



1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
8.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education . . . . .	24,03,000	1,97,000
10.	Department of Irrigation . . . . .	1,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION</b>			
11.	Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation . . . . .	7,39,000	..
12.	Foreign Trade and Export Production . . . . .	26,81,85,000	1,000
13.	Civil Supplies and Cooperation . . . . .	4,45,06,000	..
14.	<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
15.	Overseas Communications Service . . . . .	..	1,71,00,000
16.	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses . . . . .	11,63,00,000	..
18.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	..	1,000
<b>MINISTRY OF DEFENCE</b>			
20.	Defence Services—Army . . . . .	60,60,84,000	..
21.	Defence Services—Navy . . . . .	2,22,50,000	..
22.	Defence Services—Air Force . . . . .	160,65,70,000	..
23.	Defence Services—Pensions . . . . .	15,41,78,000	..
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE</b>			
26.	Education . . . . .	1,000	5,00,000
27.	Department of Social Welfare . . . . .	7,00,00,000	..
<b>MINISTRY OF ENERGY</b>			
29.	Power Development . . . . .	1,000	1,000
30.	Coal and Lignite . . . . .	33,41,21,000	..
<b>MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS</b>			
31.	Ministry of External Affairs . . . . .	..	29,30,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF FINANCE</b>			
32.	Ministry of Finance . . . . .	97,53,000	..
35.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax . . . . .	73,34,000	..

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
27.	Department of Social Welfare . . . . .	7,00,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
29.	Power Development . . . . .	1,000	1,000
30.	Coal and Lignite . . . . .	33,41,21,000	..
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
31.	Ministry of External Affairs . . . . .	..	29,30,00,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
32.	Ministry of Finance . . . . .	97,53,000	.
35.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax . . . . .	73,34,000	..
39.	Pensions . . . . .	18,51,30,000	..
41.	Transfers to State Governments . . . . .	278,92,00,000	..
42.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . . . . .	4,000	..
43.	Loans to Government Servants, etc. . . . .	..	26,78,16,000
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
47.	Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . .	53,45,000	..
49.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms . . . . .	14,66,000	..
50.	Police . . . . .	6,22,40,000	..
52.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . .	3,19,91,000	1,000
54.	Chandigarh . . . . .	1,66,02,000	..
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
58.	Ministry of Industry . . . . .	61,50,000	..
59.	Industries . . . . .	14,72,000	4,000
61.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts . . . . .	..	10,44,00,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
62.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . . . . .	4,95,000	..

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
63.	Information and Publicity . . . . .	1,000	9,34,000
	MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS		
67.	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs . . . . .	18,40,32,000	..
68.	Administration of Justice . . . . .	7,10,000	..
	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS		
70.	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries . . . . .	..	2,000
71.	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries . . . . .	14,35,00,000	38,00,00,000
	MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT		
75.	Ministry of Shipping and Transport . . . . .	8,52,000	..
77.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . . . . .	1,000	..
78.	Road and Inland Water Transport . . . . .	..	4,65,20,000
	MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES		
79.	Department of Steel . . . . .	..	42,00,03,000
	MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION		
82.	Department of Supply . . . . .	1,87,000	..
	MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING		
90.	Public Works . . . . .	16,00,87,000	3,000
92.	Housing and Urban Development . . . . .	..	1,000
	DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY		
95.	Atomic Energy Research, Development and In- dustrial Projects . . . . .	..	2,000
	DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE		
97.	Department of Culture . . . . .	1,000	..
	DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS		
99.	Department of Electronics . . . . .	4,000	2,000
	DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		
100.	Department of Science and Technology . . . . .	1,32,01,000	..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there are cut motions tabled by certain Members. I would like to know whether they want to move them.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,45,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure due protection to linguistic minorities in Assam and Meghalaya during violent agitation with respect to electoral rolls. (1)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,40,32,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare electoral rolls for Assam after thorough impartial revision and failure to hold Lok Sabha elections in the State (2)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,40,32,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare proper electoral rolls for Lok Sabha elections and large-scale omissions and deletions from the electoral rolls. (3)].

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagri): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,22,40,000 in respect of 'police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure and incompetence of Police and Government to maintain law and order in Delhi (4)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,40,32,000 in respect of

'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare proper electoral rolls for elections and large scale omissions and deletions from the electoral rolls. (5)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregularities in operation of Bombay-Goa Steamer Service run by Mogul Lines and problems of employees of Mogul Lines. (6)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,41,78,000 in respect of 'Defence Services—Pensions' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay proper attention to Ex-Servicemen with reference to pension and other facilities to enable them to lead a respectable life. (7)].

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,45,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure proper protection to linguistic minorities and their life and property in Assam and Meghalaya during violent agitation in regard to electoral rolls and do justice to them who reside there permanently as citizen of India for long. (8)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,40,32,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to hold Lok Sabha election in Assam in January, 1980 along with all the States in

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India due to violent agitation against electoral rolls. (9)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 278,92,00,000 in respect of Transfers to State Governments be reduced by Rs. 100."

[In the context of acceptance of recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission and National Development Council, steps to be taken in matters of release of grant-in-aid to States including West Bengal to match the expenditure and cover non-plan revenue gap and non-plan grant to meet the relief expenditure and the fund allocated for the centrally sponsored schemes transferred to the States to implement the Scheme and in the context of rural economy central assistance/grant to be provided to West Bengal Government for development of sericulture farms in the areas of Nalhati Blocks in Birbhum under central sponsored schemes. (21)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,40,32,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to hold Mid Term Lok Sabha election in Assam along with all States in India due to violent agitation over electoral rolls. (10)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,35,08,000 in respect of 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure on the part of the Government and notified sugar undertakings for speedy clearance of cane price arrears to cane growers and avoid their hardship (16)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 180,00,00,000 in respect of 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Generation of additional employment opportunities in rural areas on public and community works by utilisation of foodgrain stock. (17)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 180,00,00,000 in respect of 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide immediate employment opportunities in large parts of the country, and in West Bengal and allocation and release of foodgrains to be utilised for payment of full or part of the wages of the workers to be engaged on non-plan, on going public and community works. (18)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Power Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide more funds for programme of rural electrification of villages in India, especially in West Bengal. (19)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,41,21,000 in respect of 'coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps for opening closed coal mines in areas of Khairesoli in Birbhum in West Bengal and various schemes for the conservation of coal, safety in and development of coal mines there. (20)].

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,41,21,000 in respect of

Coal and Lignite be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Under production defective transport and irrational distribution of coal and coke. (11)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,19,92,000 in respect of other expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Half hearted and uneffective policy of Government to make prohibition a success. (12)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,44,00,000 in respect of Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Abnormal rise in cost of textile goods to consumers and the miserable economic condition of the weavers of handloom and silk textiles. (13)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Defective system of production and procurement of Petroleum and Petro-Chemical products and bad distribution system. (14)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,00,03,000 in respect of Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Defective organisation of production and distribution of steel, which causing heavy loss to public industries and abnormal cost to consumers. (15)].

\*SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to

say a few things on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) and the cut motions thereon. Sir, I will speak in Bengali with your permission.

Sir, ours is a vast country. It has all the natural resources, land resources, water resources, forest wealth and labour resources. It is however absolutely necessary to utilise all these nature's resources properly for the good of the country and its people through scientific planning. The previous Government met with failure because of its interest and sympathy for a particular class, and because of its wrong economic policies. We will expect the present Government to exploit our vast natural resources by proper scientific planning for the good of our masses.

Our country has vast fertile lands, we have extensive agriculture but our land system is so entangled in our socio-economic system that the major portion of our land is held by a few rich landowners. On the other hand a vast number of our farmers are landless. If proper planning was done, then there would never have been a scarcity of food in our country and the farmers would never have died of starvation or suffered from mal-nutrition as we see today. We find severe poverty in our country, where, according to Government figures more than 70 per cent of the people live below the poverty line. Then there are vast numbers of educated and semi-educated unemployed youngmen particularly in the rural areas, there are unemployed landless agricultural labourers and share croppers. All these factors have given rise to economic instability in the rural areas. These could be ameliorated to some extent if the land which is being held by some persons in excess of the land ceilings is taken over by Government and distributed among the landless. The land which

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

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has not yet been brought under irrigation should be brought under irrigation. The water resources should be scientifically utilised. As this has not been done, we see devastating floods every year. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are aware that in 1978 due to devastating floods, huge areas of land, villages and the crops were totally destroyed in many States. To rehabilitate and resettle the unfortunate farmers and rebuild villages huge amount of help and assistance had to be rendered by the State as well as Central Government. If scientific planning had been resorted to in proper time, then this catastrophe could have been avoided. At that time the need was felt and even now it is felt that developmental works should be undertaken in the villages. The dried up ponds and irrigational tanks silted canals etc. should be dug up and made functional, under the 'Food for Work' programmes. Under this programme the Central Government sanctioned foodgrains from the Central stocks to various States. West Bengal utilised it successfully and this proved a boon to the people. On the one hand the landless and unemployed labourers and share-croppers found work and on the other hand lot of development was achieved in the rural areas. Many ponds and tanks have been made functional, many roads were constructed which helped in further development. This scheme worked satisfactorily for some time but unfortunately, later on, it met with difficulty due to non-supply of foodgrains in time. As a result of this, those who worked under this scheme are faced with arrears of foodgrains which could not be paid to them in return for their work. I will therefore request the Central Government to make foodgrains available from their stocks so that progress may be made in the working of this scheme and developmental works may continue. Foodgrains from Central stocks should be allocated to all the affected States. In 1978 there was terrible drought all over the

country. This occurred because the various scientific schemes were not implemented and formulated at the right time. We have ample water resources but due to lack of its scientific utilisation and plan, droughts are recurring every year. To fight these natural calamities, in the context of acceptance of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission and National Development Council, steps should be taken to release the grants-in-aid to the States including West Bengal to match the expenditure and cover non-plan revenue gap and non-plan grant to meet the relief expenditure and the fund allocated for centrally sponsored schemes transferred to the States to implement the schemes. In the context of rural economy, central assistance or grant may be provided to West Bengal Government for the development of sericulture farms at Nalhati in Birbhum district. The farmers at these sericulture farms and the weavers of Silk textiles are in great plight and need urgent assistance. This is no longer a subject for debate. Today various political parties are in power in various States. It is but inevitable that those Government may have a basic difference with the Central Government on economic, social and political policies. For example the Government of West Bengal represent the exploited classes. They have their sympathies and policies and programmes for the working classes and for the people belonging to the lower strata of society. The Central Government may not have that outlook. But this is no point for conflict or clash in the task of nation building. To fight natural calamities like floods, droughts etc., and to build up and to do the best for the States, it is necessary for the Central Government to assist the State Governments with a broad heart in national interest. I will draw your attention to another thing. Sir, we find that in every State all over the country, there is a vast disparity in the prices of agricultural products and manufactured goods. Previously also this was there

and the disparity is increasing day by day. This has to be stopped through appropriate policy. Otherwise the exploitation of the farmers will be perpetuated. The poor farmers are not getting the right price for their produce. After the left front Government came to power in West Bengal, the farmers there are getting somewhat higher prices for wheat, rice, etc. Sir, we see that the price of sugar is being increased by sugar mill owners day by day but the poor cane-growers have not received their legitimate payments. Their dues are lying in arrears for a long time. The mill owners are earning huge profits, then there are hoarders and black-marketeers whose economic offences are on the increase. In the Fifth Lok Sabha and the Sixth Lok Sabha also we have seen that these hoarders and blackmarketeers could not be curbed even after passing the preventive detention legislation. But that legislation was utilised for suppressing political opponents, trade union movements and students movements and kisan movements. Instances that black marketeers were detained are extremely rare. The exploitation of the farmers cannot be allowed to continue. The produce of the farmers which they grow with the sweat of their brow working in sun and rain is snatched away from them at a negligible price, whereas, the industrialists make huge profits from them. This situation has to be remedied and parity has to be struck between the prices of agricultural and industrial products.

In India, Sir, the various States are functioning in a federal structure. The States have to function with limited powers in a constitutional framework. Here we had all along a sense and atmosphere of national unity and unity of culture. Whatever language might one speak, whichever State he may belong to, there was a historic feeling of unity. Every body was imbued with a feeling of patriotism. But today we find that in Assam, in Meghalaya that unity is

being affected due to differences in language and religion. Even there for some months together cases of murder and arson are recurring. This is very surprising. According to our Constitution, every Indian, be he a Bengali or Punjabi or Madrasi etc. has the right to settle in any part of our country. This is his constitutional right. But all these who were residing in the aforesaid States over a long period are today being termed as 'Foreigners' and terrible things are being done today to drive them out. Large number of people who had voting rights and who had exercised their voting rights in the previous Lok Sabha and assembly elections today find their names missing from the electoral rolls. On the other hand a large number of ineligible persons, minors were seen to have been included in the rolls and deletion of names of genuine voters made in many parts of the States. Such instances are found all over the country in all the States. But for that elections were not postponed all over the country. But in Assam elections were postponed. The reasons are not far to seek. This is a very serious situation. We will have to rise above party politics and fight this menace in the interest of national unity. We demand that the culprits may be severely punished.

Sir, improvement in agriculture is a very important factor for improving the rural economy. A large portion of our national income comes from agriculture. In this context I will once again refer to the large number of sericulture farms in Nalhati area of Birbhum. The farmers and weavers in that area are in great plight. If adequate financial assistance is given to them under centrally sponsored schemes then much improvement can be effected in the economy of that area.

Sir, today we find that the prices of kerosene, coal, textiles and other commodities of daily use are going

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up day by day. We all know that one important factor for rise in prices is increase in indirect taxes, and the lending policy of the banks, on top of that there is hoarding and black-marketing. Today coal is in short supply and its production is going down in some places. In Birbhum, in areas of Khairesoli which is in my constituency, there are several coal mines which are lying closed today. They are lying closed for a long time. As a result of this the labourers working in these mines are out of jobs. They are in great distress. In these days of coal shortage and unemployment, if these coal mines are responded, it will serve a double benefit. These workers will get jobs and coal supply will be augmented. Coal transportation facilities may also kindly be improved. I want to draw the Government's attention to this problem. I think the hon. Chairman and with that I conclude my speech.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** (Bhubaneswar): While I support the supplementary Demands for Grants I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister some of the important factors which we have to take into consideration. Though this Budget is only of Rs. 2000 crores, we are meeting here just after the Elections, when people have high expectations from us. We have seen that apart from high prices of onions, even kerosene was not available and essential commodities were completely out of the market. There is little scope to discuss these matters in detail while discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants. But it is time that the Hon. Minister—who was in charge of Planning also for some time—should start thinking right now so that, within a month at least, there is a feeling among the countrymen that what they expected from us has come true. Therefore, a beginning should be made and the people should feel it.

I would like to point out that, in this Budget, there is a provision for a subsidy to the Food Corporation of India. Though the Budget is for Rs. 550 crores, the additional requirement of Rs. 40 crores is what the Hon. Minister has asked for. To be frank, during the last two and a half years this Food Corporation of India—I do not know what were the tasks entrusted to it—was sitting idle. Now the time has come when the Hon. Minister should consider streamlining the Food Corporation of India because we had established this Food Corporation to see that the public distribution system works, very efficiently. But during the last two and a half years, the powers that came here did not want any public distribution system because the public distribution system is against black-marketeers. They came with the help of blackmarketeers and they did not want the State Trading Corporation or the Food Corporation to be there.

You know that sugar is selling a high price in Orissa. In the open market it is Rs. 5 a kilo. During the last one month, i.e., in December, since an order was passed to this effect, levy sugar was to be distributed through the Food Corporation of India to the States for distribution to the consumers. But recently I found that they levy sugar has not reached any of the States. The Food Corporation of India has not lifted it. Why has it not lifted? In that case, why are you providing for another Rs. 40 crores towards subsidy? I hope the Hon. Minister will see to it that within seven days the levy sugar—which should sell around Rs. 2.65 to Rs. 2.85 per Kilo—reaches all the States so that they can get it within seven days.

Here, I would also like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that the main object of the Food for Work programme which was initiated and which is working in the States is to see that employment facilities are provided to the weaker sections of the

people in the countryside and villages so that they can earn a living. You know that recently all the Members of Parliament from Rajasthan also met the President. Similar is the feeling of the Members from Orissa and the people of Orissa. For this Food for Work Programme, in the present budget the Hon. Minister has decided to allocate up to 35 lakh tons of food-grains, comprising 15 lakh tons for the normal programme and 20 lakh tons for the special Food for Work Programme. I must admire and congratulate the hon. Minister that the Government of India has, in the very beginning, in the Supplementary Demands, provided for 35 lakh tonnes of foodgrains for this. I am very happy about it, and I am sure the people will welcome it. But you know, Sir, the Government here at the Centre has a different complexion from that in some of the States. You can see the memorandum which has been presented by the people of Rajasthan to the President. There they have said what is happening to the entire foodgrains which are going from the Centre under the Food for Work Programme for the poor people, the Harijans, the Adivasis, the landless peasants, the **khet mazdoors**, and others. Most of these grains are being given to the contractors which is against the policy of this Food for Work Programme. They are the stooges and henchmen of the State Governments, the Lok Dal Government or the Janata Government, whichever Government is ruling. We do not know for how long they will rule because people have discarded them in the last elections. Therefore, here is a problem which the hon. Minister must be seized of. All the members of Parliament should have close superintendence over the Food for Work Programme in their respective States. We have given 35 lakh tonnes of foodgrains to the State Governments and unless there is close monitoring from the Centre perhaps 75 per cent of these may be grabbed by henchmen of State Governments and may not be used for distribution

amongst the poor people. Orissa is a wholly drought-affected State. Almost all the districts there are affected by drought, and the grains under the Food for Work Programme are meant for being provided to the people who are suffering there. There are starvation conditions prevailing in these area. You know, Sir, Orissa was always exporting rice, but this year because of drought Orissa lost its rice crop and, therefore, Orissa has to import rice to feed its population. It is a very serious problem. I hope the hon. Minister will devise some way to find solution to these difficulties. All the Members of Parliament elected from the respective States must be associated with the Food for Work Programme very closely for which the Centre is giving help.

Now, the State Governments are in a stage of confrontation. You will give levy sugar. But what do they do? Do you know what the Orissa Government people are telling? They are saying that, now the Congress-I has come to power at the Centre, Shrimati Indira Gandhi has come to power, and sugar will not sell cheap. Already the levy sugar is being sent from this place to them. But who will see that sugar released by Centre reaches the common people at the rate of Rs. 2.80 per kilo.

There is a serious political imbalance in the country now. Whenever we are trying to solve any economic difficulties of the poor people throughout the country and whatever help the Centre is going to extend to the drought-affected areas, it should be seen that it reaches the poor people. Whether the foodgrains given by the Central Government go to the people or not, whether the public distribution system is really working or not, whether it is helping the people or not, who will look to these aspects? You have to devise some ways and means to see that, whatever help the Centre extends to the States

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reaches the poor people, reaches the consumers. In fact, all these poor people have voted the Congress I to power, have voted Shrimati Indira any time can be lost, even 15 days cannot be lost, because the Opposition people are trying to consolidate themselves; they will take advantage of everything that happens in the State. Elections are also round the corner. It may be possible that many States will also have their elections because people do not want the Governments in these States. (*Interruptions*) I am speaking about your friends there. The Party of the proletariat is spending millions of rupees. I have seen it. I have defeated them. (*Interruptions*).

Therefore, Sir, this is a challenge before the Government. They must seriously consider and devise ways and means for this.

Again I will bring to the notice of the hon. Minister...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are many more Members to speak. Please try to conclude.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Some friends spoke completely outside the Supplementary Demands. I am speaking only on the points inside the Supplementary Demands.

I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the inadequacy of the relief work. Under this project the Central Government is giving money for feeding programme for the old, infirm people, physically handicapped individuals, pregnant and nursing mothers and children in the drought-affected areas. Orissa is a seriously drought-affected State and the supplementary budget provides money for all these things but these relief works are not properly done in the States where there are people who are opposed to the Central Government. Therefore a serious situation has

arisen. This must be taken into consideration and a proper implementing machinery should be devised so that the help rendered actually reaches the needy people.

Then take the case of rural electrification programme for which you have given money in this budget. I must tell you that in Orissa the work is very slow. You have provided so much of money to be given to the State Electricity Boards for this rural electrification programme. Therefore, I think it must be looked into.

It has been decided in this supplementary budget that Rs. 400 crores should be transferred to the 14 States which do not belong to the special category under the Income Adjustment population formula. I would like to know from the Minister as to how much Orissa is getting. Nothing has been mentioned separately. I would like to know separately how much is given to different States.

It is estimated that sum of Rs. 125 crores will be required in the current year for providing advance plan assistance to the drought-affected States. I would like to know whether these Rs. 125 crores have been distributed equally to all the States which have suffered from drought. I find in some places the distribution is not equal. May I plead with the hon. Minister that he knows what a serious problem we in Orissa face and Orissa is getting less than what other States have got.

I am happy to know that in this Budget a provision has been made of Rs. 4 crores for investment in the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. in Orissa. This is a big complex. I would like to know one thing. Government of India asked the Rare Earths to raise its finance from financial institutions. What happened to that? Did not the financial institutions

give any help to this government of India undertaking? Will the hon. Minister explain to us why the financial institutions did not extend the necessary help to this public undertaking? Do they think that the Indian Rare Earths is not a viable concern? I admit the work there is very slow because of lack of finance. Along with the India Rare Earths there is the development of the Gopalpur port which is included in it. I do not find anything here for the development of Gopalpur port in the Ganjam district of Orissa so that the rare earths products can be exported. That port is part of the Rare Earths Complex. I want to know whether anything is being done about this.

With these words I must give my thanks to the hon. Minister that at least some provision has been made for the Indian Rare Earths.

So far as the drought situation in Orissa is concerned, it is most serious and the Central team which went to Orissa has seen everything and have recommended for a bigger help. I would like to know from the Minister whether the recommendations of the Central team have been worked out and whether the Government of India is seized of the matter and in the near future whether the hon. Minister himself and if any officials from the Centre will visit the State to see that all help is given to the State of Orissa and the drought-affected and suffering people get all the benefits because thousands of people are leaving their hearths and homes for want of employment. I plead with the hon. Minister to look into these things and come to the rescue of the people of Orissa.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because the number of speakers is more, I would request each member to restrict his speech to five or seven minutes only.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants on behalf of the D.M.K. Party. Personally, I believe, that the people of India favoured democracy by voting back Shrimati Indira Gandhi to power. The new government has got the responsibility to reconstruct the economy which has been broken into pieces by the Janata regime in the last two and a half years. This Government is now called upon to set right so many commissions and omissions wantonly made by the Janata Government. The economic conditions are now in a deplorable state in India. In fact it has gone to dogs. Now we have to reconstruct the whole economic system. We have also to re-formulate our foreign policy. I am sorry to say that in the last three years when the Janata Government was in power, they did not put forward or did not formulate any foreign policy at all. And nobody respected us at all be they Americans, Chinese, the U.S.S.R. and others when the Janata Government was in power.

Now, immediately after Shrimati Indira Gandhi came to power and assumed charge as Prime Minister of this country, the Prime Ministers and Presidents of the countries of the world are coming in here and they are respecting us as a great nation as it is now run by the great national leader, namely, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The Janata rule is the darkest rule in the Indian History of India. In the year 1978 (December), I was here and I participated in the debate along with my other hon. colleagues from the Muslim League and others. Sir, the then Government was not concentrating all its attention to save the downtrodden people, working-class people and the government employees, farmers and other unemployed people at all. They only used their double-barrelled gun against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her colleagues. Unfortunately the people of

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India, when they voted the Janata Party to power, did not expect this kind of criminal act against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her family and her colleagues at all. They had forgotten simply their duties and responsibilities to the people of this country, to the voters. That is why the people within a short period realised their faults, their mistakes, and forced the Janata Party out and re-installed Shrimati Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister of this country as they found that she was the capable person to rule this country from within and outside. In the year 1978 so many of **our colleagues**—Marxist brothers and others—the Janata Allies—were talking about democracy. But in this very House, after her success in the election at Chikmagalur, when she became a Member of this House, in December, 1978, they initiated expulsion proceedings against her and expelled her from the House. Expulsion step taken by the former Prime Minister was unprecedented in the history of the country. Again she was sent to prison by this honourable House which is unethical, unconstitutional and illegal under any law of the land. At that time I even warned the Janata Government against punishing this innocent lady. If they punished Shrimati Indira Gandhi by expelling her from the House, she might come back to power. In that case she might also bring forth charges against Shri Morarji Desai in her regime.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Thevar, may I know on which Demand you are speaking now?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I am speaking on the General Demand. It is the people's Demand on which I am speaking; it is a public demand. They were commenting on Parliamentary privileges and democracy. That is why I am replying to them. Therefore, at that time they expelled Shrimati Indira

Gandhi from the membership of this House and, as such, unfortunately and unprecedentedly converted this House into a criminal court. It will not and shall not recur in the hand of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Sir, my friend Shri George Fernandes was a champion for the cause of railwaymen's bonus and the stagnation of employment opportunities in the Railway department in the year 1973-74 at the time of railway strike. At that time I was also a member of this House. The discussion in the House continued upto midnight. Shri George Fernandes was in jail and Shri Madhu Dandavate, the ex-Railway Minister, was one of the champions for the cause of railwaymen. Later on in the year 1977 when they were sitting as Railway Minister and Industries Minister I asked why do they not grant bonus to the railwaymen for whose cause you pretended to be fighting in the year 1973-74, then they simply answered my question that in the year 1973-74 they were talking when they were sitting on the Opposition benches and at that time they did not know what to do and talk for the railwaymen's cause. Now, fortunately or unfortunately, people have voted them to power and they are sitting on the Treasury benches and now they feel they could do anything. Sir, it amounted to double standards and double tongue or in other words they did not have any policy at all, and, as such, the people have sent them out.

Sir, regarding the Tamil Nadu government I would like to say that finance is going to be granted by the Central Government but I may say that this is not going to be very safe under the custody of the hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri M. G. Ramachandran. I would like the Government to be very cautious in respect of the finance to be granted by

this Government to the State Government as the Chief Minister of Madras believes neither any Minister or officer and nor anybody believes him. Even the files are not moving. Mr. K. Manoharan is the Finance Minister there. He has been a member of this House. His files are not passing through the Chief Minister. All the files are kept in cold storage. Even a District Medical Officer died because of the incompetency of the Chief Minister as he is not able to look into the files. One IAS officer named Baku, who was Secretary of the Tamil Nadu government and concerned with ship fraud case committed suicide because of the incompetency of Shri M. G. Ramachandran. Therefore, there is no business transacted. There is no administration going on in Tamil Nadu for the welfare of the people. The Tamil Nadu government unable to run its business because of the continuous strike by the NGOs. Teachers, students, doctors and engineers were on strike. All the colleges and schools were closed indefinitely for most of the months in the year. Advocates were also on strike.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maya Thevar, all this may be true but how is all this relevant in view of the Business before the House.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Sir, I am talking for the people of India. Tamil Nadu is part and parcel of the country. Therefore, I am speaking for the welfare of five crores of people of Tamil Nadu. Government of India is going to grant finance to Tamil Nadu government. The finance should be in safe hands. The farmers are agitating in Tamil Nadu. A nine-point charter has been put forward by the agricultural associations.

This is a nine-point programme given by the agricultural associations; and, in spite of granting those nine demands, put forward by the Agricultural Associations, the C.M. of Tamil Nadu filed a false charge sheet under section 302 IPC against Mr. Narayanaswamy Naidu for murder. Now,

Sir, I request this Government at the Centre to direct the Tamil Nadu Government to drop all these cases and to withdraw them from the courts. That is my submission.

Then, Sir, the Policemen were on strike..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Kindly bear with me for 2 minutes. The police men's strike was mainly because of C.M. not knowing about administration, because of his unawareness of the administration. So there was this Policemen's strike, which resulted in the dismissal of nearly 1080 police constables and officials. 366 persons were put in jails. 20,000 people out of 40,000 people were practically on strike. 3722 people were under suspension. I request the Government here to direct the Tamil Nadu Government to reinstate all these policemen who were affected by revoking the suspension orders and the dismissal orders, and thus save the poorest families of these policemen in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, Mr. M.G.R. received Rs. 2 crores from the Bus Owners' Association in Tamil Nadu as a bribe. I know the Bus owners' Association's General-Secretary, from whom he received Rs. 2 crores as a bribe. This is not accounted. The hon. Minister for Finance is controlling the I.T. Department. Therefore I request him to alert his IT Department, to order a raid of the hon. Chief Minister's house. He is having totally Rs. 28 crores of money, received as bribe from various associations, like Bus-owners' Associations, Cinema Theatre Associations, and so many other Associations. Then, Sir, he received so many lakhs from the MBBS College admissions. He allotted a quota in the name of Manian, known as Manian quota. Everybody knows that he is the political or non-political, legal or illegal adviser to the C.M. of Tamil Nadu. So, he allotted MBBS seats,

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for whom? For the students from America, not for the students from Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All these things can be taken up on the floor of the Assembly there.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): That will be done, that also is done.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: He received so many crores from the cinema theatre owners. He received Rs. 2 crores from the coconut merchants and from the textile mill owners and industrialists and sugar organisations and associations from Tamil Nadu. Therefore it is high time for him to resign. We are not demanding the dismissal of MGR Government. But it is high time for MGR to come forward and resign, and get out, in the interest of the people of Tamil Nadu, to clear and to purify the honest administration set up by Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi in the past following the footsteps of Arignar Anna. I wish that MGR follows his Guru, Mr. Urs, who resigned with self-respect, with dignity and honour. He must follow the resignation example set up by his political friend. I don't want him to get out from politics or from cinema field altogether. Let him go to Kodambakkam for cinema-acting which is his own field, laying down CM's post, without troubling the people of Tamil Nadu.

With these words I conclude my speech and I support the Supplementary Demands.

\*SHRI A. R. MALLU (Nagarkurnool): Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly permit me to speak in Telugu. Sir, all of us know that there was a steep fall in the economic position of this country in the last two and a half years. Unfortunately the then Government had

not taken any steps to correct the situation. The economy of the country was worsening day by day. It was actually on the verge of collapse. I am happy to say that our present Government is doing its best not only to avert further collapse of the economy, but also trying to put it on the right track.

When we think of discussing the present state of economy, it is but natural that we recollect our thoughts about what had happened in the past two and a half years. There was a steep rise in prices. At one time, there was even 20% rise in prices. Inflation was touching new heights. There was a shortage of essential commodities. We also saw how the previous Government created bottlenecks even in the vital sectors of power and transport. In fact, the then Government instead of finding solutions to the problems was trying to find problems to the solutions.

I am happy that this Government is trying to set right these things. It is a stupendous task. Yet I have every hope that our Government will succeed in this attempt. It is no easy task to curb the price rise, inflation. But I have every faith that we will succeed.

This Government with its ceaseless efforts, I hope, will remedy the present position. Our party is committed to the welfare of the people and I have no doubt whatsoever that we will succeed in our attempt in achieving results.

I support these demands wholeheartedly. For, they are meant for the good of the country. (Interruptions). I am once again supporting these demands, Sir, thank you very much.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं तीन चार बातें आपके सम्मुख विभिन्न मांगों से संबंध रखने वाली उठाना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं वित्त मंत्रालय से संबंधित मांग

\*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

के बारे में एक सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ और वह है भारत सरकार के तमाम कर्मचारियों को नवम्बर के बाद से ग्राज तक दो किस्तों में महंगाई भत्ता देने का सवाल। पता नहीं अब तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इन दो किस्तों की अदायगी क्यों नहीं की गई। आप और हम सभी जानते हैं कि महंगाई तेजी के साथ छलांग मारती जा रही है जिसका फसर हम तमाम लोगों पर है और खास तौर से जो बेतनभागी कर्मचारी हैं उनकी कठिनाइयों का अनुमान हम और आप आसानी के साथ लगा सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब इस बात को साफ करें कि अभी तक दो किस्तें क्यों नहीं दी गई और वर्तमान सरकार जो कल्याणकारी राज बनाने का दावा करती है वह उनके बारे में क्या करना चाहती है, कब करना चाहती है ताकि उन्हें संतोष हो सके कि उनका जो वास्तविक अधिकार है, जो अधिकार उन्हें मिलना चाहिए, वह मिलेगा। मैं इस बारे में स्पष्ट उत्तर मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा।

दूसरा सवाल, सभापति जी, मैं बिजु मंत्रालय से ही संबंधित बोनस के बारे में उठाना चाहता हूँ। बहुत सारे कर्मचारियों को बोनस मिलता है चाहे वे सरकारी हों या गैर-सरकारी हों। कुछ दिनों पहले की सरकार ने रेल कर्मचारियों को भी उत्पादकता की शर्त के साथ बोनस देने की घोषणा की थी। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि जब सरकार बोनस के सिद्धान्त को मान चुकी है और यह कहती है कि यह डैफेंड-वेज है, उनका कमाया हुआ पैसा सरकार के पास जमा है, यानी बारह महीने काम करने के बाद उन्हें 13 महीने का वेतन मिलेगा, तो फिर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, चाहे भारत सरकार के कर्मचारी हों, राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारी हों, अर्द्ध-सरकारी कर्मचारी हों, अस्पतालों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हों, आल इंडिया रेडियो में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हों, दूसरे महकमों में काम करने वाले, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्डों में काम करने वाले, कारपोरेशनों में, नगर पालिकाओं में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हों, बोनस क्यों नहीं? जब बोनस को आप मानते हैं तो फिर कुछ लोगों को इससे अलग करके रखना, उन्हें इससे महकूम रखना, कहां का न्याय है? इसलिए मैं वह भी चाहता हूँ कि उन तमाम लोगों को बोनस दिया जाए और वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस सवाल पर भी सरकार का दृष्टिकोण सदन के सामने उपस्थित करें।

तीसरा सवाल मैं कृषि और मिर्चाई मंत्रालय से संबंधित उठाना चाहता हूँ। नबापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि अनाबुष्टि के कारण इस साल हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से राज्यों में, वह बिहार हो, पश्चिम बंगाल हो, उत्तर प्रदेश हो और दूसरे राज्य हों, तमाम जगह जयंतक अकाल की

स्थिति है और आपने सुना होगा कि खुद हमारे सूबे में 307 प्रखण्डों को वहां की सरकार ने अकाल पीड़ित और कम उपज वाला क्षेत्र घोषित किया है, लेकिन घोषित तो कर दिया, व्यवस्था कुछ भी नहीं... (व्यवधान) . . . .

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी (बक्सर) : वहां की सरकार को हटाइए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तिवारी जी, हम क्या करते हैं, सब जानते हैं। अगर आपको कल का बदला लेना हो, तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी : यह बदला लेने का प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि सूखा पीड़ित और अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में मदद करना भारत सरकार का सबसे प्रथम कर्तव्य है और साथ ही साथ यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जो आप पैसा देते हैं, उसका सदुपयोग होता है या दुरुपयोग होता है। अगर राज्य सरकारें दुरुपयोग करती हैं तो उनको जरूर रोकना चाहिए। लेकिन उम आधार पर किसी सरकार को गिराने का दृष्टिकोण नहीं अपनाया जाना चाहिए। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जो अकाल पीड़ित राज्य हैं, उन राज्यों की पूरी-पूरी मदद की जाए। मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि बहुत सारे क्षेत्रों को अभी भी अकाल पीड़ित या सूखा-पीड़ित या अभाव ग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित नहीं किया गया है, उनको शीघ्र घोषित किया जाना चाहिए। स्वयं मेरे क्षेत्र के चार प्रखण्डों को, दानापुर, बँहटा, विक्रम, नौबतपुर, इन चारों क्षेत्रों को ग्राज तक अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्र घोषित नहीं किया गया है, जबकि वहां की सारी फसलें मारी गई हैं और न नहर से समय पर फसलों को पानी मिल रहा है। बिजली की हालत बहुत खराब है। न कहीं बिजली मिल रही है और न कहीं डीजल मिल रहा है...

श्री एम० रामानोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : वहां अकाल नहीं है, इसलिए अकाल पीड़ित घोषित नहीं किया गया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वहां अकाल है। आप तो शहर की बात जानते हैं, इसके बारे में आप को जानकारी नहीं है।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जिन प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को अभी तक अकाल पीड़ित घोषित नहीं किया गया है, उन को भी अकाल पीड़ित घोषित किया जाना चाहिए। वहां की सारी फसल मारी गई है। बिहार में नहरों की बहुत कमी है। गया, पटना, भोजपुर और पुराना बम्भारन के कुछ हिस्सों में ही नहरें हैं लेकिन उन में भी पानी नहीं है। पानी न मिलने से धान की फसल सूख गई है और अब

[ श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री ]

गेंहूँ की फसल भी सूख रही है—पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस तरफ भी कृषि मंत्री तथा मिचाई मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाना चाहिए कि जिनकी नहरें हैं उन में पानी की व्यवस्था हो तथा बिजली उपलब्ध कराई जाय। नल-कूप बड़ी मात्रा में गाड़े जायें, उन्हें बिजली मिले और दूसरे मिचाई के साधन उपलब्ध कराये जायें। साथ ही जो भूखे खन मजदूर हैं, जिनको काम नहीं मिल रहा है, अकाल के मारे हुए हैं, उन के भोजन के लिए, काम-योजना को बड़ी मात्रा में चालू किया जाय। इस के लिए जो आप ने 35 लाख टन अनाज दिया है, यह पर्याप्त नहीं है, इसे और ज्यादा बढ़ाना पड़ेगा और मुझे विश्वास है कि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर आप जरूर बढ़ायेंगे।

कृषि और मिचाई की व्यवस्था पर सरकार का मजबूत ध्यान जानना चाहिए। आप पहले 30 वर्षों तक यहाँ रहे, उस काल में आप ने कुछ नहीं किया, उसके बाद जनता पार्टी आई, उस ने भी कुछ नहीं किया अब आप फिर से आये हैं और दावा कर रहे हैं कि सरकार दो-तिहाई मेजोरिटी में है, कुछ करिश्मा दिखायेंगे। मैं वही करिश्मा देखना चाहता हूँ ताकि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता महसूस करे कि सही मायनों में आप ने सही पर बैठ कर जन-कल्याणकारी काम करने शुरू किये हैं। सब से पहले अकाल पीड़ितों को बचाइये, वे भूखे न मरे, उन्हें काम दिया जाय, मिचाई के साधन उपलब्ध कराये जाये, अनाज ज्यादा पैदा कराइये, तब हम समझेंगे कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने जो वायदे किये हैं, उन की तरफ आप बढ़ रहे हैं।

आखरी बात लोक-निर्माण से सम्बन्धित है। हमारे मूलक में बहुत सारी गन्दी बस्तियाँ हैं, जिन को आप स्लम-परियोजना कहते हैं। मैंने ऐसे बहुत से परियोजना का देखा है और जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ—जो हमारा पटना शहर है, तिवागी जी इस के गवाह हैं, वहाँ कितनी हालत खराब है। उसका विकास यदि राज्य सरकार पर ही छोड़ दिया जायगा, तो उस का विकास होने वाला नहीं है। यदि कहीं तरफ देखना हो तो पटना में चले जाइये, चाणों तरफ गन्दगी है, मच्छरों का उत्पात है, नालियों को मफाई नहीं होती, पीने को पानी नहीं है, मड़कें नहीं हैं, गलियाँ नहीं हैं। इस तरह की दूसरी बस्तियाँ भी हैं। आप के मंत्रालय को इस तरह के शहरों को चूना चाहिए और चुनने समय पटना को भी जरूर चुने और इस काम के लिए राज्य सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता दीजिए ताकि पटना शहर, जिस में हमारे तिवागी जी प्रोफेसर के रूप में काम करते हैं, एक अच्छा शहर बन सके। ताकि इन्हें भी श्रेष्ठ मिले कि तिवागी जी यहाँ आये, तो पटना पर भी कुछ ध्यान दिया जाने लगा है।

मैं चाहूँगा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय मेरे इन तीन-चार सवालों के बारे में सरकारी पक्ष का विचार जरूर पेश करेंगे।

16 hrs.

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: (Karur): Sir, I thank you for the opportunity extended to me to raise some points with regard to allocation of funds—15 crores—to Tamil Nadu. The hon. Finance Minister is kind enough to allot Rs. 15 crores for the flood relief work. The usual practice of the ruling party of Tamil Nadu is that the work is not given to the proper person. It is not allotted on the basis of tenders. It is allotted to the party people and they are interested only in their affairs. The funds allotted are not utilised for the schemes for which they were sanctioned.

For this aspect the entire scheme of supply should be streamlined. Some high power committee should be appointed with Members of Parliament or M.L.As with some other high officials to probe into facts and to see that funds are properly distributed. They should be asked to visit places where works are carried on. If schemes are undertaken on this basis, the aid given by government will definitely be used properly and poor people will benefit. Supply position in respect of coal and hard coke is bad in Tamil Nadu for the past one year. The supply is very limited when we consider the demand for the small scale units in Coimbatore. Small scale units in Coimbatore use hard coke and pig iron for production of agricultural pump sets and casting. The supply of hard coke and pig iron is inadequate. It is also found that states like Delhi, Haryana, M.P., U.P. etc. are getting sufficient quantities of coke. I request the hon. Minister concerned to look into this so that more wagons of coke and pig iron could be made available to Coimbatore and other places in Tamil Nadu. More than twenty thousand employees are working and by this step the unemployment and retrenchment could be avoided. I have given my suggestions and I request the hon. Minister to take note of them and do the needful.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words in respect of the first supplementary budget. This supplementary budget is for a demand of Rs. 2144 crores; it is so large as the total expenditure of the Central government at one time. The supplementary budget should be resorted to generally to make certain adjustments. I should first refer to the demand under the Ministry of energy, coal and lignite. There is a demand for Rs. 33 crores under this head 33 years after Independence we are not able to manage an industry like coal. We are working at a heavy loss in respect of coal industry and this amount of Rs. 33 crores is needed to give interest free loan to Coal (India) Limited and to give financial assistance for developing coal industry and building up coal reserves. The Government will have to give better thought in respect of this important industry viz., the coal industry, because it is a vital raw material needed for all production work and also the movement of our locomotives particularly when the hydro-electric power is showing signs of reduction every year on account of bad rain conditions. It is very necessary that this industry has to be studied in all respects and you must see that not only the production but also the distribution of coal is done in a rational way so that the country may benefit to the maximum extent. It is unfortunate that this big industry is working at a heavy loss and the industry cannot be made to survive by giving assistance at all times. Steps have to be taken to see that very soon this industry is made to stand on its own legs, not only to balance its budget, but also at the same time it must be able to give us surplus.

Furthermore, the production is handicapped on account of various reasons—labour strike, transport, etc. The Government will have to go deep into the question and see that this vital industry is developed to a con-

siderable extent and the heavy loss that we are sustaining is reduced.

It is necessary not only for transport, but also for the development of industries. Many times our Railways will not be able to work efficiently. In many cases, for months, they have stopped the movement of rails for want of coal. Many industries have declared lay off for want of coal. This is significant particularly when the power cut is there to the extent of 50 to 60 per cent. This industry should be developed to such an extent that it should not only serve the industry but also to give impetus to the working of our Railways. Furthermore, as a substitute for producing electricity, coal will be necessary. Therefore, I urge that the Government should give all serious attention to see that the coal industry is placed on proper lines so that the country's economy may be benefited to a considerable extent.

Another expenditure is regarding prohibition for which Government has been having half hearted and ineffective policy. I have to state that prohibition was brought by Shri Rajgopal Acharya sometime back. To make up excise revenue loss Sales Tax was introduced. I do not know all India figures. But as far as Karnataka State is concerned, we are collecting heavy Sales Tax to the tune of Rs. 150 crores and we are collecting Rs. 70 crores for excise. So, Sales tax is increasing every year. Unfortunately the Government has not taken so definite policy regarding prohibition. It is also unfortunate that they introduce prohibition and after sometime or the other they re-introduce drinking by abolishing prohibition. It is very necessary for the Central Government to lay down proper policy regarding prohibition. They should take a decision once for all as to how these things have to work in the interest of the people.

As far as my State is concerned, I am sorry to state that year after year the revenue on account of the excise is increasing by Rs. 10 crores every

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

year. If Rs. 70 crores is spent as payment of taxes to Government in the form of revenue, it is estimated that nearly five times that amount will be paid by those persons who drink, that is, they will pay Rs. 350 crores and we are concerned about the poor people who pay large amounts of their earnings to drink toddy and arack. Therefore, unless and until prohibition is brought on proper lines, there is no Salvation for our poor people in the country. Even the Tamilnadu Government, which had introduced prohibition some years back are now relaxing it and soon they may altogether withdraw it. In our State also, we had prohibition for about 10 or 15 years, but on account of the half-heartedness of the policy of the Government and also the influence that was brought upon the Government by the toddy contractors, prohibition was quashed again and this devil, namely, drinking, has been made legal. In Bangalore city itself, there are more than a thousand wine shops and even in residential localities we are having it. Now and then there are deaths due to illicit drinking. If you are interested in the health of the people and secondly if you are really interested in helping the weaker sections, this evil drink should be removed. As long as these weaker sections are addicted to drinking, it is impossible for us to see that their economic condition improves. Therefore, in order to help the weaker sections, it our duty is to see that prohibition is introduced. Therefore, I request the Central Government to take some concrete steps, lay down certain policies in this regard and see that the poor people are helped to a considerable extent.

With regard to the textile industry, Government is spending large sums of money to give loans to sick mills and to revive them. If we go on paying money to run the sick mills, it will be very difficult for any Government to make financial adjustments. Therefore, Government must take steps to

see that the textile industry is put on strong ground. Next to food cloth is a very vital item of our needs. So, Government must take steps to see that this industry is kept in a good state.

In Karnataka, on account of the introduction of silk exchange, nearly 2 lakh weavers have been thrown out of employment and nearly a thousand twisting factories have been closed. I request the Central Government to advise the State Government to see that necessary credit facilities are given to the weavers and the twisting industries so that they may run this industry of national interest.

Just like coal, another industry that is causing us heavy loss is steel. A few years back the cost of steel was ranging from Rs. 800 to 900 per ton. and now its cost is more than Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500 per ton.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can reserve all these things for the discussion on the regular budget. They may not be very relevant now. Please conclude.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I am concluding. The abnormal increase in steel price is causing great hardship not only for industries but also for building works. I request the Central Government to see that this steel industry is placed on proper lines so the the industry as well as the general public may not suffer considerably on account of the abnormal rise in steel price.

Lastly, kerosene and diesel have been discussed in full length in the House, but there are a lot of difficulties in getting kerosene and diesel in Karnata. Because there was no proper supply of kerosene, many of us are facing curses from the people particularly when we go to them for votes. I request the Government to see that kerosene and diesel are imported in sufficient quantities and proper use is made of the petroleum products. I do not grudge if you ration petrol for cars used for unproductive purposes. But

for genuine consumption by trade and the people, particularly weaker sections who use large quantities of kerosene, kerosene and diesel must be made available in sufficient quantities so that the poor people can be helped to a considerable extent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Is he talking on his cut motions? After him I will speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The practice is that the motions and demands are discussed together. So he is doing that now.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will confine myself to Supplementary Demands Nos. 47 and 67. I have given three cut motions also. My third cut motion refers to the general failure of the Government to prepare complete and comprehensive electoral rolls for the Lok Sabha elections. As a result of this failure, as you know very well, thousands and thousands of the names of citizens were not to be found on the electoral rolls and there were large scale omissions and deletions with a very serious situation, namely, disenfranchisement of thousands of our citizens. This is a very serious situation that the House should take note of. (*Interruptions*). And I must emphasise on the Government that this is a phenomenon that requires a thorough investigation so that such a thing does not occur.

Sir, it was very shocking that areas after areas were almost forgotten by the enumerators and the names did not appear in the electoral rolls. (*Interruptions*). So this is the situation. I have specifically moved this particular cut motion so that the serious situation is realised and the Government institute a thorough probe into such a phenomenon, take action against those responsible for the dereliction of their duties and also to ensure that such a phenomenon does not repeat itself in future.

Let us take the situation in Assam. Assam currently is a victim of a violent agitation started under the pretext that the names of the foreign nationals should be removed from the electoral rolls. There can be no two opinions about this point that foreign nationals cannot be allowed to associate themselves in our electoral process. However, it must be understood, and must be clearly understood, that the agitation that is there in Assam has very mischievous and political motives too and the Government must not fall a victim to such motives. I must point out here that three general elections in the years 1971, 1977 and 1980 and two panchayat elections in the years 1974 and 1976 were held with the 1971 rolls. After all, these elections a number of election petitions were filed, but you will never come across a single election petition where the ground taken is that the names of foreign nationals were included in the electoral rolls. It should also be remembered in this connection that if you make a comparison of the electoral rolls for 1978 and 1979, you will find that there is a rise of only seven per cent, and even this increase is to be found in areas where the majority ethnic group resides. On the contrary, there is a fantastic decline in areas where the minorities live. I may substantiate this point by saying that in the minority pockets like Jania, Baghbar, Chenga; Golakganj; Gauhati East, Gauhati West, Mangaldoi, Nowgong etc., the number of voters has decreased, while in other areas where those who belong to the ethnic majority live, the number has gone up, for example in areas like Patacharkuchi, Sarupathar, Jorhat; Sibsagar etc. Therefore, I must impress upon the Government that in dealing with the situation, proper care should be taken.

It is most unfortunate that even high police officials and Deputy Commissioners were not free from bias when thousands and thousands of objections were filed to electoral entries. It is a matter of fact that in many cases the objections were ficti-

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

tious and in others they were minors. When I am pointing out all this, I do not mean that the names of foreign nationals can be allowed to remain on our electoral rolls; no, but when such an agitation is going on, minorities, linguistic or religious, should not be subjected to untold hardships of which they have been victims during these days.

There are cases where no notices have been given to persons against whom objections were taken. In one case, notice was given to a single individual in respect of 85 voters, and it was served on 18th November, 1979, at 9 p.m.; directing him to appear the very next day, on the 19th November, 1979, in the morning. That person went to see the officer, but could not reach him because there was picketing, and the same day by the evening he was informed that the objection had been allowed and all the 85 names had been removed from the electoral rolls. Such is the situation over there.

The other persons against whom there were objections were not allowed to appear. There was intimidation. They were driven away, and they were not allowed to have their say before the authorities. The authorities, I may also point out, have been very partial over there. Such is the situation that requires the serious consideration of the Government.

It is shocking that a large number of violent incidents have taken place. Official figures have been given of the deaths in the brutal atrocities, but I may very respectfully submit that all these are an under-estimate. Some MLAs of Assam have given a report according to which the total number of families affected because of this violence is 8,000 while the total number of persons affected is 25,000. According to this report of the MLAs of Assam, several of them, which I believe; they have already submitted to the Government, the total loss of life apprehended is between 800 and 1000

and the loss of property is estimated at Rs. 2 crores. Villages after villages have been reduced to ashes and the incompetent Government remained a mere silent spectator to all these orgies that were being committed. Not merely the figures, but consider the intensity of the atrocities.

As you have already rung the bell, I will resume my seat with only one or two examples here in brief. At Dighaldonga village, 70 persons belonging to 14 Muslim families were subjected to brutal injuries and then dumped into a dry well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would appeal to the hon. member the situation there is not yet quiet, it is explosive not to use such words, because the situation may become explosive.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I was pointing out to the intensity of the whole thing. They were subjected to brutal injuries and then dumped into a dry well and mercilessly burnt alive. At another place, at Chowlkhowa, seven persons were killed and...

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he telling these things based on his personal knowledge or what?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have already referred to a report given to the Government by a number of MLAs of Assam.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Normally, I would not have interfered. But, as the Prime Minister has stated, it is a very sensitive matter and this is totally irrelevant here and I cannot be expected to answer this.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: How is it irrelevant? Refer to Demand No. 47.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. Member is a very senior member and he knows the limitations of the discussion on the—Supplementary Demand for Grants,

"The only thing a Member has to say is that this amount should not be allowed where this amount has not been properly incurred or where there has been any excess or abuse, but he cannot, merely because a demand is brought, discuss the whole question of law and order in a State.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The demand has come here in order to enable the Government to have a proper control of the situation. We have a mention of this at page 63 and my point is that the Government failed totally and completely to....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to have your ruling now. The hon. member cannot be allowed to go on in this way.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I was pointing out to...

MR. CHAIRMAN: On which demand are you speaking?

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): On a point of order. The hon. minister has stated that it is a State subject.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I did not say that. The hon. member perhaps did not hear me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He only said that it was not relevant.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am sorry that in the concluding remarks of mine, such points have been raised, whereas I am trying to be very much within the limits of the demand, to which I have moved a cut motion. You have been good enough to admit my cut motion. The cut motion has already been moved. I will read out my cut motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions have been allowed. The cut motions are on the electoral rolls.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I will read out my cut motion. The cut

motion that has been allowed on Demand No. 47, reads as follows:

"Failure to ensure due protection to linguistic minorities in Assam and Meghalaya during violent agitation with respect to electoral rolls."

This arises from Demand No. 47 and you have a specific paragraph mentioning about it in page No. 63.

I was just concluding and substantiating what I had said and I was asking the Government to see to it that proper action is taken against those who have been found guilty of dereliction of duty. I have said that there can be no two opinions about the fact that foreign nationals cannot be allowed to participate in our electoral process. There can be no two opinions about it. But then a violent agitation has started and, under the pretext of a violent agitation, untold hardships cannot be caused. The Government cannot merely say that it set up one police control room for that particular purpose. It is such an inept handling, an unimaginative handling and an inefficient handling of the whole situation. I realise that it was the past Government that was responsible for all that. I wish the present Government well. But I am warning them of the difficult and stupendous task that is ahead of them. I am sure that they will perform their duties well and with all the impartiality give due protection to the innocent citizens of India, at the same time ensuring that our electoral rolls are really corrected, fair and comprehensive in nature.

With these words, I commend my cut motions for the adoption of the House.

\*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, our talented and capable Finance Minister has presented before this House the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I am

[Shri Era Mohan]

grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion and put forth certain views on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

The people throughout the country should have a stable and sensible Government committed to common weal. The Government should not at any cost cling to the Chair but give clear-cut directions for the progress of the nation, such a Government should not only be there at the Centre but also in the States, only Shrimati Indira Gandhi whose entire life is a saga of sacrifice is the only national leader who can be entrusted with the onerous task of heading the Central Government—these were the issues of national importance put forth before the people during the General Elections to the Lok Sabha by our leader Dr. Kalam Karunanidhi who has endeared himself to the people of Tamil Nadu with his zealous advocacy of their causes. He sought the support of the people for such a Government at the Centre. Not only in Tamil Nadu but throughout the country the people have given their unqualified verdict for such a Central Government. The President's Address and these Supplementary Demands have made it amply clear that progressive policies are going to be the corner-stone of this Government. On behalf of D.M.K., I extend my whole-hearted support to these Supplementary Demands. I would take this opportunity to place before our hon. Finance Minister certain concrete proposals for his consideration.

It is the long-standing demand of the people of Coimbatore and Singanallur that they should have Corporation in the place of Municipality. The State Government has been stalling the people that the President of India has not yet given the stamp of his proposals sent by the State Government. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to use his good offices and get the President's assent

for the proposal of converting Coimbatore-Singanallur Municipality into a Corporation.

Coimbatore is known as the Manchester of India. On account of inadequate and tardy supply of coke and pig-iron many hundreds of Foundries and Small Industries producing pumpsets etc. are on the verge of extinction. Thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment. The Central Government should ensure adequate supplies of coke and pig-iron to Coimbatore's starving small industries which in turn would restore the livelihood of thousands of workers in pangs of hunger.

Tiruppur in Coimbatore District is nationally known for its Banian industry. The indiscriminate levy of excise duty on this industry in 1979-80. Central Budget has extinguished the mainstay of 50 thousand workers here. The hon. Finance Minister should look into this immediately and do the needful. He has to give succour to these suffering workers.

The arid zone of Coimbatore District will become a granary if Pandiar-Ponnampuzha scheme is executed expeditiously. If green revolution is to become a reality, then the work on this scheme which is the life-source of the people of Coimbatore should be started this year itself. I need not say that the hon. Finance Minister has a vital role to play in this regard.

In North Coimbatore the railway level crossing has not only become a serious hurdle to the heavy traffic of both industrial goods and human beings but also a hazard for both. You can imagine the hardship caused to industries and to the public if the level-crossing is closed ten times a day. It is inexplicable to me why the survey and other works started some time ago for a Railway over-bridge have come to a standstill now. The Railway over-bridge is an imperative necessity here.

A predominant section of the population in Coimbatore district is handloom weavers. They are facing the eternal problem of non-availability of yarn at reasonable prices in adequate quantity. This primary raw material of yarn should be made available to them at reasonable prices in adequate quantity.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has dismissed thousands of Police personnel because of their participation in the strike. They have been exposed to sun and showers in the real sense of the term. The hon. Finance Minister should ensure their return to jobs.

The Central Government has given Rs. 15 crores for flood relief. This is a drop in the ocean when compared to the large-scale devastation throughout Tamil Nadu, particularly in Coimbatore district extensively. The hon. Minister of Finance should allot more funds for flood relief. It is pertinent to point out here that even this sum of Rs. 15 crores has not been distributed in a fair manner by the State Government. Political partisanship has become the prime consideration in the distribution of these funds. I demand a high-level inquiry so that the public of Tamil Nadu get uniform benefit from such funds.

I would like to refer to the Food for Work scheme. Under this scheme the daily wage of a worker is Rs. 9. But in some places in Tamil Nadu he gets Rs. 3 at the day's end and he is asked to sign for Rs. 9. This should be looked into.

The employees of the State Government, who toil ceaselessly from morning to evening should get equivalent scales of pay and dearness allowance, as the Central Government employees get. The State Government employees are doing equally responsible work.

The Central Government should also establish a Medical Research Centre in Coimbatore, which is very necessary in view of the large number of textile mills and other industries there.

The Central Government had offered the workshop for repairing rail coaches near Karamadai, which is adjacent to Coimbatore. On account of lack of interest shown by the Chief Minister this offer of workshop for Karamadai has been withdrawn by the Central Government. I suggest that the people of Coimbatore district should not become the victim of the vagaries of the Chief Minister. This workshop should be established in Karamadai.

The result of General Elections is a revelation to all of us. It is not merely just for a stable Government at the Centre; it is also a stigma on the non-functioning State Governments. Shri Devaraj Urs, the Chief Minister of Karnataka, realised this and resigned in a dignified, decent and democratic manner. The other Chief Ministers have not come to their senses. They are convening a Conference here in Delhi to oppose the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These are not relevant here; you can reserve them for another occasion.

SHRI ERA MOHAN: The people have given out their dissatisfaction against the State Governments which are not committed to their welfare. While the people are keen that democracy should flourish in the country, these State Governments are raising the bogey of anti-democratic steps of the Central Government which has been unequivocal choice of the people of India. When in 1971 the General Elections to Lok Sabha were notified, though there was one more year to go for the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, our beloved leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, who was then the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, chose to dissolve the Assembly

[Shri Era Mohan]

also so that the people of Tamil Nadu would have a democratic choice. The courage of conviction and the manliness exhibited by our leader Dr. Ka-laigner Karunanidhi should be the beacon-light for the Chief Ministers of States who want to cling to the Chair despite the people's verdict.

With these words, I conclude my speech expressing my gratitude to you for giving me this opportunity.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have moved, in all, four Cut Motions, and I would request you....

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please try to be brief.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** I will try to be very brief. Sir, But considering the number of Cut Motions I have moved, I would request you to give me time....

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** It does not depend on the number of Cut Motions.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** One of the Cut Motions I have moved is with reference to Demand No. 67 in respect of the Ministry of Law, regarding failure to prepare correct electoral rolls and omissions and deletions from the electoral rolls. I fully associate myself with the views expressed by my esteemed colleague, Shri Banatwalla, on this particular point. But I would like to add two or three things to what my learned colleague has said.

There are widespread complaints about large scale omissions and errors in the electoral rolls and they have been brought to the notice of the Election Commission. But till today no satisfactory explanation has come from the office of the Election Commission. Therefore, taking advantage of this opportunity, I would like to invite the attention of the Government to this very important

aspect. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister—and also for the information of the hon. Members of this House—to one very important instance which would show how these electoral rolls were prepared. It has been reported that the son-in-law of Chief Minister Shri Banarasi Das (of Uttar Pradesh) who is a member of the Provincial Medical Service, has been mentioned as 'dead' in the electoral roll. He is very well and alive. I would request the government to take a very serious note of it. This would *Prima facie* show how these electoral rolls were prepared. In a city like Bangalore, it is reported that names of the thousands of eligible voters had either not been included or have been deleted without any proper inquiry. Apart from all these reports, I would quote for the information of this House the report in the Press regarding the statement made by one of the Chief Ministers of our States, namely, Mr. Banarasi Das. He is reported to have said:

"15 million voters had been arbitrarily deleted from the rolls all over the country. Exclusion of a large number of voters from the rolls had been done with a view to brightening the Cong.(I)'s election prospects."

He has also said:

"The Chief Election Commissioner Mr. S. L. Shakhder had acted in a partisan manner and names of about one crore voters had been struck off the electoral rolls in UP alone."

डा० राजेन्द्रकुमारी वाजपेयी (सीतापुर) :

यह सब चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कराया था। इलेक्टोरल रोल से हजारों नाम काट दिये गये।

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** I have not made any statement, I only said that this is the statement of the Chief Minister of one of the important States. Therefore, the Government should pay serious attention if there is any truth in it.

Majority of voters belonging to the Backward Classes had been purposefully excluded because they belong to a particular party. The last point on this issue is, that I can very well understand and appreciate, that the officers who went to the houses of voters did not find the persons in the house or know their whereabouts but I am not in a position to understand how the names were deleted after the voters' lists were prepared. The Government owe an explanation to the House on this particular issue. I feel if this be true, it indicates a deliberate attempt to disenfranchise many voters and I would request the government to make a statement on this particular issue.

Coming to the other important point that is with reference to Demand No. 50 in respect of Police and the Home Ministry, I did try to invite the attention of the government by giving call attention motions or adjournment motions or short notice questions with reference to the crime situation in Delhi. But unfortunately or fortunately the hon. Home Minister was not prepared to admit any of these motions. Whatever it be, unfortunately or fortunately, since the new government assumed office, a serious crime wave has flared up in this capital city of Delhi. Panic has gripped the people of the capital following the dacoities and burglaries and about 6 persons have been seriously injured. In broad day light in the capital place of our country the culprits have committed a robbery in a car and then moved on to other places and have committed dacoities and robberies in jewellers' shops. All these are situated only within a kilometre of the Police station and this is in spite of the fact that heavy police patrolling is done. Then there is a murder case reported of a school teacher. ....

श्री सिद्धुवार सिंह (खण्डवा) : समापति, यहोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। यह जो कह रहे हैं वह ला एण्ड ऑर्डर से सम्बन्ध रखता है

श्रीर यहां इस समय सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स पर चर्चा हो रही है। यह चीज इद सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स से कहां तक सम्बन्ध रखती है? यह इरिलेवेंट है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised this point. But, there is also a Demand on Police. Shri Parulekar, you may go ahead.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: When they were making an attack on the DMK, no point of order was raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I have mentioned only a few cases. But there are plenty of cases. They show that the people in Delhi have become panicky. When they leave their homes in the mornings for jobs, they are not sure whether they will be back home safely in the evening. I am saying this particularly because we are newcomers to Delhi. So we are all concerned with our safety.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are quite safe.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The police have confessed that the law makes any headway worthwhile.

I would request you to take a serious note of the situation in the city of Delhi. I would make a mention of one more demand also. That is about the plight of the ex-servicemen. I wanted to make my submission on this. But I know my limitation. I would only invite your attention to the miserable plight into which these ex-Servicemen are.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Chairman, when I present the Supplementary Estimates for the adoption by the House, I may, at the outset, mention that I do not endorse all the demands that have been placed in this House.

In fact, Government is continuous. Having inherited the legacy, I am called upon to discharge the obliga-

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tions which the Government should meet. The purpose therefore is to see that some of the expenditures which have been incurred and for which the provision has got to be made are regularised through the Demands for Grants.

If hon. Members had understood this situation, perhaps they would not have been very critical of the supplementary estimates and demands. A bulk of the criticism really relates to the Administration that has just gone by. This Government, in the last fifteen days, cannot be held responsible for the bulk of the criticism that has been voiced in this House. Nevertheless, as I said, the Government is continuous and it is my duty to clarify the position and to say what is right and proper. In the circumstances, I am not in a mood to score debating in the House. I am not going to throw blame on anyone on the other side of the House. I will merely confine myself to certain points which have been raised and I shall leave them for the Members to decide.

श्री शिबकुमार सिंह । जनता पार्टी के शासनकाल में श्रीरतें जेवर, हार आदि पहन कर नहीं जा सकती थी । अब तो ठीक हो गया है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will reply as far as possible.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I shall go in the order in which the Members have spoken and I shall try to explain the position.

Sir, Mr. Saha was very eloquent about the land reforms and the failure of some of the States to implement the land reforms. People of this House are quite familiar with this criticism. Everybody is aware that the land reforms have not been implemented as fully as they should have been but in this respect my information as well as my experience

is that no particular State is free from criticism. In fact, every state has been lagging behind in the matter of land reforms....

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Not Kerala.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Not Andhra Pradesh also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: And the way in which it could be implemented leaves a lot of room for improvement. Therefore, I would say so far as this government is concerned it would exert its influence with various State governments to see that the land reforms are implemented both in letter and spirit and see that proper satisfaction is secured to the large number of landless people to the extent it is possible.

Now, there is one question which was specifically raised and that is the question of the 'food for work' programme. Here I want to deal with the whole question of drought relief. You are aware that the Schemes for assistance for drought relief and other calamities like floods have been provided by the Seventh Finance Commission. The Finance Commission has said that in respect of floods and other such calamities there will be a 75 per cent grant from the Centre and 25 per cent should be met by the State but in respect of drought the position is that the affected State can be given up to 5 per cent of its Plan allocation for the year as advance Plan assistance and that is how allocation has been made to each State.

17 hrs.

My hon'ble friend, Shri Panigrahi, referred to the disparity in various States in respect of two items. One is in respect of grants under the centrally sponsored schemes and the other in respect of allocation of the margin money or 5 per cent of the

Plan allocation. So far as the Plan outlay is concerned, each State Plan differs and the 5 per cent advance Plan assistance for each State will give a different figure for each State and this is the first part of the assistance. Then with regard to the drought we have already a scheme for food for work and that is being continued. 1.5 million tonnes of food is being given to all the States in the country under the normal programme of food for work. In addition as a relief for drought the Centre has earmarked 2 million tonnes of foodgrains as 'food-for-work' programme for drought affected areas. This will mean as much as a release of Rs. 280 crores for drought relief. Many States have not yet given their expenditure statements. Therefore, they have not drawn the amount which is due to them. But, as far as the Centre is concerned, it has allowed them to draw as much grain in advance as possible. Therefore, as far as the Centre is concerned, it has given all assistance possible for drought relief. If in spite of it, there are some States....

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAYA (Asansol): Just a point of clarification. Would you kindly mention the names of the States which have not yet been able to give the statement of accounts for the food supplied under the food for work programme and the money supplied for drought and flood relief? Has the State Government of West Bengal submitted it or not?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I think only two State Governments have indicated the expenditure so far and they are Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The other States have not submitted any accounts. Therefore instead of saying who has not, I would better say who has furnished information.

AN HON. MEMBER: He wants to know whether the West Bengal Government has given or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't want this sort of dialogue to be continued. Please wait till he finishes.

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAYA: Under the food for work programme, food has been given. May I know whether the same food, instead of being used for work, has been given to the party cadres and supporters of the respective governments, prior to the date of election for having votes?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you please complete your speech. Later on, if time permits, we will allow questions. Otherwise there will be no limit to this.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have mentioned all these points so that Parliament Members who are interested in this subject may exercise their influence on their respective State Governments to see that they influence their governments to send the statement of accounts and draw money. I am willing to give the money. There is no Finance Minister who says, I will give the money; here I say, I will give the money if the statements of accounts are furnished. This is in relation to the programme of drought relief. I would very humbly submit to the consideration of the House that in view of the very large allocation that has been made, namely, two million tonnes of food, apart from the normal 1.5 million tonnes of food for the programme and the assistance which is given as 5 per cent of the plan allocation, there is no scope for any criticism that the drought relief programme is in any way withheld or in any way dealt with in a very parsimonious or poor manner.

Then, the next point which Mr. Saha mentioned was about the coal fields which he wanted to be improved. Another hon. Member Mr. Samanna mentioned about the coal fields. Sir, it is true that our production of coal has not kept up with our estimates or targets and our

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needs. Actually we are not producing anything over a 100 million tonne and while our needs are progressing every year rapidly at the rate of 8 to 10 per cent, it is a pity that coal production has been lagging behind.

I do not want to throw the blame on anybody. As far as this Government is concerned, it will try its utmost to see that production of coal is stepped up and it will initiate schemes so that the production of coal and consequently the production of energy is also increased.

This is all I could say at this moment. Otherwise I would be entering into a tedious and profitless debate on why coal was not produced in the past, what are the reasons, etc.

This is all I would say.

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAYA: On a point of clarification. Is there going to be a change in the policy of the government?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Minister does not yield I cannot help.

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAYA: Is there going to be a change in the policy of the Government as regards re-nationalisation of coal mines? That is number one. Number two is this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, are you yielding?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Minister says he is not yielding. The hon. Member may please resume his seat.

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAYA: This is a major policy matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Hon'ble Minister complete his speech. Later on you can ask him.

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAYA:.....\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Shri Panigrahi referred to the food subsidy. We have increased the procurement price, both of wheat and rice and that is the reason for the Supplementary Demand which is now before the House. An amount of Rs. 40.0 crores has been the result of the increase in subsidy which has been given.

So far as sugar is concerned, again it is a thorny problem. A large number of people want the levy sugar to be distributed at a particular price. Then the question arises whether the free sugar should be sold at a higher price. So far as sugar is concerned, I wish to inform the House that in consultation with the Agriculture Ministry, a policy will be devised very soon and we do hope to maintain the price of sugar around the figure at which it is now selling.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: 65 per cent of the sugar is to go to the market as levy sugar. So that consumers get sugar at a lower price. But when is it going to be released?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The levy sugar is given when the market needs it and the Government is continuously in touch with the situation. Today, nobody can say that there is a scarcity in the market and the complaint is that they want sugar at a lower price. Members of Parliament should be associated with some of the drought relief programmes. Well, this is a matter in which they should work in co-operation with the States and the Centre cannot give any specific direction.

Next point is that the rural electrification programme should be speeded up. In the supplementary estimate

we have provided for R.E.C. programme and we are sure that this will enable the Corporation to electrify the rural areas as quickly as possible.

Then Shri Maya Thevar and one or two others gave a massive support to the Government. They did not very much criticise or call for any comment on the items which are in the Supplementary estimates. Shri Ramavatar Shastri raised some very important issues. Now, the first point was about the Dearness Allowance to the government employees. Under the existing rules, government servants are entitled to payment of dearness allowance when there is an increase of 8 per cent of the annual average consumer price index. Now, this annual average price index had increased by 8 per cent in November 1979. It had increased to 344. That means it crossed 342 points. This government came to power 15 days back and I have already taken up the matter and we are looking into it. If Mr. Shastri feels anger, the anger should be against the people who were in power earlier, that is, from November 1979 till 14th January 1980. This government came to power on the 14th and it has immediately taken up the matter for consideration. Then the second point which he raised, was about bonus for the Government employees. So far as Government employees are concerned, the present agreement relates only to 3 categories—Railway employees, Posts and Telegraphs employees and Defence Production employees. There is no agreement in respect of payment of bonus for other Government employees. It may be the case of Mr. Shastri that others should also be paid, but that is only a claim and it is not one on which there has been an agreement. And the Government, as at present informed by the various agreements already reached, is liable to pay bonus in respect of only these 3 categories; and that is being done.

A number of people referred to the question of small scale industries—Mr. Dorai Sebastian for instance, and some

other Members on this side also. It is undoubtedly true that the small scale industries require a considerable amount of special attention. Without special attention, they cannot survive the competition of the large scale industries. Therefore, some kind of an arrangement should be made, certainly, for their getting coke, coal, pig, iron etc. There can be no two opinions on that. But on the supply of these things, the matter is now being looked into by the State Governments. It has to be really attended to by the State Governments. But the Centre will try to use its influence and good offices in seeing that there is an equitable distribution of these 3 essential commodities for the small scale industries. Specific instances may be brought to the Government for attention, so that we can look into the matter and do our best. *(Interruption)* While dealing with the budget, I will probably be mentioning about marketing facilities.

Mr. Shamanna referred to a few points, including the loss due to Prohibition. This is a matter on which there can be an endless debate; and I do not want to go into this question. There are people who believe in Prohibition as an article of faith, and there are others who do not. Therefore, it is a matter of one's own inclination. So far as the revenue part is concerned, we will see that there is no unnecessary dilution of the resources. If the State cannot afford the loss of revenue, then there will have to be some re-thinking on the question. It will have to be done by the States. The Centre will not, as in the past, take a firm line on this. We are mentioning this because we have not taken a definite decision on this question.

There is a reference to the loss in the steel industry. It is true that the steel industry has not lived up to its expectations. In fact, this year the target of production was somewhere about 7 million tonnes of saleable steel. And actually, we will be producing 4.9 million tonnes of

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steel. And this has caused a great deal of financial strain. That is why we have provided for it in the Supplementary Budget.

Mr. Banatwalla spoke about the defective electoral rolls. This is a matter, again, in which the previous Government should be held to account. Actually, we on this side had a lot of complaints, that the electoral rolls were defectively prepared; and before the elections, a large number of people now here on this side of the House, had bitterly complained, and even sent telegrams to the Election Commission.

AN HON. MEMBER: It was there in your constituency.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not want to make any issue personal. That is why I did not refer to it.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: How did it happen? We are interested in knowing it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I can take care of myself. There are two hypotheses possible. One is that the previous government engineered it. The other is that it happened by mistake. Now, it is left to parties to decide who did it.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: The State Governments must be responsible for it because they are incharge of it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Therefore, do not try to throw stones on others. People who are living in glasshouses also should not throw stones on others. Particularly being in a very vulnerable position, it would not be fair to criticise anybody. But, at the same time, I would say that as far as possible in the future no such room should be given for a complaint of this kind, because free and fair election is a sign of democracy and we are interested in free and fair

elections irrespective of the parties to which we may belong.

Shri Banatwalla also referred to certain hardships which are caused to the minority there. As I said earlier during my intervention—I never intervene when the other Member is speaking—this is a very sensitive matter and the Prime Minister has already said that we are looking into this. Therefore, I thought that it was better not to mention it.

The hon. Member mentioned a number of items about the needs of Coimbatore and Tamilnadu. I am quite sure he will take it up when the budget discussion comes up in this House later.

Now I will come to Shri Parulekar's points. He again mentioned about the electoral rolls and I have answered this question. The second point he raised was about the deterioration in the crimes situation in Delhi. The question is really a ticklish one. In fact, if I were interested in scoring a debating point, which I am not, I would have said that having lost elections people begin to let loose some of these very anti-social elements. It is no good trying to throw mud on other people particularly after having been incharge of administration for 33 months. The previous government was responsible for law and order situation in Delhi. Everyone knows that in the last 33 months, the law and order situation in Delhi had deteriorated.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: At that time, the Congress. I had lost elections.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Congress I had won elections merely because of the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi and in other parts of the country because of their prices policy. Therefore, we are very clear on this. It is not right to say that within 15 days there had been

deterioration in the law and order situation; whereas you who were responsible for the law and order situation for 2½ years, three years, you had allowed this thing to deteriorate to such an extent that it was not possible on the very next day after assuming office to completely curb it. I assure you on behalf of the Government that every effort will be made to see that the citizens of Delhi will have a peaceful existence in this city. His rights, his property and his person will be protected and in this we will spare no efforts.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** It is a question of your safety and my safety.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Both of us are involved. Everybody is involved in this. I want the cooperation of all sections of the House at least in some of these things such as the maintenance of law and order situation. I have met almost all the points which have been raised.

*(Interruptions) \*\**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Nothing will be recorded. He has replied to all the points. If the House, agrees, I shall now put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now 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 the 31st day

of March, 1980 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demand Nos. 2, 4, 6, to 8, 10 to 13, 15, 16, 18, 20 to 23, 26, 27, 29 to 32, 35, 39, 41 to 43, 47, 49, 50, 52, 54, 58, 59, 61 to 63, 67, 68, 70, 71, 75, 77 to 79, 82, 90, 92, 95, 97, 99 and 100.

*The motion was adopted.*

17.21 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL,\* 1980

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1979-80.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1979-80.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

17.23 hrs.

CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** We take up the next Bill.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar):** I want elucidation on one point. When I spoke on the

\*\*Not recorded.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 30-1-1980.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.