have taken loans from the co-operative Banks. In our Maharashtra State, only such persons are benefited from the crop insurance. In Maharashtra, those who have not taken loans cannot get benefit of crop insurance. The farmer who has not repaid the loan, would also not get the benefit of the scheme of crop-insurance. I would, therefore, request that the policy should be revised so that the poor farmers may get benefit of the crop insurance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, oranges of Vidarbha region and Nagpur are popular not only in the whole country but also abroad. Therefore, the orange-growers should get benefit of crop insurance. I would like to make a demand to the hon. Minister and the Government that the poor farmers should get benefit of the crop insurance. Such provision should be made in the scheme.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end, I would like to say something regarding telephones. When the hon. Minister Shri Mirdhaji visited Nagpur for inauguration, he after seeing the position of the waiting list for telephones, gave assurance that the first electronic telephone exchange would be set up in the Nagpur city. The local as well as the national papers published this news with banner headings. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one and an half years have passed since then but there is no further news about the proposed electronic exchange and the telephones. The position is very bad there. As the name and photo of the hon. Minister had been published in the news-

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papers with the banner headings, he should stick to his promise. I would, therefore, request the Government to instal the first electronic exchange in the Nagpur city.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSTHOHAMAN
in the Chair]

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : The Appropriation Bill gives and opportunity to the Member to appropriate the right to speak on any subject under the Sun and as I have seen, a number of speakers have spoken about their own constituencies. I take this opportunity to highlight some of the problems that face the North Eastern Region. In fact I am happy that some of the Members who preceded me already have spoken on this subject.

Under the Appropriation Bill I take up particularly three items—the items of water resources, industries and arts and culture. So far as water resources are concerned, the Ministry of Water Resources is going to be granted Rs. 10 lakhs by the Parliament. We do not have any objection whatsoever in granting even more money to the Ministry of Water Resources. But what I feel is that the North Eastern Region is getting a very raw deal in the hands of the Ministry of Water Resources. The House is now of the unanimous view that the North Eastern Region is a backward and neglected region. I go further and say that the North Eastern Region is not only a backward and neglected region but the river Brahmaputra is one of the most neglected rivers in the country because in spite of the fact that if properly harnessed, Brahmaputra can give provide not only to the entire North Eastern Region but may even give power to the neighbouring States, nothing has been done so far to tap the resources of the river Brahmaputra. One of the estimates given by a high power committee appointed by the Central Government is that the North Eastern Region has the highest power potential in this country and that this region can produce as much as 30.3% of power requirement of the country. But, unfortunately, the production,

the consumption and allocation of power is the lowest in the North Eastern Region of this country. It was pointed out that the consumption in this region is only 25 kilowatts whereas the national average is 145 kilowatts. I myself made some calculation some years ago and I do not have the recent figures. The Northern region was given more than Rs. 3000 crores and the Southern region was given Rs. 4000 crores and the total allocation of money for power in the North Eastern Region was only Rs. 248 crores. On the one hand a particular region is given Rs. 3000 crores and another region is given Rs. 4000 crores and the backward region gets only Rs. 248 crores for the development of the most important infrastructure. Obviously the region is going to remain backward. And this backwardness of the region has created many problems which I do not want to mention now. We made representations to the Government of India times without number and at the instance of the Members from Assam and the State Government of Assam, the Brahmaputra Board Act was passed and the Board was constituted. We expect that this Board would do something positive to develop or to channelise the Brahmaputra. Unfortunately, the question of allocation of resources to the Board was left vague. It was not specifically mentioned. It was put in the Act then that after the projects are drawn up, it would be upto the Centre and the State Government to provide money, uptill now, no Master Plan has come to the Ministry. We have come to know that the Brahmaputra Board has drawn up a Master Plan which is going to be submitted, if not already submitted, to the Ministry shortly. I urge upon the Ministry of Water Resources that the Master Plan should be immediately examined and whether amount is necessary to translate that Master Plan into action should be given. I am sure that this House and the other House will in no way come in the way of granting that money. A number of projects like Subansir and Dehang which are multi-purpose projects, projects which will control floods, which will give water, irrigation and power, are now pending with the Ministry for clearance. Unfortunately, the Ministry has not given the due attention to them. I wish the Minister for Water Resources had been here so that he

would have given some answer as to what happened to these projects. The Minister for Water Resources and Power of Assam came to Delhi and pleaded for an additional amount, a very small amount, of Rs. 67 crores for the purpose of on-going projects in Assam. We had a discussion with the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission agreed that this request for Rs. 67 crores was a very moderate request. It was almost assured that it would be allocated. But uptill now, nothing has been done. I urge upon the hon. Minister who is present here to look into this matter. If he is not in a position to give the answer now, he can at least send it in writing to me or give it to the House later as to what has happened to this very moderate request made.

Assam is facing tremendous erosion, and towns have gone, villages gone. We do not see illusion and delusion from erosion in Brahmaputra in the sense that a particular area is eroded and we get back another area. If the Brahmaputra erodes a particular area, the land is gone for ever; and villages after villages have been eroded. The Brahmaputra is such a mighty river that it is not possible for one State of Assam to tackle this river. In fact, the problem of the Brahmaputra river is unlike the Ganga; as Ganga passes through many States and those many States have to take the burden of that. The burden of the Brahmaputra cannot be taken only by the most economically backward State of Assam. We urge upon the Minister of Water Resources to take care of this. We have not heard anything from him. I hope, something will be done.

Coming to the other aspect of industries, in this Appropriation Bill, so far as industries are concerned, I think, Rs. 70 crores are going to be voted. In the Assam Accord, there were two specific provisions which relate to industry. One was, setting up a refinery. But I am sorry to say that the Government of India is now playing hide and seek with this establishment of refinery. In the Assam Accord there was no mention whatsoever that the refinery would be in the private sector. But an announcement was made by the Home Minister that a refinery would be in the private sector. Because this announce-

ment has been made, I am not going to raise an issue. But I still urge upon the Government of India to consider whether it will be proper to set up a refinery in a very sensitive and vulnerable area like Assam in the private sector. In fact, I think, I can voice the sentiments of the entire hon. Members from Assam and the north-eastern region that Government should, even now, consider setting up of the refinery not in the private sector but in the public sector. Not only a refinery will give satisfaction to the urges and aspirations of the people of that State. We demand that a petro-chemical complex should be set up in a place just near the area wherefrom crude is extracted in the State of Assam. A Working Group has gone into it. But I have been told that the Central Government have now told the Assam Government that they should find some private party to set up a refinery. This is a very peculiar position taken by the Central Government. I do not know whether this position has been taken officially by the Government of India. But in private discussions, when our officials had talks with the officials of the Central Government, we have been told that we should find a party who can set up a private refinery. I think, there was no mention of it, whatsoever, in the Accord. Uptill now, the responsibility for setting up refinery has never been left to a State Government. The Government of India has taken upon itself that responsibility. Therefore, I will urge upon the Government of India that the question of setting up of the refinery should be immediately taken up.

As you have rung the bell, I will only point out the question of royalty that is hanging on air for a long time. Something should be done in this regard.

In the Accord it was specifically mentioned that one of the paper mills—Assam Paper Mills—will be revitalised because this is virtually closed for a number of years. Unfortunately though time and again we have been told steps are being taken to revitalise, nothing has been done.

I would like to point out that the Accord gives a lot of hope to the people of the State and the people of the entire country. The Accord is a commitment of a nation. If the Accord is not implemented,

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

then people's confidence in the Government will be evaporated. If, even after almost one year of the Assam Accord came into being, a small matter like revitalisation or opening up of Assam Paper Mills is not implemented, then the people's confidence in the Government or in the Prime Minister is totally shaken. Therefore, I would like that the Government of India should take it seriously.

I will just mention two or three points. So far as art and culture is concerned, the Bill seeks allocation of Rs. 1,50,00,000. The north-eastern region has got a very wide range of different art and cultural heritage. Therefore, a Culture Centre should be established here. The TV Centre should be uplifted so that the rest of the country may be acquainted—because the rest of the country is not properly acquainted with the tremendous richness of the north-eastern cultural heritage. My dear friend Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev, with whom we often cross sword politically is here. He has taken up the Department of Tourism. I hope he will do something in this regard.

I had many other points to state; but when you are ringing the Bell it is very difficult for me to continue. I do not want to cross sword with you so that you will continue to ring the bell and I will continue to speak! I hope that the points that I have briefly mentioned will be taken care of by the Minister and if he is not in a position to reply today, he will at least see that the concerned Minister passes on the reply to me or to our party at the earliest.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am glad that my Hon. friend from Assam has made many constructive suggestions. I hope the Ministers concerned will pay sufficient attention to his constructive suggestions.

I am all in an accord with him in regard to what he has said about Assam Accord. It ought to be implemented in all earnestness—in question of time and also in regard to funds. On one point I would like the Government to take into consideration not only what he has said; but also what is needed from the Assam Government itself.

If the Government of India asks the Assam Government to find some private agency to start a refinery, there is nothing wrong. If Assam Government expresses straight to the Government of India that it is not able to do it and it wants the Government of India also to cooperate so that together they can get some private agency to take it up, there is nothing wrong. I do not want to go further into it.

There is the question of north eastern States. The Mizo Accord itself has highlighted it. There is scope for medium scale industries and small scale industries. Priority should be given to it. They should be developed in every possible manner and speedily too.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the Demand No. 2 for agriculture regarding Group Crop Insurance. They have not given sufficient details here. Next time I hope they would give further details when the next budget comes. At the same time, I would like them to consider the advisability of reducing the area. Let them make it village as the centre; not Samiti or anything like that because the bigger the area, the greater would be the difficulty for the farmers to get any kind of insurance benefit at all.

I am very happy that provision has been made for aiding our friends abroad through the External Affairs Ministry. I would like to sound a warning to the Government. What they have provided for may not be enough. We are undertaking more and more responsibilities. Even under the latest fight that we are carrying on against apartheid so much more aid has to be given to them. Therefore, the Finance Ministry must be prepared to somehow or other mobilise funds so that it would be possible to offer greater quantum of assistance than what we have provided for at present. But it is a very good beginning.

Sir, a very good scheme had been enunciated by the hon. Minister in the last Budget regarding providing greater facilities for self-employment programmes for urban poor. I made a suggestion to him that it should be extended to the rural poor also. He was good enough to say that it would be considered. The self-employed artisans

and others workers are to be found in towns as well as in villages. Actually they have migrated from villages to towns because in villages they are not able to get opportunities and in towns they expect to get so much help with the result in villages our farmers are finding it hard to get the artisans. What is more in villages as well as in towns the self-employed artisans need financial assistance and that can come only from governmental sources, namely, banks. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to take special note about this matter and try and extend this scheme to the rural self-employed workers also.

Now there is a provision here for starting a fruit juice bottling plant. In fact, they have already started it. They have made some provision. Such plants are needed specially for North-eastern States and Himachal Pradesh where fruit is available in plenty and it goes waste because of non-availability of these facilities. Therefore, I would like the Finance Minister to pay special attention to that.

Sir, I am very glad that Rs. 1.5 crores has been provided for Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust. But I find here it is mentioned that it is one-time grant. Does it mean they will make this grant once and no grant hereafter. I do not want this condition to be imposed. As and when the funds are needed by this Trust the Government should be free to make those grants to it.

Then there is the question of textiles. I am glad you have set-aside Rs. 25 crores in order to help the Indian Cotton Corporation to maintain the support price for cotton. There is going to be a big drain in the next 2-3 years because more cotton is being produced than what can be used here. We are obliged to export it also. Therefore, this support price is going to be a costlier proposition. So I would like the Government to be prepared to spare more funds for this particular purpose.

Now a word about Brahmaputra valley. It is not only Brahmaputra valley which is subject to this trouble of erosion, frequent floods, change of course and so on. The Ganga ailments are already known to everybody. Then, there is Godavari and Krishna;

Kaveri does not suffer so much. There is Narmada also. To all these three great rivers as also Mahanadi special attention should be paid. The Waterways Ministry has got to take this particular fact into consideration and bring forward a proposal before the House in the years to come, if not in one year, but you should make sufficient provision to see that the people who live on these rivers and properly protected from the vagaries of weather.

Lastly, I cannot agree with my hon. friend from Malabar in his tirade against the way in which our Budgets are being made. That kind of tirade would have been all right before the Plan period had started. After the Plan period has come, from time to time new schemes have got to be taken up within the purview of a particular Plan that is being made by the Planning Commission and accepted by the Government. With a Plan perspective before ourselves, it is necessary that the Finance Ministry be resilient enough to come forward before the House from time to time, not once, at least twice a year between one Budget and another, with such proposals as these, to give the House opportunities to discuss these things and pay special attention to the new items of expenditure, and new items of planning.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir while supporting these Demands, I would like to make certain observations and make certain suggestions.

These twenty-six Grants in all have been proposed involving an expenditure of Rs. 1318.4 crores. If we see this out of this, the Plan expenditure is only Rs. 256 crores, whereas non-Plan expenditure is Rs. 1062 crores. The main thrust is on the non-Plan expenditure as far as these Demands are concerned. Of course, these Supplementary Demands are not as high as they were last year. Last year, the Supplementary Demands were Rs. 3872 crores. Further Supplementary Demands may come in the next session. But at present, the Supplementary Demands are for Rs. 1318 crores. Against this we shall have also to keep in mind the Budget deficit that was projected, and which was Rs. 3650 crores. From this point of view, these Supplementary Demands also will have to be seen; how to cover this

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

Budget deficit, as far as the coverage of this deficit is concerned, from that point of view, the Government would have to make certain clarifications.

It is not only the first Budget deficit of Rs. 3650 crores, and also the present Supplementary Demands of Rs. 1318 crores, we also know that the report of the Pay Commission is also awaiting processing by the Government and that will also involve further expenditure and the further deficit as far as this Government is concerned. Of course, there is much hope of collection of tax arrears by way of persuasion and coercive methods and we do hope that a large amount of this deficit would be covered by this. But I would urge upon the Finance Minister also to clarify as to how the Government proposes to cover this Budget deficit which would be created by the Supplementary Demands.

Now, as far as the concrete demands are concerned, will first refer to the demand regarding crop insurance. The Crop Insurance Scheme was introduced and has been implemented by 11 states and 1 union territory. Now, if we see those figures, the present proposal which is made in these Supplementary Demands appears to be very meagre. What is proposed is only Rs. 15 crores, whereas if we see the figures given by the Chairman of the General Insurance Company, *i.e.* the implementing agency, the sum insured by farmers comes to Rs. 540 crores. And the premium collected is only 9.3 crores of rupees! If these are the figures and if the liability of the Central Government is 66.66 per cent whereas the liability of the State Governments is only 33.33 per cent according to the scheme, and further to this, if the Government has also to bear half of the GIC's expenditure, the provision of just Rs. 15 crores appears to be very meagre, if we really want to implement the scheme. At present we charge 2 per cent premium on food grains and millets and 1 per cent on pulses and oilseeds. It was promised once by the Finance Minister that the Government was also proposing to extend the scheme to cover fruits also. I do not know what has happened to that proposal. But there are further proposals also by some experts on these schemes, that the crop insurance

scheme should cover even the fertilizers that are used. If we are going to implement this scheme in true spirit, covering not only crops but fruits and fertilizers as well, the original provision of Rs. 9 crores and the present provision which is sought to be made for Rs. 15 crores would be very meagre and we will not be able to meet our liability and implement the scheme in view of the fact that the sum insured is Rs. 540 crores and the premium collected is a mere Rs. 9.3 crores.

In reply to Starred Question 261 put forth by Shri Madhav Reddi today, it is stated that the GIC has received claims for Rs. 101 crores for Kharif out of which claims for Rs. 20 crores were even inadmissible and during Rabi 1985-86, the GIC has so far received claims of Rs. 1.34 crores. Not only that, it has further been stated that extensive drought conditions had severely damaged the groundnut crop in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka resulting in heavy claims during Kharif. So further claims are going to be there. Therefore Government pay consider very seriously these demands.

The second demand to which I shall refer would be the demand on the narcotics control. It is very clearly stated here that the supplementary demands is for the new organisation, Narcotic Control Bureau. This Narcotic Control Bureau should have been functioning very seriously from its early stage. We have passed this Act sometime in last year which came into force in November 1985. From November 1985 till July, and we are already in August, we have not been able to assign proper functioning to this Narcotic Control Board. Of course, we have been doing very good service, as far as these narcotics are concerned; and we gave rather a political slap to the Conservative MPs from Britain who were accusing India of aiding and abetting drug traffickers, by preventing the posting of two British drug liaison officers to New Delhi and Bombay. Yesterday our Prime Minister also said in London in his interview that the drug haul in India is the highest in the world; and figures also have been given. So, though we have been doing a very laudable service in this country, this Narcotics Drug Control Bureau should function effectively as early as possible.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Just with a view to put the record straight : My friend would like to take into consideration the seizures made in the matter of drugs, etc. It is being appreciated in the entire world.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : It has been stated in the Press some time back that even in giving awards for this drug haul, there have been anomalies, and there is no control by this Bureau; and therefore, it is necessary that this Bureau which controls, which is the apex body, should also function as early as possible, and take charge of the whole Department.

I will finally refer to the Demands regarding textiles rehabilitation. As far as textiles rehabilitation is concerned, in the Demands it is said that it is for the purpose of having a Rehabilitation Fund to provide interim relief to the workers. The figure given here in the Demands differs from the reply given to me to an Unstarred Question, on 1st August 1986. There, the Government had stated that Government had announced a Rehabilitation Fund to provide interim relief to workers rendered unemployed. While initiating the scheme, Government has earmarked Rs. 10 crores out of the revenue collections, under Additional duties of excise. Here, I find that the figure given is quite less than what is stated in the reply to Unstarred Question. It is stated on page 25 :

“A new Fund, “Textiles Labour Rehabilitation Fund” for rehabilitation of workers on the closure of sick textile units has been created. The amount of Rs. 2 crores represented Government contribution to this Fund, for which Supplementary Grant is sought.”

However, in the reply to the Unstarred Question, the amount given is Rs. 10 crores. I do not know why this difference is there : the Demand is only for Rs. 2 crore; and the Government has announced that they have earmarked Rs. 10 crores, out of revenue collections for this purpose.

Further on, it is surprising to note from this reply itself, that still no disbursement from this Fund has taken place. Though the Fund has been established, no disbursement has taken place to provide interim

relief to workers rendered unemployed on account of permanent closure of non-viable textile mills. It may be said that the Government has not given permission to close down any of these mills so far. But we should also think seriously in this matter, because there are several mills which are merely closed, though Government does not give them permission to close them down. The workers are unemployed; they are not getting any wages from any Fund or from anywhere. Therefore, from this point of view, the utilization of this Fund may be reconsidered by the Government.

With these suggestions, I support the Demands presented before the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. While speaking in regard to these Demands, some Opposition Members have put blame on the party in power that they are doing nothing for the welfare of the poor and are patronising the capitalists and that the Government is not working vigorously for the eradication of poverty. In this country, some people think that only they can remove poverty and only they can bring about socialism and the rest of the parties have no interest in socialism and eradication of poverty. In this connection, I recall a story. Some places in our country are the habitat of a bird which raise its legs upwards while sleeping in the night thinking that if the sky falls, the legs will bear its impact. The same condition applies to our Opposition Members who think that only they can remove poverty in the country and they talk accordingly. I was surprised to hear the allegation that the Government is doing nothing to curb the black money and the Finance Ministry has been criticised for this state of affairs. I was astonished when I found that the recovery of income-tax in 1985-86 has been 24 per cent more which is a record in the last ten years. The hon. Finance minister as well as his Ministry deserve congratulations for this. It is surprising how our friends did not notice this fact. The Government have increased duty on colour T.V., car and air-conditioner so that the money thus raised may be utilised for the benefit of the *jhonpar-pattis*. It has nothing to do with the

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

capitalists. The Government is only benefiting the people living in *Jhonpar-pattis*. In the layout plan of our Budget relating to poverty eradication there is a total of 65 per cent increase. In that there is an increase of 51 per cent in IRDP, 93 per cent increase in NREP and 58 per cent increase in RLEGP. What surprises me is that these things have not caught the eyes of these of my brethren. Had they taken the trouble of analysing it impartially, they would have come to know that the Congress Government—the Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, whose ancestors had declared in this country that unless they wipe every tear from the eyes of each and every poor, they will not rest, they will continue to struggle—is committed to eradicate poverty and is running many programmes. We have taken care of every section and have tried to uplift them. I want to draw the attention of the Government towards my constituency, Satna. Satna in Madhya Pradesh is historically, religiously and culturally quite important. Chitrakut is in Satna where Lord Rama passed his days of exile. In this Satna exists 'Meher ki Nagri' which has mother Sharda's temple and where Ustad Allauddin, whose music still echoes in the air, was born. But unfortunately much attention has not been paid towards providing tourist facilities there, add its development. In spite of vigorous demand by the people, T.V. transmitter has not been installed there. TV transmission has not reached there. People are restless there and they can start agitation any time, even if it is a peaceful and lawful agitation. If people resort to agitation I shall have to support them and shall have to give them a lead. Similarly, STD facility has not been made available there so far. I had told this House that wires and other equipment were stolen but the Telephone Department paid a deaf ear to it and telephone work is still lying incomplete. Mr. Chairman, Sir, similarly, there is one aerodrome in Satna which is maintained by the Central Government. Our demand was that that place should be linked with Vayudoot service but no action till date has been taken in this regard. People have also been demanding opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya there and I am sure that the Government will pay attention to that.

I would like to draw your attention

towards one thing more. So far I have been talking of demands which will bring prosperity of common man, labourers and farmers but there is one important matter which relates to this area and that is the problem of cement factory workers. Those factories, whether these are in Satna, Mahiyar or in Kaimoor, are not owned by small people; these are owned by people like Tata and Birla. Till date no anti-dust measures have been taken by their owners and they are playing with the lives of thousands of workers. Not only this, Dust from these factories pollutes the air upto an area of 20 miles. The result of all this is that it adversely affects the health of farmers, labourers and other people and the crops are damaged and cattle perish. In spite of my repeated requests, no action has been taken against them. I forcefully demand that the Anti Pollution Bill, passed in this House, should be implemented strictly and action taken against the defaulters.

Secondly, these factories engage thousands of workers but local people belonging to Satna constituency are not taken in service. People are recruited from outside which causes heart burning. The result is there is large scale unemployment. I demand that the Government should pay attention towards this and take appropriate action so that the local people may get employment.

Similarly thousands of tourists visit places like Chitrakut, Satna and Mahiyar but there is no central scheme for them. I demand that the Ministry of Tourism should look into it and formulate special project for this purpose. In Chitrakut, Kaimoor, Satna and Mahiyar not only Indian tourists come but foreigners also come. There should be proper arrangement for their lodging. I am confident that the Government will pay full attention towards backward constituency like Satna and will take immediate steps for establishing central industries there and will start welfare programmes for the farmers and labourers so that the people there may be benefited.

With these words, I support the demands.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE
(Jadavpur) : I beg to support the Supplemen-

tary Demands for Grants. It is customary for the State and the Central Governments to come forward with supplementary demands. I would like to express my views about this. The Government have to provide funds for irrigation, fertilizers, electricity, education, anti-poverty programmes NREP, RLEGP and also Self-Employment and so on. Government has also introduced modern technology for the upliftment of our country.

Sir, I am extremely sad to listen to the views of one of the hon. Members, Mr. Thomas, who said that our Government is not willing to do anything. But I think that it is not only the duty of the ruling party to build up the nation, but it is also the duty of all the parties to build up the nation equally. In this connection I would like to quote Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our former Prime Minister :

"We would like to build up this country in such a manner that if India's name is mentioned any where or if her citizens go anywhere, there goes with them a new light, a new strength and a new ideology. It is the duty of all the political parties to come forward and help build the nation "

Compared with other countries, both developed and developing, we can justifiably take pride in the quality of our economic management. Despite a difficult international environment and domestic droughts we have accelerated our growth rate. We have achieved self-sufficiency in food and have kept inflation within the manageable limits. The balance of payments' situation which was thrown out of gear in 1979-80, was rapidly brought under control. The position of our foreign exchange reserves is strong. Unlike many other countries we have been able to avoid the emergence of a debt problem. The rate of inflation has been checked. Whereas the global rate is 3.3 per cent, India's rate is very nominal at 1.5 per cent approximately. It shows that the Government's financial policy is well planned.

I am happy to note the one hon. Member from that side has said that the Assam accord should be implemented properly. We are also keen that it is implemented properly. But everyday we get some news in the papers that the im-

plementation of Assam accord has become motivated and the minorities are being harassed there like anything. I have already mentioned it today morning in the House. The Assam Government is compelling non-Assamese students to take Assamese language as one of the compulsory subjects. Every citizen has the right and freedom to express his views and to maintain his language. The Assam Government should implement the accord. The Central Government will help the State in implementing the accord. They should protect the interest of the minorities.

There is a demand from the people of Barak valley that one central university should be set up at Cachar. I request the hon. Minister to kindly do the needful.

The problem of sick industry is a very big problem. I know that it is not the Government's policy to take over all the sick industry. It is also not the policy of the Government to revive all the sick units. In 1985 the Central Government had passed the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act which sought to created a Board for financing the reconstruction of industries and to deal with industrial sickness. But the Board has not yet started functioning. It should start soon. Government must revive at least some industries through this Board.

Nowadays, the number of youths who are unemployed, is increasing day by day. Because of closures, lock-outs, thousands and thousands of workers are on the road in West Bengal. The State Government is not at all interested in taking steps to re-open these units. Every time, they put the blame on the Central Government for this. I do not know who is responsible for this. The CPI (M) take advantage at the time of vote but put the whole responsibility on the Central Government. Some Industries should be revived there because the families of the workers are starving for food. In order to save these people, Government should look into the matter very seriously.

I would request the Central Government to withdraw the ban on recruitment in Central Government services, because in my State, employment exchanges are totally manipulated by the CPI (M). Only persons who belonging to CPI (M) gets jobs through

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

these employment exchanges. The youth in general do not get any help from these exchanges. They are totally frustrated and depressed because the recruitment to Central Government has been banned and the State employment exchanges are CPI(M) party offices. Where will these youths go? So, the Central Government should withdraw this ban order to protect the unemployed youth. I know that the Central Government has provided self-employment programme for every State. I think the Government should allot more money for self-employment programme.

In every State, DICs are there. The DIC people are organising the self-employment programme but you will be surprised to know that we the M.P's are not involved at all anywhere. Government has provided the IRDP, NREP RLEGP, DRDI and the SEP but who are the people getting all these facilities? Government is Providing money, no doubt, but where is the Implementation the implementation is only for the CPI (M) people. This is a burning issue of our State. You will be surprised to know that M.Ps. are not involved at all. We are in the dark as to who are getting all these facilities. Even last year we have seen that Rs. 1,200 crores have been returned out of the Sixth Five-year Plan provision, for lack of utilisation. They could not utilise this money. So, in the Seventh Plan you have to see that proper monitoring is there. I would request the hon. Minister to please set up some non-official committee or start some direct scheme for the upliftment of the weaker section so that these people get help from the Government.

Also I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that about four thousand Peerless workers, four lakh field workers and a large number of depositors are now very much anxious and we are also concerned about them. NICO company has already bought 18 per cent of the shares. I have requested many times that please do something at least to protect the interests of the workers, interest of the field workers and the interests of the depositors but I do not know why the Government is not going to take action. Within a short period Rs. 700 crores have been deposited by the

public. I do not know whether this money will be protected or not because NICO company has already brought these shares. What will they do, we do not know. So, in order to protect the interests of the people, this company must be nationalised or it should be merged with the LIC. Then only the public money will be safe.

I would also like to request the hon. Minister to please allot more money for credit camps. This is a very helpful programme but I am sorry to say the hon. Minister should note it that Mrs. Gandhi nationalised the banks for the weaker section but now what is going on in our State? Our Government is very much willing to help the weaker section but in West Bengal, majority employees of the bank are totally manipulated by CPI (M) and CPI. They are not interested in giving loans to the poor people. I would like to know from the Minister whether these nationalised banks are meant for CPI (M) people or for the poor people. Government should see to it. Unions must be there but this is not the duty of the unions to mobilise the CPI (M) people. When the CPI (M) Councillors go to them, they are helping them, when the CPI (M) MALs go there, they are helping them, when the CPI (M) M.Ps. go to them, they are helping them like anything, but when other people are going to them, then these bank officials are not doing anything for the weaker section. The Minister should see to it and he should allot more and more money for the Credit Camps. Not only for one district, but all over the country this Credit Camps scheme should be continued. Then only it will help the poor people.

I would also like to mention one more point. Government has provided a new education policy and it is willing to see that the child should get proper education. But in our State, so many broken buildings are there. The children in those buildings are getting sun-shine during the summer season and rain during the rainy season. Even there are no black-boards, no chalks. The teachers are sitting inside their houses and getting their pay without any work (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura) : Sir, the Member must utilise the pass and go round at least Bihar,

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I have already mentioned the Assam issue also. You were not here. You should have listened to it. You will be surprised to know that (*Interruptions*) CPM people are beating the Congress people as also the CPI people. (*Interruptions*). These things are going on. They have to speak reality.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I am not going to elaborate this point.

Whenever M.Ps are writing to the hon. Ministers, we are getting reply—the matter is being looked into. But there is no follow up action. There should be follow up according to the priority of the matter. We should get proper action on the matter put before the Government. After all we are public representatives. We raise our voice on the part of the public. It is the duty of the Central Government as also the State Government to do something for the poor. We want that M.Ps should be involved in all programmes, and schemes and everywhere.

Proper justice should be done to all the matters stated by me.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar) : While supporting the Appropriation Bill for Supplementary Demands, I would like to raise a few issues—both national and provincial.

Talking of the national issues, I think the most pertinent issue that should be raised is family planning. Very few people are raising this.

I regret to say that in the Seventh Five Year Plan as well as in the current Budget there is no extra allocation given for incentives to implement our family planning programme more effectively. No extra incentive has been given. So many suggestions have been made for incentive and disincentive and in a country like ours where family planning problem is a problem which every Member will appreciate and start by saying that it is the major problem of the country. We feel proud to be a democracy and we do not want to follow practice of China

where they have methods of coercion. We cannot follow that system. We have to give incentives and disincentives. I tried to convince, even introduced the Private Members Bill—a comprehensive Bill for incentive and for disincentive. But you know the Private Members Bills go through ballot. The ballot is like a jackpot or getting a lottery. (*Interruptions*)

I would like to raise because it is a financial issue for suggesting incentive and disincentive—

1. For a woman employee of the Central Government or of a public undertakings, who undergoes sterilization operation after the birth of her first or second child shall be given three months additional salary as an incentive if she is employed.
2. Any person having one or two living children who undergoes sterilization operation shall be eligible to receive advance from a bank or a society at 10% lower rate of interest than the normal rate of interest.
3. Any person below the age of 32 years, having no son but having only one or two living daughters, who undergoes sterilization operation, shall be given by the Central Government a bond of the face value of Rs. 1,00,000 which shall be encashable after 20 years from the date of issue.
4. The income tax payers should pay half of their income tax if they get sterilization operation done after one or two children.

Why is the Government feeling shy of not giving further allocation for incentive for family planning ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Digvijaya Sinh, you can continue next time.

Now we pass on to the next item.