

[Sh. Dwaraka Nath Das]

I, therefore, request the Central Government to set up a radio relay station at Karimganj in Assam at a very early date.

(vii) Need to Construct Railway line between Madras and Kancheepuram

SHRI S.S.R. RAJENDRA KUMAR (Chengalpattu): Kancheepuram is a Temple Town and a religious centre of Tamil Nadu and also an important commercial centre. It is about 75 kms. from Madras. Thousands of people travel daily between these two centres. Road Transport is the only mode of travelling available between these two centres and the existing Highway is far from adequate to handle the heavy traffic flowing through it. It has been a long standing demand of people of Chengalpet and Madras that a Railway line connecting these two centres will reduce the burden of the road traffic, reduce the running time and also make the journey comfortable.

The request for a broad gauge Railway line between these two centres had been made on several previous occasions in this august House but no action has been taken so far.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to construct a Railway line between Madras and Kancheepuram urgently, without any further delay.

[Translation]

(viii) Need to take steps to protect Darbhanga district in Bihar from flood and drought

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Darbhanga district in Bihar is mainly an agricultural area and most of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood, but due to frequent flood and drought, farmers are not able get actual benefits of their produces. Floods in rivers passing through this district destroy the crops. These rivers originate from Nepal. An agreement was also signed last year between India and Nepal for proper utilisation of water of these rivers but till now no action has been taken in furtherance of this agreement. As a result of this farmers are not able to sow their crops properly. Sometimes they also suffered loss due to drought.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to construct dams and barrages on these rivers to make proper use of water and to save the farmers from flood and drought. Water can be supplied from barrages for irrigation purposes and electricity can be generated from dams which could be supplied to Bihar and other adjoining states.

15.32 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS

(GENERAL) 1989-90

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1993-94

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARA SINGH): We now take up Item Nos. 11 and 12, Demands for Excess Grants (General) and Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), together. The time allotted is one and a half hours.

Motions moved:

- (i) "That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1990 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 8, 14, 17, 45, 62, 90 and 94."
- (ii) 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, 1994 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof, against Demand Nos. 6, 24, 25, 27, 35, 45, 51 and 94.

LOK SABHA

Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1989-90 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

<i>No. and Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of Demand submitted to the Vote of the House</i>
1	2
I. Expenditure met from Revenue	
14. Defence Pensions	278,92,72,919
17. Defence Services —Air Force	15,24,11,683
45. Police	16,98,18,673
62. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	2,14,06,961
94. Chandigarh	8,14,92,284
II. Expenditure met from Capital	
8. Department of Commerce	410,66,46,482
90. Delhi	16,40,777

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1993-94 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

<i>No. and Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House</i>	
1	2	3
	Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (₹)
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers		
6. Department of Fertilizers	200,00,00,000	..
Ministry of External Affairs		
24. Ministry of External Affairs	1,00,000	..
Ministry of Finance		
25. Department of Economic Affairs	48,00,000	..
27. Payments to Financial Institutions	4397,93,00,000
35. Department of Revenue	1,00,000	..
Ministry of Home Affairs		
45. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	1,00,000	..
Ministry of Industry		
51. Department of Industrial Development	1,00,00,000	..
Union Territories without Legislature		
94. Delhi	2,00,000	1,00,000
Total	201,53,00,000	4397,94,00,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujain): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is an opportunity to discuss Demands for Excess Grants for the year 1989-90 and Supplementary Grants for the year 1993-94. In 1989-90 an excess amount of Rs. 714 crore which was spent on some civil and defence services and was also approved by the Public Accounts Committee, has now been brought here for the approval of the House.

Sir, there is a mention about loans taken during 1993-94 and payment of Rs. 214 crore including hiring of ships for Haj pilgrims, setting up of an authority for advance arrangement, setting up of a Communal Harmony Fund, setting up of a Commission for other Backward Classes for National Capital Territory of Delhi, grant-in-aid to SPA and special loan to Delhi Municipal Corporation for payment of arrears to Thermal Power Plant Badarpur by DESU. I would like to raise certain points about these things.

Sir, textile industry is very old in our country but after the implementation of new textile policy textiles mills are being closed and lakhs of mill workers are being rendered jobless. The old saying is becoming true that the disease aggravated with every dose of medicine. On the one hand it is being claimed that we have a capacity to export cloth worth Rs. 50,000 crore and on the other hand textile mills are facing closure and workers are being rendered jobless. Their condition is becoming deplorable day by day and the Government which is taking measures for the improvement in this sector, is giving priority to N.T.C. only. There are the private sector, State textile corporations and N.T.C. in this industry. Therefore, an integrated policy should be formulated by taking all of them into consideration. Some valuable suggestions have been given by the Labour Welfare Division of Madhya Pradesh. But giving suggestions is one thing and implementing the policy is another thing. Therefore,

special attention should be paid to this industry which is going from bad to worse. The policies of BFIR and Financial Institutions should be reviewed. The recommendations of Abida Hussain Committee should be implemented. It would be better if a joint meeting of Prime Minister, who is also holding the charge of Industry Ministry, Labour Minister, Finance Minister and representatives of textile industry and labour Organisations is called to take measures to rehabilitate lakhs of workers who are being rendered jobless in the country.

There is a mention of fertilizer in Supplementary Demands for Grants. Fertilizer has direct link with the poor farmers of rural areas. Today it is seen that the condition of farmers is not good. Now agriculture is no more a profitable profession. They are doing it under compulsion. It has been said that subsidy will be provided on fertilizer. But the farmers are not getting electricity and there is no proper arrangement of irrigation for them. The farmers in rural areas are going to face unemployment. During last summer season they faced acute water shortage. It is all right that now rainy season has come but summer season will come again. Some arrangements should be made for summer season. The Government should make proper arrangements of drinking water in villages.

Supply of electricity is also not regular. They do not get electricity even for irrigation purposes. No time has been fixed for its supply. Generally electricity is supplied during night time which force the farmers to work at night.

There are no schools in villages and where there are schools, there are no teachers. Even after so many years of independence education and medical facilities are not available in rural areas. So what is the meaning of independence. Fruits of independence should also reach the rural areas.

Dunkel proposals are being widely debated in the country. However, Dunkel

proposals on agriculture are not in the interest of the country. Patent laws enshrined in the proposals are not in the interest of the country. Under patent laws farmers are prohibited from using their own seeds and seed imports will be compulsory. I would like to know whether the Government by accepting these proposals will not be pushing the country towards economic slavery? Under these patent laws there are laws relating to copy right and trade mark. All these issues should be immediately decided after taking into consideration various aspects.

The country has made much headway in the field of telecommunications. It is noteworthy that efforts are underway to provide telecommunication links to remote areas. However at present telecommunication facilities are not functioning properly in rural areas. Even if these facilities have been provided nobody takes care of their maintenance.

Similarly, there are extra departmental employees in the postal services. Though they are on the rolls for the last several years yet their services have not been regularised nor their working conditions have been improved. These employees act as representatives of the postal department in the rural areas and also discharge all the duties of the Department of Post. The Government should look into these things.

The regional rural banks should be brought at par with the other banks. These should also be covered and their working regulated under the same laws applicable to other banks.

Sugar industry is in crisis. Both workers and farmers are dependent on sugar industry. Farmers do not get remunerative prices for sugarcane. Sugar mills in Madhya Pradesh are in dire straits. The condition of Sugar mills of Mahirpur, Jawra, Dolida, Sihor and Dabra in Madhya Pradesh is not good. Arrears of farmers should be settled immediately.

On the one hand independence of the country is being mortgaged but we want

self reliance and indigenisation. At the time of independence attempts were made to fully reap the fruits of independence and to bring in indigenisation. At present the country is hardpressed and the political situation is going from bad to worse. Situation has come to such a pass that we have stopped attaching any importance to humanity.

Admi Mein Talash Rahe Hain,

Bher Bakriyan,

Bher Chara Char rahi Sher Bakriyan,

Aam, Jam Jamun ke ped Sukh rahe,

Baraged ke neeche Bhoot Pal rahe,

Dekhte Hi Dekhte Khajoor Ban Gaye,
Char

Hi Dino Mein Hajoor Ban Gaye. Ha-
joor Ke Ass pas Ji,

Hajoriye Ho Gaye, Jaise Khajoor Ke
Pehredar Kankhajuriye

Ho Gaye, Swagat Abhinandan ke Daur
Chal Rahe, Apne Hi Moolh

Miyan Mithu Ban Rahe. Loktantra Ko
Swarth Ke Andheron Ne

Ghera Hi, Mashal Jalao Abhi Door
Savera Hai."

I dwelt on the aspirations and expectations from democracy. I hope that we will do our best for the humanity to prosper in the country.

So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned situation in the State is grim. Power demand is not being met in the State. Though 550 Kms long HBJ pipeline passes through the state yet the State is being denied its share of gas. We have been informed that when the pipeline was being laid and shares of gas decided no formal demand of gas allocation was made. Madhya Pradesh is a large State. By extending transmission lines power situation in the State could be improved. I would like to urge the Government to meet the power requirement of Madhya Pradesh and also provide gas linkage so that gas based power plans could be set up.

[Sh. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

In plan of 1984 construction of petroleum products depot at Ujjain was included. Yet people are not getting petroleum products. Water level in Malwa region is going down. This plan was also submitted in 1984. Narmada and Kshipura should be connected and a dam on Narmada in Madhya Pradesh should be constructed at the earliest. Narmada water is flowing into sea. Though Sardar Sarovar dam will be constructed, Madhya Pradesh will be denied the benefits of irrigation and power. Therefore, the Government should pay adequate attention to Narmada-Kshipura scheme and implementation of Narmada project.

Teachers are working on *ad hoc* basis in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangthan. These teachers are being paid a lump sum amount of Rs. 900. *Ad hoc* teachers for years have been demanding regularisation of their services. The Government should do the needful in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government must be aware of the plight of freedom fighters. They are growing old but even then are not being given proper assistance for treatment. Even if they manage assistance from somewhere it is not given as grant. In Ujjain Shri Hari Ram Chauhan, is a freedom fighter. He is very old. He is always prepared to give advice to anyone and has dedicated himself for the country. He must be shown goodwill and gratitude. I am confident that like other freedom fighters we will be giving due importance to the freedom fighters of Goa. We should provide them due facilities and pay due regards to them.

Only some time back a discussion was held on SAHMAT, Ayodhya and exhibition at Teen Murti. My name is Satyanarayan. In Gwalior Lord Satyanarayan is worshipped and his story is told but in distorted form. People's sentiments are being hurt by distorting the story during narration. Such people should be strictly dealt with so that people's sentiments are not hurt. In the end I would only say that:—

"Siyasat Ne Sharafat Ko Kinera Kar Diya,

Jisne Bhi Ki Hujjat, Usko Mauka De Diya,

Baizzat Gujare Ke Asar Nahim Hain,

Beizzati Yadi Hoti Kharab to Ho Hi Jane Dijiyee".

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not allowed in the rules.

This won't go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: This can go on record. What is there in it? It should go on record. This is about common people.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rules do not allow it.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: It is within the rules. It cannot be sung but quoted in the House as per the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can say anything to please me but it is not in the rules.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: It is in the rules and has also gone on record in the past.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you were speaking I did not want to interrupt you as you would not have liked it. However, earlier also I made it clear that this is not the place for poetry.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: This is in the rules. I can quote relevant rule. I am not pressing my point but you see the rule and if rules permit please allow it to go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But it is not in the rules.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: I am sure because since 1980 I have been speaking in the House.

"Baizat Gujare Ke Asar Nahin Hai,
Beizzate Yadi Hoti Kharab to Ho Jane
Dijiye.
Sachchai Kohi Janchta Hai Jamana Ai
Satyaj.
Jhoot Ka Hota Bolbala to Hone Dijiye,
Tumse Jo Ho Sake, Utna Jaroor Kijiye,
Wakt Karta Hai Faisla, Hosla Bulund
Kijiye."

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the financial year 1993-94. As it is mentioned in the booklet which is circulated to us, this is the first batch of supplementary demands for grants. This batch of supplementary demands include technical supplementary grants for Rs. 4,600.08 crore which are matched by additional resources of corresponding savings of the department concerned. The major portion amounting to Rs. 4,397.93 crore placed before us is because of the commitment to the International Monetary Fund. There are 11 items both under Plan as well as under Non-Plan. Under the Plan expenditure, the main head is regarding import of fertilisers. It is for Rs. 200 crore and the second is the assistance to National Council for Cement and Building Materials and arbitration payments. Under the Non-Plan expenditure, chartering of ship in connection with the Haj pilgrims, setting up of an authority for advance rulings in the cases of income tax etc., are given and lastly one annexure is added at the end of this volume regarding the recommendations for additional investment in public sector undertakings amounting to Rs. 63.60 crores.

Sir, supplementary demands for grants is a regular feature in these days. In every Session of Parliament the Finance Minister brings supplementary demands for hundreds of crores. If we survey the budgetary scene during the past two decades, we will find that there are certain interesting developments.

Firstly, before presenting the Budget in Parliament, prices of certain commodities will be increased.

Secondly, after presenting the Budget, there will be Supplementary Demands for Grants.

This is seen in every Session of Parliament. The Budgetary projections must have certain stability. Our Budget presents a certain amount of sanctity. We have a very strong democratic tradition. India is practising a very strong democracy. We are advocating that. In a democratic country like India, if we are not preserving the sanctity of the Budget, it will be very difficult for us to maintain the parliamentary democracy intact. But now it has so changed that unfortunately every Government in our country is taking a lighter approach towards this. During the pre-independence days, as Supplementary Demands for Grants were very low, in certain necessary and very urgent situations only Supplementary Demands for Grants will be introduced by the Finance Minister. But now-a-days this is a common practice. In this Memorandum itself, it is saying that this is the first batch of Supplementary Demands. That means, by the end of this current financial year, we are going to have one or more Supplementary Demand for Grants. A mere token will be given in a Budget and after presenting the Budget, crores of rupees will be spent and the Finance Minister will be coming with a Supplementary Demand. This is not only a phenomenon for our Government. This is a phenomenon all over the country. If the Central Government is adopting this type of method, the State Governments also follow the queue. They are also doing the same thing. We can see that in State Assemblies—I was a member of the Assembly for two Terms—we put a token amount of Rs 10: for constructing a bridge and, after that, it will be taken up. lakhs of rupees will be spent and Supplementary Demands for Grants will be presented by the Finance Minister afterwards.

I want to know where we are going. However, we should be able to preserve the sanctity of the Budget. I am not against

[Sh. Ramesh Chennithala]

Supplementary Demands. As I said earlier, it is very necessary and in extraordinary situations, we need it. So, the Constitution has given this provision. Unfortunately, for many years, we are practising this method, using this device to oversee the budget proposal. We are taking it in a very lighter way. This is against the basic scheme of the Budget.

So, all sections of this House must ponder over this. The Government must take serious attention to this.

As I mentioned earlier, the situation in the State legislatures is even worse because they are following the Central Government. Therefore, we have to change the whole perspective of our Budget. We have to view this situation very seriously. Otherwise, in the coming days, the sanctity of the Budget will be lost and people will lose the confidence in the Government's proposals. For example, before presenting the Budget, the tariff on some items of the Postal Department was increased. The telephone tariff was increased. After that, you are going on increasing the rates of so many things and after that presenting the Budget. This is not the case only in respect of the Congress Government. I am talking generally. This is a disease which is coming up in our parliamentary democratic system which is going to be a very big danger in future.

Next, I come to the significance of slowing down the Non-Plan Expenditure. The point is that the Non-Plan Expenditure is not at all coming down. If you can view the Budget proposals, you can see that the Non-Plan Expenditure is not coming down. On the one hand, this is happening. On the other hand, there are distorting reports about the steep decline in the revenue collection during the first and second quarters of this year. This means that the deficit is increasing. On the one hand, we are not cutting down the Non-Plan Expenditure and on the other hand we cannot be able to raise the revenue collection. The Finance Ministry have to give an answer. When certain concessions on excise were announced by moving the Finance Bill, the Finance Minister in this august House

has said that the resultant revenue losses would be made up by the better tax collection. But the fact is that the tax collection has gone down in these 1st and 11nd quarters. This trend has to be reversed. Thousands of crores of rupees were blocked in the litigations and it goes on and on. In this process, who is the loser? The Government's exchequer is the loser. Therefore, there is a provision in the Supplementary Demands for setting up of an authority. This is a very important item. There is a provision for setting up an authority to deal with the advance payment of income-tax. I want the Government to bring about ways to expeditiously dispose of the litigations. Unfortunately, litigations are there. For example, if one project is sanctioned and the contract is given to somebody, after some time the contractor will not be able to do the work. Ultimately, he will file a petition for arbitration and that request will be sanctioned. What happens is the arbitrator will be colluding with the contractor. So, the contractor is getting undue profit of crores and crores of rupees from our Government's exchequer. This is the normal practice which we can see everywhere. At the same time, I am welcoming the setting up of an authority for expeditiously collecting our taxes.

Coming to the specific demands, as I mentioned already, 11 items have been given here. I welcome the Communal Harmony Fund. Our country is facing the challenge of communalism. This virus is spreading like anything. There is an attempt to divide our society. There is a deliberate attempt to divide the people on the communal lines. Our country has got a very long heritage as well as tradition. But, unfortunately, because of the recent developments, our country is facing such a grave situation. So, a lot of people were affected in the communal riots. A lot of religious institutions were affected by the recent riots. A lot of damages were done to the places of worship in different parts of the country. Now, I want to pose a question. What is our national agenda? Our national agenda is not religion. Of course, we are all practising religion. We

have faith in religion. The Indian people have got tremendous faith in religious activities. But today our national agenda is not religion. We should pay attention to the needs of the poor people in our country. We have to bring up a new generation who should not say that they are Hindus; they are Muslims; they are Christians. We have to build up a new society. We have to bring up a new generation who can proudly say I am an Indian.

16.00 hrs.

That is the need of the hour. I welcome the proposal for setting up the Communal Harmony Fund. But our national agenda should be changed and the national attention should be diverted towards the problems and sufferings of the crores and crores of the poor people in our country.

Another point I want to make is that more facilities should be provided for the pious Muslims who are going for the Haj. This is another item here. 25000 people are going for Haj every year. Earlier, it was 50,000. During the time of Chinese aggression because of the financial problems, financial crunch, we had decreased it to 25,000. What is happening is, every year hundreds of people are applying for going to the Haj pilgrimage. This year 32,000 people went. Lot of applications are coming. Lot of people want to go there. My request to the Government is to provide facilities so that people can go easily for this pilgrimage. Secondly, when these people go there, there is only one agency for providing accommodation, that is, the Saudi Arabian Government. My suggestion is that there should be two agencies. Our Haj Committee is there. Our Haj Committee can discuss this matter with the local Government there and they can provide more accommodation, more facilities so that they can go there, have good accommodation there and have their pilgrimages.

Last point which I want to make is about liberalisation and privatisation. These are buzz words which we hear. Globalisation is the new phenomenon. We have to cope up with the globalisation. Our economy

should be strengthened. And the constraint of resources compels us to have privatisation of Government institutions and certain governmental functions. Our Government is taking measures in this regard. It is in the interests of our economy. We have to strengthen our economy. But we are reaching a stage when Government loses control over the productive sector. That is a dangerous trend. If the Government loses the control over the productive sector, in future, the country will suffer. My earnest appeal to the Government is that we should maintain the control over the productive sectors so that we can strengthen our economy.

Recently there was a study made by the World Bank on the economies of Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. The key finding of the study is that in all these free economies, intervention by the Governments resulted in higher and more equal growth. Government intervention is helpful for higher and more equal growth. Therefore, we must also pay attention to this. India must also increase our governmental control over the productive sectors so that we are able to achieve higher and more equal growth.

Regarding regional imbalance, the Central Government investment is lesser in certain States, for example, Kerala. All Members of Kerala have been raising time and again that the Central investment in Kerala State is coming down. It is not at all matching with the national average and our people are suffering because of this. The investment in the *per capita* income in the State of Kerala is expected to go up from Rs. 4,585 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 5,675 crores in 1996-97. This is according to the Planning Board source of Kerala. The State of Kerala needs a massive investment of Rs. 23,000 crores for industrial development to meet unemployment and other social situations. I urge upon the Minister—because our Government is in a very difficult position and we cannot even pay the salary of the Government employees because our financial

[Sh. Ramesh Chennithala]

position is very bad—that the Centre should show sympathetic attitude towards the State of Kerala.

The last point I wanted to make is regarding the Central Government's investment in various sectors. I do not want to go into the details. The Central Government's investment is coming down every year. So, the Central Government should pay more attention towards this problem. The State of Kerala should get more Central Government's investment since the State Government is facing acute financial problems and the State Government is in deep crisis because of this. The Chief Minister and the State Government have, time and again, represented to the Central Government about this matter.

So, I request the hon. Minister to take necessary steps so that the problems being faced by the State Government of Kerala will be resolved.

[Translation]

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH (Ropar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, each Member has spoken thrice, but I have not been given a chance to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you given in writing?

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH: I have given in writing a number of times.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is for the third year that we are discussing the Supplementary Demands, of Grants and the Government is again seeking more funds for expenditure. Should we give money to the Government so that it increases prices or the burden of foreign debt and thus indulges in anti-people activities.

16.09 hrs.

[SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG in the Chair.]

George Saheb will express his views on the Appropriation Bill. The Government has demanded grants for the Ministry of

Home Affairs and I would like to draw the attention of the House to this. I would not hesitate to submit that since the present Government came to power there have been unprecedented communal riots and atrocities on the poor have been on the rise. This question that I raised today in the morning was at Sl. No. 10 but it could not come up. The question was as to how many persons died in the police encounters in Uttar Pradesh so far. The reply was that the number of such persons was 325 in 1992, and 167 during the period from 1-1-93 to 1-8-93. The number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them was 23 during 93, while the number of those belonging to minorities was 59 in 1992 and 41 in 1993. Similarly the persons belonging to backward classes was 94 in 1992 and 42 in 1993. Actually these persons did not die in police encounters, because encounter is that in which both the sides participate. Shrimati Saroj hails from Allahabad. I also had been there last month. A police Sub Inspector was murdered there a few days ago and the murderer had surrendered before the SSP, who in turn, put him behind the bars under NSA. People saw the accused committing the crime. Such incidents have become most frequent these days. There is a locality called Atala there. I along with hon. M.P. Shri Shashi Prakash and Shrimati Saroj Dubey went there too. Three boys of a family were dragged by the police and gunned down. Similarly a boy named Ram Sanjivan Yadav was killed by the police. A Scheduled Caste boy was gunned down. This is the state of law and order in the State. The Bhartiya Janata Party is not the ruling party there, which is to be blamed. It is the Central Government functioning there and such incidents are taking place under their rule.

The incidents taking place for the last several months have been a cause of great distress to the people. I had gone to Aligarh. Women were maltreated there and killed. Similar incidents took place in Mathura, Kanpur etc. Parts of the body of people are severed and thrown. It appears that jungleraj prevails there. If the matter is taken to Panchayats, they order

death penalty for the accused. Such an incident took place in Panwari three years ago. Now again one more such incident took place in which two persons were awarded death penalty. One of the Kisan Union leaders openly admit that whatever took place was right. Are we still living in a tribal era?, Even they had certain rules and regulations.

Shri Afzal Ansari was an Ex. MLA. I talked to him. He had been an MLA of the Communist Party thrice. Many cases were filed against him. During the tenure of BJP Government in Uttar Pradesh his house was attacked and the family members were disgraced. On 7th May, the members of CPI, CPM and Janata Dal raised the matter here on 11th May an Adjournment Motion was moved in the legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh. It was decided to constitute a committee to inquire into the incident. A committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of a former Judge, Shri Gyanendra Kumar. The committee submitted its report in December, 1992. It was admitted in the report that excesses were committed on the MLA. All the newspapers published the news to this effect. The Governor, on that basis directed the DG to take an immediate action. However, nothing has been done in this regard. In 1991 when he was contesting elections an attempt was made on his life in which two of his party workers died. The matter was raised in the House also, but no action has been taken so far. Neither his family members are being provided any security nor any action is being taken on the report. In view of all these facts I fail to understand for what purpose the Government should receive grants. Is it to harass the poor and helpless or to terrorise the minorities. Today I raised the issue of dismantling the statue of Baba Sahib Ambedkar. Only one issue is the topic of discussion in Uttar Pradesh as well as Madhya Pradesh. That is atrocities being committed on people there. I had gone to Rewa. There is a village called Hardua in Rewa where not less than 54 families live. Shri Pilot has since arrived. I was referring to an incident that took place during the reign of the present

Government of Uttar Pradesh. I cited an example also. The hon. Minister must be aware of it. An MLA from our party Shri Afzal Ansari was murdered at his house. He had been an MLA thrice. In 1992, during the BJP rule his jeep and all other things were seized. The State Legislative Assembly constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Gyanendra Kumar, a High Court Judge to inquire into the incident. We raised the matter here in the Lok Sabha. The committee submitted its report in December on the basis of which the Governor of Uttar Pradesh directed the DG to take immediate action in this regard. But nothing has been done so far. I have furnished all these facts to the hon. Minister. At the same time I would like to ask whether the Government is reluctant to take any action only because the victim is from the minorities. Will not be justice done to him for this reason only.

On the 1st of last month three sons of a handicapped man in Atala locality of Allahabad aged 18 years, 22 years and 26 years respectively were beaten to death by the police. Similarly another person named Ram Sanjivan Yadav was also gunned down. Is this the Government at Delhi...*(Interruptions)*... It is being said that the Government is administering here, what can they do there.

As the hon. Minister knows that two young men were hanged openly. A similar incident, what happened in Muzaffarnagar recently took place in the adjoining area of Agra. It is in view of these things that I am expressing concern over prevailing law and order situation in the country. Even in jungle there is a law; but what is happening in the country? Just now, I was studying the case of Sahmat. Yesterday also when I read it I was very sad. I considered persons like Shri Pilot as secular; Is the hon. Minister aware as to what consequences will it have? All the secular forces in the country will be demoralised. Such an action was taken at the instance of only a handful of persons. I have come to know that a case has been lodged against 'Sahmat' in Faizabad on 13-8-1993

[Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan]

bearing the number 1131/93. As the hon. Minister knows this case has been filed under Section 153, 153-A, 295-A, 298, 505 and 120-B. Why the case is being filed under these sections against those professors who are no way concerned with politics and are engaged in the propagation of secularism in the country. That day too I had gone somewhere, Shri Chitta Basu and Shri Somnath Chatterjee were also with me. Several of our other friends were also there. I have been keeping myself under restraint for the last many days. However, today I would like to challenge the Government and ask as to what that poster was. The Government also call it a poster; A hue and cry was raised in the House for two days and the Members sought several clarifications on this. Does the hon. Minister know who is the author of this 'Jatak Katha'. It is a publication of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. I would like to know whether the present Government in Uttar Pradesh banned the publication of the Jatak Katha. Baba Sahib Ambedkar had published a book under the title 'Riddles of Hinduism' in Maharashtra to point out the evils of Hinduism. The Shiv Sena raised a great hue and cry over it and about two lakh persons demonstrated against it. As a result of this the publication was banned. However, again we, the workers of Dalit Panther, Dalit Sena and others with a total strength of about 10 lakh, staged a demonstration in Bombay against the action taken by the Government, as a result of which the book was published again and the process still continues. I would like to ask whether the Government wants to clean the drain or kill mosquitoes? Mosquitoes can be killed with DDT. But as long as the drain is not cleaned, mosquitoes breeding would not be checked. If at all ban is to be imposed, Balmiki's Ramayan should be banned or Balmiki should be censored. Similarly the person who was the author of the Jatak Katha...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Is the hon. Member speaking on Demands of Grants or on Balmiki's Ramayana?...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What objection do you have?

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Our sentiments are attached with it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Our sentiments are also attached...*(Interruptions)*

I would charge the Government for doing so at the instance of the Bhartiya Javata Party. It is this party which teaches the lesson of secularism and communalism to the ruling party. This country would not run in this manner *(Interruptions)*.....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEH PILOT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the ruling party at the centre is not to learn secularism from one party or the other. We have our own history of secularism.

Yesterday, I had said that the posters which were displayed there provoked the sentiments of the hon. Members and people. The Members would agree that anything could be written in a book. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and myself belong to the same area. He also must have seen Ramlila as I did. I had made this submission in the other House too. I do not have full knowledge of Ramayana. But everybody knows the sacred relations between Ram and Sita. At the same time the posters have been the topic of discussion everywhere in the villages and several objections have also been raised to this effect. Keeping all these things in view I have assured the people to inquire as to who has displayed the posters, what was the total number of posters and where they have been displayed. We are inquiring into all these things. The hon. Member may agree or not, but it is very easy to deliver a speech we will have to give due regard to the feelings of people. We cannot bring secularism if we are carried away by our sentiments, but can do so if we give due regard to others sentiments...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Shri Pilot, I have understood everything. It was certainly to give due regard to the sentiments of people that the mosque was demolished on 6th December. Was it so? No, it won't do so. I would like to challenge the hon. Minister. Will Shri Pilot prove that posters had been printed. Two lines have been quoted from the book itself. I do have the cutting, but how can these hurt the feeling of any person? Where the poster was printed? Being a Minister, he must be knowing where it was printed?...*(Interruptions)*...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan, this is a very sensitive issue.

[Interruptions]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This has also been raised in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee where you were present and you heard what the Speaker said.

[Interruptions]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not bring it again here.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have raised it because Shri Pilot is present here. As he has made a statement in the other House and said that a poster was put up, I would like to challenge him that there was no poster. Only two lines were written. Can you call it a poster?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been given a photostat copy by the State Government. I cannot say on which paper it is printed. I have said that we are collecting the facts. I was given this paper by the Director General at the Airport when I was going to Sitapur. The story of Rama is written on it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Is there any photo printed on it?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: A photo is printed on it...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: There is no poster of Sita and Rama, Only 4 lines are written on the paper. I would only like to submit that you did a right thing by removing the posters. Poster was also removed from Teen Murthi. But you are aware that the Human Resource Minister went there and a case was filed under Section 120(B). I do not know anything about Section 120(B). The removal of posters was justified, but whether cases will be filed against those artists also and whether they will be jailed? Nothing can be more shameful than this. It is just like the teeth of elephant which are only for show. We preach secularism but actually practise communalism. Both the things cannot go together. Such secularism should not be adopted under which mosques are demolished. Secular forces are put inside the jail and communal forces create havoc in the country.

They went to say that Ball Thakeray, who is issuing fatwas is the greatest secularist. It is told that action is being taken and the State Government is filing a case against him. Has the case been filed?...*(Interruptions)*...

It was said just now that religion should not be mixed with politics. But I would like to charge that whatever is being done is done to mix religion with politics. Why a Somyagna was conducted by the Government through Chandraswami? Is the Somyagna a symbol of secularism? The BJP is bent upon to destroy the country. But I find the Government equally responsible in this regard. I hoped that it will learn some lesson from the incident of 6th of December. Even if it did not learn any lesson in the economic field, the hon. Minister should atleast see that secular forces are not demoralised by the rise of communal forces in his department.

I oppose whatever was said by the hon. Minister, because this Government has failed at economic front in protecting the constitutional rights of the down trodden

[Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan]

and the tribals. So, it has no normal right to take approval of this House on this issue. With these words, I thank you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jitendra Nath Das, your party has six minutes and there are two speakers from your party. So, please divide the time accordingly.

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri): Sir, I will try to finish my speech within the stipulated time.

Two Demands have been tabled for discussion today. One is Demands for Excess Grants for 1989-90 and the other is Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1993-94. I do not understand why the excess grants for 1989-90 has been placed here after three years. I would like the Minister to explain this point.

The amount of the Supplementary Demands for 1993-94 is exactly Rs. 4600.08 crore. It is nearly double the amount that was placed in the previous year of 1992-93. The hon Minister may please explain why there was such a steep increase. In this connection, I feel that the time may come when the supplementary demands may as well exceed the amount mentioned in the Budget itself. I oppose these two Bills because the amounts asked for are not going to be spent in the interest of the people as a whole.

I draw the attention of the House to page 5, Demand No. 62 of 1989-90 Excess Grants. A sum of Rs. 2.14 crore in excess was demanded by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. I would suggest that no amount should be allotted under this head because this Department is doing nothing for the common men. As you know Sir, Government is completely ignoring the fuel crisis throughout India and there are huge shortage for LPG cylinders and LPG dealers throughout the country. In my constituency Jalpaiguri, there is only one LPG dealer, and that too on a *ad hoc* basis, while six to seven thousand applications for LPG connecting are pending. I raised this issue several times in the

House. But there was no response from the Government. Therefore, no funds should be allocated under this head.

In page 6, Demand 72 for the year 1989-90, an excess amount of Rs. 2.45 lakhs has been sought under the head 'Roads'. Government is completely ignoring this sector. As you know, the recent floods have damaged our roads in different parts of the country. In Jalpaigori, the recent flood have damaged all the roads and bridges and the communication lines were out off. A number of delegations have been sent to the Government, but no action has yet been taken up. Even today, 25 Members of the West Bengal Assembly have come here in a delegation to meet the Government and appraise them of this problem. Keeping all these considerations in view, I strongly feel that no amount should be allocated to this head 'Roads'.

In Demand 62 of 1993-94, an additional fund of Rs. 200 crore is demanded for the import of fertilizer. This is an imported item to be used in our agricultural sector. Agriculture is the main sector of our country on which the economy of our country depends. Our hon. Prime Minister and Finance Minister always say that they are proud of our farmers. But they are doing nothing to help our farmers. Subsidy on fertilizers has been decreased to a great extent and their ultimate aim is to stop the fertilizer subsidy totally. The Government is going to close down all the fertilizer factories in the country. There is no control on the prices of fertilizers. Farmers are forced to purchase fertilizer at a very high rate and the Government is trying to please the multinational companies. They are trying to invite the multinational companies at the cost of our indigenous manufacturers. This move should be opposed because this is going to effect our growers. Therefore, I recommend that no fund should be allocated under this head for the Department of Fertilizers because this money is sought only to purchase imported fertilizers from multinationals in the foreign countries.

In page 3, Demand No. 27, 1993-94, Rs. 4397.93 crore additional funds have

been demanded. The total supplementary demand is Rs. 4600.08 crore out of which Rs. 4397.93 crore had been demanded to meet the increase in maintenance of value payment in IMF. This indicates the total surrender of the Government to the IMF. I want to know how these benefits will go to the poorer sections of our country. This will only help the multi-nationals at the cost of our poor people. So, I oppose this demand.

In Demand No. 45 in Page 7, Rs. 1.00 crore additional fund had been demanded under Head Communal Harmony Fund. This is a very funny thing and a wonderful Fund! I would like to suggest to the Government to open two Funds more viz. (1) Demolition Fund and (2) Country Liquidation Fund! Communal peace has been disturbed badly due to the demolition of Babri Masjid on 6th Decemebr, 1992. That was the black day in the history of India. The Congress Government had completely failed to protect the Masjid and the people from the communal attack. The Congress Party should create from its own Fund, and by placing some levy on BJP who are the pioneers of and who are responsible for this episode. So, I would like to oppose this Demand.

In Demand No. 56 in Page 9, Rs. 30 lakh in excess has been proposed for Broadcasting Services. The Services of this Department are not satisfactory. The Congress Government is utilising the Media as their mouth piece. There are so many important programmes which are not telecast by this Media. In this connection, I would like to mention that recently, there was a Convocation Programme in the North Bengal University which was not at all telecast by this Media. I would also like to have reactions of the Government regarding the use of the Media for its own political purposes. Moreover, the Government has got no positive programme to solve the unemployment problem to stop price rise and to provide adequate help to the vistrims of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy.

In view of this I strongly oppose the Demands for Grants.

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this has become a regular habit for the Finance Minister to come quite often for Supplementary Demands. Even though, there is a lot deficit financing, this Supplementary Demands will also increase further the deficit financing. So, it will create more burden.

The first item on the Supplementary Demands is fertilizers. This is one of the most important items where hon. Members from both sides are interested in. In spite of that, the fertilizer prices are going up very high because, they have removed all the subsidies and also due to imbalance. A lot of fertilizer is required for use in Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash. They are not giving sufficient subsidy for Potash and Phosphate. Even, the hon. Minister has given the latest statistics by saying that the use of fertilizers had been depleting substantially. Unless, the Government comes forward and gives subsidy, that will effect the agricultural production. This matter shall have to be taken into consideration and the Finance Minister shall have to make more provisions in order to see that the agricultural production is improved.

Now, I will come to payment to financial institutions viz. Capital Account Rs. 4397 crore is a substantial amount. Unfortunately, today, the financial institutions in this country are charging very high interest rates. In view of this, the development of this country is suffering very heavily.

Recently also I made this point very clear that there is an increase in the inter-State trade by 19-20 per cent and they are asking the equity debt ratio to be reduced substantially with the result that lot of industries are not able to come up with their projects. This financial pattern is affecting our future growth and development in this country.

As a result of liberalised policy, the imports are increasing and the exports are not able to pick up to the extent that they are anticipated; and so much so, a lot of secrecy has started coming in. In this process, when the industrial production has

[Sh. Bolla Bulli Ramaiah]
come down, the excise duty revenue is also affected. I am sure, the Finance Minister will take into consideration all these factors.

Our friends have already mentioned about the Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas. They are not able to utilise it properly; and the ONGC production has not come upto the mark. That is why, we have to spend more money for the import of crude and other things. Unless they go very fast developing, probably the country will have to face a lot of more deficit financing; and we have to face a lot of out go foreign exchange; and we have to face difficulties in the future.

With these words, I only demand that the Finance Minister should take more care about these things.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jehanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a discussion is going on in the House on the Supplementary Demands for grants and on the Demands for additional grants. Firstly, the Budget should have been stable because it has its own holiness and holds a very important place in democracy. But our Government has ended both these things. The expenditure incurred during 1989-90 has been brought in the House now, whereas it should have been brought during the Budget of 1993-94 itself. This has also shown their incapability. They can bring it whenever they like, because the House belongs to them and they can get it passed any time.

I would like to submit one more point. The Government has taken up the demands of several Ministries such as External Affairs, Home Affairs and others. Besides, demands have been made for import of goods, such as fertilizers etc. The Government is aware that the country is passing through an economic crisis. It has repeatedly said about this and formed a new economic policy due to this crisis. But there is some third policy in between the economic crisis and new economic policy, which is trying to harass the country in every way.

The country is sick. Every year, it is affected with flood and drought. But the Government was not able to find a permanent solution even after so many years. It is regretful that though this Government ruled the country with full faith of the people, it did not find a permanent solution for these calamities. This is worsening the economic condition of the country. We spend funds in the name of relief, but are not able to save them. Ours is an agriculture based country. If it is on papers only, I have nothing to say. But actually, the Government should pay more attention towards agriculture. First of all, the Government should make efforts to create the feeling of nationality in the country.

If the Government would have been able to do so, we could have achieved a lot of progress by now and no other country in the world could have competed with us in any field. This country has been turned into a pasture where anyone can graze as much he wish, but none got the sense of nationality. This feeling can only come when one leave his vested interests. The feeling of nationality ends when one is only thinking about his vested interests and vested interests turn the nation into a grazing ground.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my constituency, Jehanabad is a sensitive area. It had been declared a sensitive area since 1972. But today the entire country is converting into a sensitive area. You might have read recently that in Andhra Pradesh, the naxalites of People's war Group had hijacked a goods train and set it on fire. Such a type of situation is arising in the country. This is our country. Why the nationality of the country is being made a fun?

The main reasons behind the increase of terrorism in the country are corruption, price-rise, castism and unemployment. Youth are getting alienated from the mainstream and are being armed. They can be suppressed through army operations, but crores and crores of rupees of the country is spent on it. How the country can be developed like this?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, no scheme was made in the country to remove unemployment. Jehanabad is a new district. There is no industry and thousands of people are unemployed. Unemployed youth easily take to extremism.

I would like to submit that in my constituency, there are not even primary schools in the villages dominated by downtrodden and the backward classes, whereas, in the villages of upper caste people, there are separate schools for both boys and girls. Similarly, in the villages Nirwani Nath and Kulha-Vigha-Narayanpur, buildings have been constructed with Rs. 2 lakhs for setting up government schools, but there are no teachers. The State Government says that there is scarcity of funds. This is why the youth of this country are getting alienated from the main-stream and taking to arms. Its effect can be seen in the entire country. I would request that Central teams should be sent to all these places for conducting surveys and assistance should be provided to the State Government, so that work on schools can be started and teachers can be sent.

I would like to submit one more point. There is scarcity of water there. I had raised this point in the meeting also. Works can be done through less funds also, but those funds should be utilised properly. Otherwise, nothing can be achieved by spending even crores of rupees. While installing a handpump, only 100 foot pipe is put under the ground and the other 100 foot is sold. How the problem of water is going to be solved. I, therefore, would request that some way out should be found to remove price-rise, unemployment and corruption.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Surya Narain Yadav. Three minutes have been allotted to your party.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Government is getting the Supplementary De-

mands for Grants passed. Apart from Budget, it has several types of expenditures which have to be met through the Supplementary Demands. If it is required, it should be given. We have been passing the supplementary demands for grants for several years, but it is ironical that the funds meant for the poor, the farmers, the labourers and for development are being utilised for their own purposes. When additional demands are made, such chances are very low and as a result, no details are given about the utilization of the money. The Government has not given any details about the additional demands made last year. So, why should we pass the additional demands made this year. It is regretful to see that the Government spends these funds on petrol, aircrafts, circuit houses and other amenities. So, until the details of the expenditure incurred are given, we will continue to oppose it. Bihar is affected by both flood and drought. When the Hon. Prime Minister visited the state, he told the State Government to use the funds given under the JRY for relief work. Those funds are given by the Central Government for panchayat and development works, but the Prime Minister asks to use it in relief work. Is the Government of Bihar incapable and not doing anything. We had said 8-9 months ago that the government employees are not getting their monthly salaries for want of funds, but the Centre is providing no assistance in that regard. The Government of India gets billions and trillions of rupees as royalty on coal, iron and manganese from Bihar, but it hesitates to give funds. Even though it earns maximum revenue from Bihar in comparison to other States, it is the most neglected state since independence. Not much amount is spent on the law and order there. Just now, Shri Ramashray Prasad was saying that in Jehanabad, a person is made 6 inches shorter. Shri Pilot is sitting here and may be he is aware of its meaning. The law and order situation in Punjab and Kashmir is not so bad as in Bihar. The police personnel are not paid their salaries in time. As a result, the common man is being harassed and there is rise of anti-social elements. You have not made any statement in that regard. Shri Pilot should visit Bihar and visit Jehanabad with

[Sh. Surya Narayan Yadav]

Ramashray Babu. The State Government has formed it a small district, so that from the administrative point of view, the work can be expedited. Leave aside our rural areas. Shri Vajpayee visits Patna and he has seen that no place is left there even for walking. The city is in a very pitiable condition. The Government which is not able to arrange drinking water for its people has no moral right to call itself a Government. There is scarcity of water in Bihar. Is the Government not answerable for it? When we go to our Constituencies, we see that there are no wells or handpumps in the villages having population of 100 to 200 people. No scheme has been prepared by the Central Government and the Laloo Prasad Government is also doing nothing. If the State Government asks for funds for any planned work, the Union Government should provide it.

A survey was conducted for constructing a barrage on river Kosi. Shri Bhogendra Jha has written a book on it. According to government engineers, if the dam is constructed the quantum of electricity generated will be such that requirement of half of the country will be fulfilled. Why then it is not being constructed. Every year, 100 crores of rupees are distributed in the name of relief in north Bihar. Every year, the farmers suffer loss of life and property. If this dam is constructed, it will generate electricity, protect the crops of the farmers and fisheries can also be started.

17.00 hrs.

which can bring earnings in billions and trillions. I can claim that if the dam is constructed, the state will provide funds and foodgrains to half of country and instead of asking, we will provide funds.

Sir, the time is short and you are repeatedly ringing the bell. Without taking much time, I would request that we are ready to co-operate and will do so in future also if such, a revolutionary step is taken and the Government comes forward to strengthen the country.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I want to limit my comments on Grant No 25, i.e., the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) and Grant No. 51, i.e., the Ministry of Industrial Development.

Sir, the basic principle of the original Budget has been a new economic programme that the Government has been pleased to accept. That principle is also being reflected in the Supplementary Budget. One of the basic claims of the Government was that the new economic policy which, in whatever name you call it, is going to minimise or reduce the external trade deficit and which has caused great concern for all sections of the people. Now, let us assess the result of these new economic policies. India's overall trade deficit was 33 billion dollars in 1992-93, exports grew by a meagre of 3.61 per cent in dollar terms and imports by 2.5 per cent. These figures are clear. This indicates that our claim by the Government that there will be reduction of the external trade deficit has remained a myth and this myth has been exploded. Let us also take into account the impact of the new economic policy on the labour and industrial relations as a whole. The time is very short and therefore, I will limit only to two instance. Sir, broadly speaking, the new economic policies have resulted in the slow growth of employment in our country, it has distorted the production structure, it has also adversely affected the industrial labour and industrial relations. Sir, only to point out the status of unemployment in our country I only quote a small paragraph of a report which entitles "Impact of new economic policy on labour and industrial relations". I quote from that report:

"A rather disturbing finding of the analysis is that during the intensive phase of liberalisation, the growth rate of employment declined sharply in the public sector to 2.47 per cent per annum, but in the private sector it just became negative."

Other facts are also there. I am not quoting. That will show that the overall

annual growth of employment was 0.4 per cent as against output growth of 8.4 per cent. You claim that there has been any growth of production and that rate of growth has been 8.5 per cent. But so far as employment growth is concerned, it is only 0.4 per cent, not even half a per cent. This shows that this new economic policy about which you are very much enamoured of has not resulted in any good thing in our country.

I again pass on to another point, that is the imminence of the debt trap.

Sir, the Prime Minister is on record saying that there is no debt trap and we have not landed ourselves in the debt trap. There is a great controversy around that particular issue whether we have landed ourselves in the debt trap or we have not. So, I demand that there should a Status Paper about this debt trap, whether we are proceeding towards the debt trap or whether we are nearer to the debt trap or we have already been entrapped by the debt trap. The figure says that the country's external debt was 80 million when Mr. Narasimha Rao assumed office and it will reach 90 or 91 million in the year 1997. There are other figures also which raise controversy. Therefore, my simple demand from the Finance Ministry is that they should issue a Status Paper as to what is the actual debt of our country. Sir, although we are going in for higher doses of international borrowing from abroad, the pitiest thing is, India cannot utilise the borrowed money. I have got a Press cutting which says: "India's unutilised external aid adds up to a stupendous sum of Rs. 65,940 crores." On the one hand you are going in for higher dose of borrowal and on the other hand, you cannot also utilise the borrowed fund. So far as this point is concerned, it needs further examination by the Government.

Sir, my last point is, the Government has received the Goswami Committee report. What does the Goswami Committee report suggest? This Goswami Committee has been set up by this Government to report on the industrial sickness and corporate restructuring. This report and the

recommendations would result in the mass retrenchment and naturally unleash industrial and social unrest. This report suggests that closer is the only way out, the only panacea for the industrial problem today. This report suggests that there should be tribunals and these tribunals are to be set up in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to expedite the process of winding up the industrial units. Sir, closer cannot be the national objective. Unfortunately, we have taken that the nation's objective is to close the industrial units. Therefore, Goswami Committee's report has authorised an Exit Policy of the Government. This Parliament does not know what are the ingredients of the Exit Policy, the country even does not know what are the ingredients of the Exit Policy and the working force does not know what is the Exit Policy. Therefore, my simplest demand is, reject the Goswami Committee report, have a dialogue with the Trade Unions, have a dialogue with the political parties, prepare an action plan for the rejuvenation of the industry and that is the only way out. I also like to give a warning to the Government that if they pursue this Exit Policy as demanded or dictated by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the countrymen will not forgive you and they will meet you in the appropriate way and they will say in the appropriate language that you really understand.

[Translation]

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad): Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on additional demands for the year 1989-90 and Supplementary Demands for the year 1993-94. In these demands, the Government has put up a demand of Rs. 200 crore for the import of fertilizers. Even if the fertilizers are imported, where will they be used? Does the Government merely want to dump it? Does the Government know the condition of the farmers for whom it is going to import fertilizers? If, I were to describe their plight in one sentence I would say that they cannot even afford fifty paise to buy wax to fill the cracks in their feet. They are in dire need of even 50 paise.

[Sh. Astbhuja Prasad Shukla]

I hail from Uttar Pradesh. There are many sugar mills in operation under Sugar federation, Sugar Corporation and private sector. Leaving aside 3-4 mills no other mill is running in profit. Their installed capacity is low. The total quantity of sugarcane produced there cannot be crushed by these mills which have become out-dated. Today they need to be expanded. The farmers take their sugarcane to sugar mills but they do not get the payment. On the one hand farmers invest money in production of sugarcane, they also take loan for this purpose for which they are paying interest and on the other after supplying their sugarcane to the mills they only get a receipt, which they carry in their pockets but are not likely to get payment for the sugarcane.

Sir, the Central Government has an S.D.F. fund. This fund has been created to provide funds for the expansion of sick sugar mills and the mills having low installed capacity. The contributions to this fund come from sugar mills only. I wish to know as to how many sugar mills have been given funds for their expansion from the S.D.F. fund? Today every sugar mill having a capacity lower than 2500 tonnes is running in a loss to the tune of Rs. 4 lakh. A proposal has come for the expansion of a sugar mill at a cost of Rs. 30 crores and the sugar mills having a capacity of 2500 tonnes will start earning a profit of Rs. 7 crores. I want to submit that if the Central Government is really interested to do something for Uttar Pradesh, then it should provide funds from SDF for the expansion of all the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh.

There is a Khalilabad sugar mill in my Constituency which is lying closed for the last two years. In this connection I had a discussion with the Union Minister of Food. It was proposed that financial institution will give some loan, 10 per cent money was to be invested by the sugar mill owners and the remaining money was to be given by the Central Government out of S.D.F. fund. The financial institution sanctioned the loan, but it is not known why the Central Government has

been vading to provide money from the SDF. If the Government wants to make Uttar Pradesh self-sufficient, it will have to make the sugar industry of Uttar Pradesh profit oriented. It is unfortunate that the Government is importing fertilizers. The Government should have developed indigenously manufactured fertilizers and provided training to the rural folks. Has the Government ever paid its attention as to why all the fertilizer factories are not working to optimum capacity. Does the Government want that they should not be supplied electricity continuously so that they have to close for some time and thus suffer losses, their machinery get rusted and they are not repaired at all? After all, what are the reasons for all this?

The Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory is lying closed since 1990. The hon. Members of Parliament of the area have jointly requested the Government several times to restart the Gorakhpur factory immediately since it was causing a loss of Rs. 8 crores per month. It is paying Rs. 80 lakhs per month for electricity and Rs. 90 lakhs per month by way of salaries to workers. This apart, it is paying interest for a loan of Rs. 2 crores taken from the F.C.I. Yet the factory is lying closed since 1990.

17.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

If the Government wants to run it on the neptha or any other basis, it can do so but the Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory can be revived at a cost of Rs. 20 crores and it can function for 6 years. There is gas based fertilizer factory at Jagdishpur near Sultanpur. If the gas line is laid from there to Gorakhpur fertilizer factory, the Government will have to spend Rs. 800 crores and it will take 5 years for completion. Today the Government is spending Rs. 80 crores every year on the transportation of fertilizers up to Gorakhpur. I want that the Government should cut down its expenditure on transportation only. This way the entire investment on fertilizers will be recovered in ten years. The Government will again import fertilizers and will not bother for the

production of fertilizers indigenously. Therefore, no additional funds should be granted to the Government for making waste.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the second issue that I want to submit is that the Government shows the deficit on the lower side so that it may get foreign loan. You may take foreign loan but such loan become a malaise. I would therefore, urge the Government that it should not upset the Budget for foreign loans. Every year you come up with Additional/Supplementary Demands. When you prepare your regular Budget, why can't you assess your estimates correctly. Why have you not imposed budgetary discipline. If this has not been done, who is to be blamed. Do you take necessary action against the culprits or not? Or do you propose to bring up these demands every time and get them passed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Speaker, has today itself stated that this is not a municipality, this is rather a Parliament. I wish to tell the Government that while preparing a budget why don't they maintain discipline, base estimates on correct data, and issue proper guidelines. I would like to tell the Government categorically that it should institute Budgetary discipline and pursue a definite direction. But it appears that the Government lacks will power and is unwilling to carry out its determinations. It seems that the bureaucracy has totally subjugated the Government.

Sir, I have been observing that this Government has become extravagant. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this deficit has occurred due to the carelessness of various Departments and Ministries. The loss has occurred due to carelessness and irregularities committed by the Ministry of Finance and the Department of Revenue in handling the goods imported through customs. The schemes of Custom Board should be reviewed completely. What action has been initiated against the officials found responsible for this loss. Today every third rupee is being spent by the Government departments and every fifth rupee is spent on extravagant expenses by Government employees. How this loss will be

made up? Immediate measures should be taken for cutting non-developmental expenditure and for affecting through recovery of additional resources.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, till such time this Government does not promise to stop extravagant to maintain budgetary and financial discipline, to encourage self-dependent programme launched in the villages, to provide training to the villagers for producing fertilizer in accordance with the old practices, to improve the economic conditions of the farmers, and to remove the lacunae in increasing the production capacity of fertilizer factories you cannot move ahead towards development. Because this country is of farmers living in villages and depending on agriculture. The condition of farmers living in villages is very pitiable. They are buyers as well as sellers. They take loans for marrying their children. You are talking of importing fertilizers. Earlier the Minister of Agriculture made a statement that the country had produced an additional quantity of wheat by one crore tonnes but afterwards I came to know that wheat is being imported. Is this country incapable of producing wheat and rice? Ours is a producer and a self sufficient country. The tiller of the land should get full wages for his labour. The Government should think over it and take constructive measures in this regard in the absence of which no effective steps can be taken. So I disapprove of your demands for excess grants.

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Excess Grants for 1989-90 and Supplementary Demands for 1993-94. The Minister has come with a proposal of Rs. 780.40 crores of excess grants for 1989-90 and Rs. 4,600.14 crores of supplementary demands for 1993-94. I entirely agree with the proposal of the hon. Minister.

I pass on to a subject which is very relevant to my constituency. On 22-12-92 we passed in Parliament a Bill about the Panchayati-raj to have three tier panchayati-raj system in our country. This Bill was

[Sh. K. Pradhani]

thought of by our Rajivji, the late Prime Minister of India, who was the author of this Bill. He toured many parts of our country especially the tribal and interior areas and found that there were starvations, mal-nutrition and the people sold their children for their food. He thought that the money which is sent to the tribal areas and rural areas did not reach those places fully and most of the amount was spent unduly. Therefore, he thought that JRY programme should be introduced and money should be sent directly to the villagers so that the people may not suffer from starvation, unemployment, mal-nutrition and they need not sell their children for their food.

But in this present Panchayati-raj Act which was passed last year, during December, there is a provision mentioned in that Act that this will not apply to Scheduled Areas and tribal areas. Article 243N(1) reads as follows:

“Nothing in this part shall apply to Scheduled Areas referred to in clause 1 and the tribal areas referred to in clause 2 of Article 244.”

I am upset with this legislation because I come from a Scheduled area. The author of this Bill thought of this proposition mainly because of the tribal areas and backward areas. And at present, when we have passed this Bill, this piece has crept into the Bill.

“How?” I do not understand. And the State Governments have been asked to fall in line with the Central Act, to leave off their own Acts and to follow this Act, as this is a Constitution (Amendment) Act. Except the States of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram, no other State has got authority to extend this provision.

There is another provision mentioned here, that is:

“Parliament may, by law, extend the provisions of this Part to the Scheduled Areas and the tribal areas referred to in clause (1) subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in

such law, and no such law shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.”

This is the second step required to be taken by the Government to extend this provision to the Scheduled Areas. By passing this mere Panchayati Raj Act, we have not completed the work. They have to follow this article 243 (M) (4) (b) to extend this to the Scheduled Areas.

There is another provision under 243 (N), which says that:

“Notwithstanding anything in this Part, any provision of any law relating to Panchayats in force in a State immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992, which is inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall continue to be in force until amended or repealed by a competent Legislature or other competent authority or until the expiration of one year from such commencement, whichever is earlier.”

It means, they have given only one years time to just adjust with this Constitution (Amendment) Act and to give up their own Act. There are several States which have got different types of Panchayati Raj system. in different ways. They have to fall in line with this Constitution (Amendment) Act because this is a Constitution (Amendment). After one year, I very strongly apprehend, in Scheduled Areas, there will be no Panchayati Raj system because this has not been extended to the Scheduled Areas. And, therefore, this JRY money which is being sent in large scale—Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 2 lakhs, Rs. 3 lakhs to a village will be completely stopped; the previous experiences of the people dying due to starvation, malnutrition and several other types of diseases will come up severely; there will be starvation deaths and other things.

Therefore, I request through you, Sir, the Government to extend this provision immediately, before the one year period expires and the final shape of this Bill takes place in this country, to the Scheduled Areas.

Sir, if you allow me, I can put forth one or two more points. Otherwise, I will resume my seat.

There is another point that I would like to submit and I will take one or two minutes. During the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods, the Sixth and Seventh Finance Commissions awarded Rs. 60 crore in each Plan for the construction of buildings and for the payment of compensatory allowance to the employees serving in tribal and difficult areas. During the Eighth Plan the employees in tribal areas working under difficult circumstances—areas and under difficult circumstances—who were getting a monthly allowance of 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 30 per cent more money—are returning back to their plain districts and most of the posts are remaining vacant. Even the doctors are not coming, the officers are not coming—they are joining and going away. I request the Finance Minister to reconsider this and include it in the budget of the tribal area, if not as an award of the Finance Commission. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, will the matter regarding extension of President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir be taken today or tomorrow? We want to know how long the House will sit today and if it sits upto 6 O'Clock today then the issue pertaining to Kashmir could be taken tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will come back to you with the necessary information.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): You may take up the issue, pertaining to Kashmir tomorrow but the House must sit till everyone got a chance to speak on the issue. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJENDA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the Members whose names have been received for making comments on this budget, should be given a chance to speak and the Kashmir issue should be taken up tomorrow. Sir please give your ruling in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands, I would like to propose to the Government, particularly to the Home Ministry to offer a general amnesty to the extremists or insurgents, whatever they are called, to those who have eschewed arms. Or a new approach can be made, so that normalcy can return to the northeastern region, particularly in Manipur State.

We have been having Assam Accord, Shillong Accord, MNF Accord, TNU Accord and the Bodo Accord. We have experienced that it has its results. So if law and order situation is restored in Manipur, a peaceful solution can be found. A general amnesty may be of some help to those insurgents, so that we can ask them to come out with their demands for the purpose of having a dialogue with them. Please try to bring the situation to normalcy. This is what I want to propose.

In the State of Manipur a new type of disturbance has arisen. Today I have received from my Government a report that the NSCN has now demanded a ransom from the owners of trucks which are carrying rice from FCI at Dimapur to reach Manipur. They have asked them to give a ransom of Rs. 5,000 to 10,000 per month; otherwise they would not be allowed to reach Imphal. Truck owners who are carrying rice, who are asked to pay this ransom, have not agreed to that and all the truck owners of the State of Manipur have now withdrawn their trucks. All the trucks are off the road. It creates a very difficult problem in that area. People are suffering because they are not getting the FCI rice.

[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

Again it is reported that this organisation NSCN has demanded about Rs. 15 lakh from the officer deputed to the FCI at Dimapur.

Otherwise, the rice meant for Manipur cannot be carried through this road which is also a bottleneck. That road is the lifeline of Manipur. So, these troubles are created by NSCN; and daily there have been killings. There have been always shooting and killing. Our jawans are also killed and innocent citizens are also killed. As a result of this also, there have been so many killings and disturbances; and there is no peace. So, I am proposing again that we should offer general amnesty to these people; ask them to come out; lay down their arms; put their demands before the Government; and let us have another accord like, what I have just mentioned, Imphal Accord or something like that.

My next point is this. I agree to have this communal harmony. I appreciate this. But, I would like to propose that we should have more funds under this so that we can offer and increase the amount of *ex gratia*. It is a pity to mention that when an amount of rupees one lakh is being offered to other parts of the country, to the victims of riots, it is only rupees twenty thousands which is offered to the victims in Manipur. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL (Siwan): Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I am on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The bell is being rung--

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri Yumnam may continue.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before he starts, I would just like to make one request, that the time allotted for this discussion was one-and-a-half hours. We have almost taken about quarter to three hours. There are other important items on the agenda for today; we have to adopt the Jammu & Kashmir Resolution today itself and the Resolution regarding Rajasthan Electricity Board also. Therefore, I would request that if within a restricted time this discussion is completed, we will be able to complete the other two items today itself. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): How can it be possible. The House can sit after six O'Clock tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are not being unreasonable. We do not want that we should try and restrict the Members from speaking. But when we have given 1½ hours for discussion, we will have to limit ourselves to that time. Otherwise, we will not be able to complete the business.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Tomorrow.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: We will have to complete it every day. We cannot transfer the business from today to tomorrow all the time. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM): There was a specific understanding that this will be done in 1½ hours. Then, we would do in 1½ hours the Jammu and Kashmir resolution, and then, the Rajasthan State Electricity Board without really any discussion. This is the clear understanding. From the Congress Party side, we have given only two names. In fact, I found out at the initial starting of the discussion. I went and mentioned to my hon. colleague and friend, Mr. Madan Lal Khurana; you have given five names. I hope, you are going to press them.

He agreed with me. Now, the point is: are we keeping to any timing which we agree? Otherwise, the business can never be conducted. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Yaima Singh Yumnam can continue his speech.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Sir, the ex gratia amount given in other parts of the country to the riot victims or other victims is Rs. 1 lakh whereas in Manipur, such amount for the riot victims is only Rs. 20,000. This is a very small amount. I would like to request the Minister to provide more funds for increasing the ex gratia amount to Rs. 1 lakh so that we could also utilise out of this fund for communal harmony.

In Manipur, there is a Doordarshan Kendra. There is no facility for covering the news item at Imphal. The people do not appreciate it. So, I request the hon. Minister to include the news programme also.

Lastly, many posts have been created for Imphal Doordarshan Kendra. But these have not been filled up so far. Many machines have become rusty because these are not being utilised because the posts are lying vacant. I would like to request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and fill up the posts immediately.

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, within the limited time, I would like to express my views. As a direct participant in the glorious armed people's struggle, I am compelled to express my painful feelings against the strange remarks by hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Manmohan Singh, as a part of his speech delivered on 28th July, 1993, while speaking during the no-confidence motion. He said:

"Soon after the founding of the Republic in 1947, Communists launched the Telangana rebellion to destroy our republic in its very infancy."

These words of our Finance Minister are like throwing mud on the glorious history of Telangana armed struggle which had broken the age-old feudal bonds of Nigam Autocratic Feudal Government and liberated 3000 villages distributing 10 lakh hectares of land to the landless poor, above all, paving the way of State reorganisation on a linguistic basis. For the first time in the Indian Republic history, our hon. Prime Minister mentioned these great land reforms on distribution of land. The credit does not go to Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao or his Government but credit goes to the Telangana Armed Movement which was led by the united communist party. It does not suffice to say that the great internationally recognised peoples liberation struggle is due to Finance Minister's ignorance. But as a matter of fact, it is due to his new economic policies of mortgaging our country's economy and sovereignty that our nation is in peril today. It is a well-known fact that poverty and unemployment have increased and entire population is heading towards Bharat bandh as part of the nation's struggle against his policies.

I would like to take this opportunity to focus attention on the grave famine which affected Andhra Pradesh. Four hundred mandals were affected severely. There is no food and drinking for the people and no fodder for cattle particularly in several villages. So, people and cattle are migrating for want of food and fodder. I would request the Centre to intervene to

[Sh. B. N. Reddy]

save the severe famine affected areas. On the basis of the report of the central team which visited the State, at least, Rs. 645 crore should be released immediately; pending projects in the State should be completed within a time-bound programme; large scale relief work should be taken up; ration should be increased and at least, it should be supplied at Rs. 2 per kilo to famine affected areas.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Sir, as you are aware, in the list of business today, after this we have Statutory Resolution regarding Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Extradition (Amendment) Bill and Dunkel draft text. I have a request to this House. If we can finish what is listed in the business by tomorrow, then we need not sit on Saturday. In that case, there is no necessity for us to sit on Saturday. So, we agree to finish this business between today and tomorrow. I am not rushing. You take your own time. The only difference of opinion is that BAC's setting time finally and accepting that in this House as a motion ultimately means nothing anymore because all these motions which we moved were finally defeated by the fact that nobody has an understanding and that we have to manage within limitations. So, I request the members to be short in their speeches; let us finish the business. If we can finish the business by tomorrow, I propose that we do not sit on Saturday. And for that, let us sit a little late today and tomorrow and finish the business. Otherwise, we may have to sit on Saturday.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Tomorrow we shall get very little time as tomorrow is Private Members day. So it will not be possible to sit late. I have seen the list of business. You have fixed two hours for the issue pertaining to Jammu and Kashmir and one hour for Appropriation Bill and time should also be allotted for Dunkel. This is possible only if one of the Bills is dropped.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted was one and a half hours. Many hon. Members expressed their desire to participate in the debate. When the Whips send the names of the Members, it is up to them to see how much time is allocated to their party and how many Members they could possibly accommodate. But generally, this rule is violated.

I suggest that if we sit for a little longer, some more hon. Members can also participate. They have to go back to their constituencies and face their people. You should understand the difficulties of our Members. If you exercise some patience, justice will be done to all. Kindly oblige.

[Translation]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): It does not mean that every day we should sit here till 8 O'Clock. We will not sit here beyond 6 O'Clock today.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Should we discuss it for another five hours? There is also a thing called the BAC. We adopt the reports of the BAC, but we refuse to implement them in toto.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: If the Members of our party take more time, we also sat upto 8.40 P.M. yesterday.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are not making any allegations against you. Many hon. Members want to participate and we must allow them to participate. You know the constraints very well. I need not elaborate.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I oppose the demands that have

been presented in the House by the hon. Minister. While opposing them I want to submit a few things before you. For past some time, I have been trying to raise a question, but within the provisions of the present laws it was not possible. The question was concerning the casualties in Delhi caused by road accidents. Nearly 1000 people have been killed in such accidents since last January. Today the statement of an Officer of the Ministry of Surface Transport has appeared in the newspapers. He says that what they can do if the red-line buses took the toll of 107 persons. I would like that the Minister concerned must pay his attention to this. To have a control over them is beyond the capacity of the Government. This Government is so inefficient that it cannot do anything even after the death of 1500 innocent people in one year. Then how can we support the demands of the Government whose inefficiency as also the inefficiency of the Ministry of Surface Transport is responsible for the death of people? This, however, is not the main reason, though that is very important for me. We Indians are at times very agitated over the death of people while on other occasions, we are quite irresponsible to that. I don't know the number of our army personnel who were killed in wars with the neighbouring countries like Pakistan and China after independence. Probably their number would be 30-40 thousand and moreover the number of those who were unnecessarily killed in Srilanka will be around 1200. Their number might be around 10-12 thousand, but the number of those who died in road-accidents last year in this country was 60,000, but this matter has never been debated in this House nor is there any likelihood of it. If a driver kills people on a road in a drunken state or having been over arrogant for his richness, there is no uproar over that in this country. The irresponsible acts of the Government deserve strongest condemnation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to put 2-3 points against the new economic policy of the Government. Sometime back there was a great hue and cry on

the Cargil issue in this House. The way foreign investment has been allowed in this country under the new economic policy, it is getting coverage not only in Indian newspapers but also in the newspapers throughout the world. Now a Cola war is to begin in this country. Cold drinks like Pepsi Cola and Coca Cola will grip our markets. This cola war is involving Rs. 1500 crore of business during the current year. Two-multinational companies of America preparing cold drinks are going to have complete grip of that business. I condemn that. On the one hand when the hon. Minister who is here to have his Supplementary Demands approved by this House, on the other hand at least Rs. 200 crore Indian money will drain out to foreign country next year, all due to the advent of foreign cold drink-company which will use only water, sugar and colour of this country for preparing the cold drink. All that is done in the name earning income and providing relief and moreover in the name of expertise. I condemn it. If the Government is nationalist, if at all an iota of values of freedom struggle is left with the Government, through you, I would like to request this House to check that system from reaching India. India should not be allowed to be used as their military base in order to check the outflow of money from here to foreign countries.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we banned Coca Cola in this country in 1977 and at the time of banning it, we had said that this country could not afford to provide clean drinking water to those villages that are bereft of that facility, but the foreign companies earned Rs. 20 crore by investing Rs. 6 lakh only. If that amount was invested to provide drinking water to villages then that problem could be solved. That is why we expelled Coca Cola from the country. Now all the big politicians in the Government whose villages are sans wells to provide drinking water, take bisleri water. You are least bothered about providing relief to the poor who have frequently to go to the hospitals for treatment. on the contrary the Government is preparing to allow outflow of

[Sh. George Fernandes]

Rs. 200 crore every year by allowing foreign companies to set up cold-drink industry.

18.00 hrs.

No matter whether it is the Coca Cola company or another company Mackdonal that is to launch in India to earn income by providing us chicken of Indian cocks and hens only. I fail to understand whether they are really Indians or Americans in Indian garbs speaking Indian language. I am, therefore, not at all in a position to support the Supplementary Demands being sought by the Government.

I made a mention of Cargil. The office of Cargil Southeast Asia Ltd. is located in Vasant Vihar in Delhi. They issued a Press-release on 18th August, the copy of which has been received by me only today. The contents of the press-release does not recognise the value of Indian Government. It states—

[English]

"The Spokesman said Cargill would continue its feasibility studies of various projects, including the salt project, in India. Final decisions regarding the Kandla salt project would depend on judgements of the Hon'ble courts in India, as well as the conclusions of the company's continuing project studies and evaluations."

[Translation]

Stay against it has been obtained by filing a writ in a Court in Ahmadabad.

[English]

It will depend on them as well as the conclusions of the company's continuing project studies and evaluations, not your wishes any more because you have made your deal. It further says that Government's sanction does not figure because deals have been made: it will now depend only on the final judgement of the hon. court in India. The hearing is on the 30th.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can we extend the time of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: We have already decided that we will be sitting upto 7 p.m. The question of extending the time of the House will come up only at 7 p.m.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Please complete this first and take up the Kashmir issue.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: The Chair also cannot go on extending the time. On that day, we happily adjourned. We cannot have a cake and then eat it. This is not what can go on. I am sorry. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The will of the House is also very important.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: The Chair is conceding to the Members because the Chair is understanding the feelings of the Members. While the Chair is understanding the feelings of the Members, the Members must also understand the position of the Chair. You cannot have it both ways. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: You are talking in a way as if you are threatening the Chair.

[English]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): We can extend it under extraordinary situation.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have less problems and Ministers have more problems.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: We have no problem. The only thing is that work should be completed within the stipulated time. We have also given the names of only two members to the chair when we were allotted only one and a half hour. Therefore, if the House is extended upto a reasonable time, it is all right.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Hon. Mr. Wasnik is saying correctly that the time was allotted for one and half hour. My submission is that several other things were also decided at that time. You have got relaxation for two more days. Yesterday also Members sat quite late and today they are saying that they will not sit late daily. The Members' convenience should also be taken care of.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: We always try to accommodate the hon. Members whenever it is necessary; and you are aware that when there were a large number of hon. Members who wanted to speak on the Railway Budget during the last session, we went upto 6.30 in the morning.

Yesterday also when the time allotted for Railways was not that much, the way we took up the time yesterday, it was only because the Members wanted to express their views. Therefore, we went beyond the time which was given for that particular discussion. Today also, like for unlisted matters, we have taken a long time and our only point is that whatever we have decided in the Business Advisory Committee and if there are some more members who want to speak then there is no problem, but it cannot go on and on. That is the only thing.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is correct, you may please finish it first.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): It is my submission that the House may pass the excess demands today and the next item may be taken up tomorrow.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, on the one hand the hon. Members have kept on insisting that we have to discuss on the Dunkel Proposals. On the other hand they are not ready to sit late. Dunkel Proposals have been listed for today. The discussion was to take place today and if all these things we cannot do it on time then this important aspect on which all the members, who were eager to express their views, will not get an opportunity. Whatever time we have been allotted, we have to go according to that. If we have to sit a little late then we should not have any problem. It is just a matter of one or two more days, rather at the end of the Session. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Tomorrow is the Private Members Day. The House may sit and complete the remaining work after the Private Members' business is over...(Interruptions)...

[English]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): What about Saturday? Why cannot you give your views about Saturday? You please let us know what is the problem to sit on Saturday.

[Translation]

No one is talking about Saturday here.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Members do not want!

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Who does not want? Everybody wants here. You ask them. ... (Interruptions)...

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would like to request the Government to clarify its stand in this House on the Kargil issue, because publicly it has become

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clear that the Government has given the permission to it by all means. Kargil is one partner and Hamilton is another partner. A submission has been made on behalf of Hamilton that they would continue to set up various industries in the country in which salt industry is also included. They will bring their own man from U.S. and Australia for the security of these industries. I would like to ask whether the Government is not moving towards enslaving the country once again. You can well imagine by this. Satyagraha is going on the Kargil issue. Kargil is threatening us that they will deploy their own people for the security of all the installations, factories to be set up here by them. It means that if we part with our sovereignty in political and security matters, we will have to part with our economic sovereignty too. The Minister of State in the Department of Internal Security is also present in the House. I would like to know from him whether he has decided to handover all his responsibilities to Kargil.

When such news are appearing in newspapers and when Kargil, in the capacity of a company owner and Director, uttering that they will bring their own people for the security of their installations. I would like to know through you from the Government as to in which direction we are taking this country?

I, therefore, once again urge the Government to clarify its policy regarding the Kargil issue. One thing which I would like to stress is that no American Company can be allowed for manufacturing Salt in India and I am sure that all the Members from opposition parties would also be of the same opinion. I wish that some Members from the Congress party should come forward and remind about the motion which was presented by Mahatma Gandhi and adopted by the Congress working committee during 1930 that no foreign company would be given permission of manufacturing salt in this country after independence. So, through you, I would like to ask the ruling party that after 45 years of Independence why they are neglecting the said motion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise one more important issue here which is related to Finance Minister. The heir of former Nizam of Hyderabad, I do not want to take his name in the House, but whosoever he may be, I do not remember the correct Hindi word for it.

18.11 hrs.

[SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG
in the Chair]

It is regalia. There had been an agreement with the Nizam with regard to all the jewellery, gold, silver, diamond and other precious stones possessed by him or his near relatives and all these precious stones and jewellery were declared as State property. The Government of India had made agreements with all the riyasats at that time on personal level also and the content of the agreements was same. Today I am very sad to say in this House that the Government is paying Rs. 180 crores to the heirs of Nizam for buying its own property. It is Government's property.

[English]

It is State property and that state property is sought to be purchased by paying a sum of Rs. 180 crore to the heirs of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

[Translation]

It is very painful to say that when I enquired into the matter in Hyderabad and Delhi several responsible persons told and some officials confirmed that they were helpless in this matter as it was pertaining to Andhra Pradesh and our Prime Minister also belongs to that State. That is why such problems have emerged. I am saying it with full responsibility. I could not think it even in dreams that it become obligatory because our Prime Minister belongs to Andhra Pradesh. I would like to know about the helplessness of the Prime Minister and the country. Why it has become so essential to pay to heirs of Nizam Rs. 180 crore for buying the state property?

Mr. Chairman Sir, I admit that this issue has not emerged today, When Hon. Chandra Shekhar was Prime Minister, this issue

was taken to Supreme Court and Ramaswami had pleaded the case on behalf of the Government but later he had to resign for his behaviour and Supreme Court had dismissed the case. But now this case is still pending before the Minister for the last two and a half year.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will just conclude. This is the last point I am making. This is pertinent to the discussion on Supplementary Grants. The Government is asking for money and I am arguing why they should not be given.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman Sir, the Finance Minister is still sitting here. He had replied to a question of Prof. Madhu Dandavate in this very House on January 4th, 1991.

[English]

Prof. Madhu Dandavate's Question and answers were as follows:

"Question No. 1599 of 4th January, 1991

TAX EXEMPTION FOR REGALIA ITEMS.

(a) Whether the erstwhile rulers of princely States are in possession of regalia items for use on ceremonial occasions;

Answer: Yes, Sir.

(b) Whether such regalia items are considered State property subject to to periodical inspection by authorised Government agencies;

Answer: Yes, Sir.

(c) Whether such items are exempt from the provisions of Wealth Tax and Gift Tax Act as they belong to the State;

Answer: Yes, Sir.

(d) Whether instructions exist to ensure the interest on Government revenues and avoid mixing up of Regalia/Heirloom items and personal jewellery items of the erstwhile rulers.

Answer: Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

And now after the said reply on 4th January, 1991 in 1993 you have promised to pay Rs. 180 crore in two instalments to Nizam for buying the State property from him. I would like to have a categorical reply to this question today or tomorrow because the House is not going to sit for 2-2½ months and during this period a sum of Rs. 180 crore will go in the pocket of the Nizam by a fictitious deal and the Government is going to pay the public money for buying state property....(Inter-ruptions)...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing Supplementary Demands for Grants. Please stick to the points.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: An agreement was made with Nizam in the same way as were made with all other princely States. I have a copy of that agreement.

[English]

Agreement with His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad regarding privy purse, private property and rights and privileges.

Article II(3) says:

"If any dispute arises as to whether any item of property is the private property of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad or State property, it shall be referred to such independent person as the Government of India may nominate and the decision of that person shall be final and binding of all concerned."

[Translation]

This is your agreement. Apart from this there are various Articles in the Constitution of India concerning these Maharajas. In such a situation when you have the agreement and several other means in your support, how the Nizam is saying that it was his property because it was in his

[Sh. George Fernandes]

hands. It was decided long back and all the concerned documents are here with me.

I, therefore, urge the Government through you that a reply should be given by the Finance Minister or Prime Minister in this regard so that the property of the country may not be wasted in such a personal deal.

With these words I oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): Mr. Chairman, I am highly thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on the Demands for Excess Grants for the year 1989-90 and also on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1993-94. I am highly thankful to the hon. Members who have given their valuable suggestions. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are two or three Members who want to participate in the discussion. Kindly allow them. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow them.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Are you going to allow some Members to speak on the Appropriation Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Then, how can you pass the Appropriation Bill? Now, please allow them to speak two minutes each. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are having the rules. I am not doing it myself. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, some of their problems relate to the States and to their constituencies. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, let the Appropriation Bill be taken up tomorrow. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please check the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Now we are discussing the Supplementary Demands. The Minister will introduce the Appropriation Bill, then we will consider the Appropriation Bill. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, it has become a common feature of the Government to bring the Supplementary Demands. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Why I am not given time to speak? It can not go on like this... *(Interruptions)*...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Unless the Demands are passed, how can you discuss the Appropriation Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, the House should appreciate the budget preparations six months prior to the commencement of the financial year. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Conduct yourself according to the rules of the House please.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: At the moment the House is discussing what? The Minister is discussing on what?

MR. CHAIRMAN: On this.

SRI SRIKANTA JENA: On this what?

MR. CHAIRMAN: On the Supplementary Demands.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: It is before the House. But the Appropriation Bill has not yet come to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why not?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: It has not come, Sir. Unless this is passed, the Appropriation Bill cannot come, Sir. So, for the Appropriation Bill you have to allow the Members to participate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Read the rule. You are all senior Members here please.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let the Minister reply. We will pass the Bill when it comes.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, the Budget preparation starts six months prior to the commencement of the financial year and so many developments take place after the Budget is presented and what is important is to ensure that the additional Demands...

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: It is a direct attack on democracy. I am leaving the House because of this type of your attitude.

18.23 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Ram Kripal Yadav left the House)

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Additional Demands are justified items and these do not increase the deficit. More than that, first I will take up the Demands for Excess Grants for the year 1989-90, and many of the Members have raised this question of these Excess Grants relating to the year 1989-90 as to why we are bringing them so late to the House. Sir, this is the expenditure already incurred in 1989-90 and the same has been

scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament and the Public Accounts Committee in their Report have suggested to regularise these expenditures by this August House. Hence we have come to this House.

Regarding the details of the Grants and appropriation amounting to Rs. 780.40 crores, separate detailed Demands for Excess Grants for 1989-90 have already been circulated to the Members, I do not want to discuss them in detail, Sir.

Regarding Supplementary Demands for 1993-94, the major item for an amount of Rs. 4397.3 crores relates to maintenance of value payment to the International Monetary Fund and for the import of fertilisers another Rs. 200 crores. I will explain some of the major items of this expenditure.

Sir, the Department of Fertilisers in 1993-94 made a provision of Rs. 1200 crores for the import of fertilisers against Rs. 700 crores leaving a net budgetary gap of Rs. 500 crores. The proposal was based on the assumption of importing only 20 lakh tonnes of urea, but the actual quantity of urea likely to be imported during the year is 35 lakh tonnes and there is a liability of Rs. 304 crores for 1992-93. To meet this requirement, the Supplementary Grant of Rs. 200 crores for import of fertilisers is proposed, as correspondingly there would be no increase in recoveries, there would be the no outgo of funds from this, Sir. We will maintain within the grant. Then, regarding the Ministry of External Affairs, the money was spent for the chartering of ship to operate between Port Blair and Madras for the Haj pilgrims. It had cost us about Rs. 8.3 crore, an additional expenditure met from the savings within the grant itself.

As far as the demand relating to the Department of Economic Affairs is concerned, it is for the debt recovery tribunals for expeditious adjudication and recovery of debts due to the banks and the financial institutions. The next demand no. 26 is about currency coinage and stamps and the major item is demand no. 27 which is for the payment to

[Sh. M. V. Chandrasekhara Murthy]

the financial institutions. The supplementary demand amounting to Rs. 4,397.90 crores relating to the maintenance of value payment to the International Monetary Fund is to meet the increase following the decision to adopt unified exchange rates for conversion of all Government transactions. This payment will be made in the form of securities and hence, no cash outgo is involved. Under the Article of Agreement with the International Monetary Fund, the rupee holdings of IMF are to be maintained in terms of SDR. When we have allocated Rs. 1,300 crores then one SDR was equivalent to Rs. 35.66 before the unification of exchange rates. Now, one SDR is equal to Rs. 43.97 after the unification of exchange rates. Hence, there is this rise and the payment was made on 31st May, 1993 in the form of non-negotiable and non-interest bearing rupee securities and there was no cash outgo.

Then, we have set up a Communal Harmony Fund and we have a supplementary grant of Rs. One lakh. We wanted to have a corpus fund of Rs. One crore to carry out repairs to the damages caused to the places of worship. Then, the demand no. 51, relating to assistance to the National Council for Cement and Building Materials is to carry out research and developmental projects and training programmes. Actually, there is no outgo of cash. Then, demand no. 56 is for broadcasting services to make the payment for arbitration award in the case between the Union of India and Uni Brothers and for the Department of Science and Technology, we have provided Rs. 1,65,610 from the Contingency Fund of India as per the judgment passed by the Motor Accidents Claim Tribunal.

Sir, many hon. Members have raised points about some problems in their States. My young friend, Mr. Ramesh Chennithala has mentioned that the financial situation in Kerala is very bad. I would like to point out to this August House, the Central assistance given to the State of Kerala. In 1992-93, we have given Rs. 394.98 crore and for 1993-94, the budget estimate is for Rs. 561.66 crore.

Then, our senior Member of Parliament, Shri Chitta Basu raised a point about

Dr. Goswami Committee's report. We are all aware that yesterday, it came up in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Finance and a presentation was given by Dr. Goswami. The report is still under the careful consideration of the Government.

Mr. Shukla raised some problems in the State with regard to sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh and fertiliser plants.

As we are all aware, the sugar factories are financed by IFCI, IDBI, NCDC and commercial banks and actually even we have created sugar development funds and they are taking care of such units.

With this, I appeal to the hon. Members to support this Budget on Appropriation Bill.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): What about Nizam? A pertinent question was raised by Shri George Fernandes about 180 suit cases.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: At present, I have no information about this. I will collect it and write to the hon. Member.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I want to know whether the hon. Minister will give an assurance that this deal will not be put through unless he comes before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1989-90 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1990 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 8, 14, 17, 45, 62, 90 and 94"

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1993-94 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1994 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof, against Demand Nos. 6, 24, 25, 27, 35, 45, 51 and 94.

The motion was adopted

18.24 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) Bill* 1993

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1990 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1990 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 26-8-93.

The motion was adopted.

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

I beg to move:**

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1990 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1990 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause I, the Schedule, the enacting formula and the long title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause I, The Schedule, the Enacting formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, I beg to move;

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