

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

when the arrivals of jaggery blocks were 7,42,844 and the wagons supplied at present are only 380 for 17,29,131 blocks. These blocks require at least 800 wagons. Only half of them were supplied.

Non-supply of wagons in the season is not new. It is happening every year. Therefore, the producers are suffering everywhere. Even in Chittoor and Pakala at times when the jaggery arrivals are the highest, wagons will not be available.

The railway authorities must make it a point to look into these things and arrange necessary wagons so as to avoid glut in the markets.

This year there will be a bumper crop in Andhra Pradesh. Chittoor district is one of the districts in India which is known for its mango gardens. This year the lorry transport will not be easily available due to the scarcity of diesel oil and due to increased cost of transport. It is quite necessary to assess the crop and the arrival of mangoes in Chittoor and Damal Cheruvu stations and supply the wagons necessary for the transport of mangoes. Crores of rupees worth of mangoes have to be transported from these stations and it is not possible to preserve mangoes longer. Hence, it is quite necessary to take necessary precautions now itself and arrange the supply of wagons in time.

(iv) INDISCRIMINATE HUNTING OF THE GREAT INDIAN BUSTARD

श्री मनमूल सिंह चौधरी (बीकानेर) :
गोडावद (Great Indian Bustard) की संख्या में निरन्तर कमी होती जा रही है। यह जैसलमेर, जोधपुर और समीपवर्ती क्षेत्र में पाया जाता है। प्रकृति की इस दुर्लभ धरोहर को तेलूर पक्षी भी कहते हैं। भ्रवैष भिंकार के कारण यह निरासा पक्षी शीघ्र ही लुप्त हो जायेगा। राजस्थान ही नहीं, परन्तु सारे भारत के वन्य पक्षी प्रेमी इस विषय को ले कर काफी चिन्तित हैं। इस के बारे में भारत की पर्यटन और वन्य जीवन सौसायटी

ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक ज्ञापन भी दिया है। इस पक्षी की निश्चित संख्या मालूम कर इसे विनाश से बचाने के लिए केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्रालय को तुरन्त प्रभावशाली कदम उठाना चाहिए। वन-अधिकारियों की उपेक्षापूर्ण नीति के कारण संपूर्ण राजस्थान में प्राकृतिक वातावरण प्रसंतुलित हो रहा है और वन्य जीव-जन्तुओं के लिए खतरा पैदा हो गया है। मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि पर्यटकों, जीव-जन्तु प्रेमियों और प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य के समर्थकों की इस मांग की ओर सरकार शीघ्र ध्यान देगी।

13.29 hrs.

BUDGET (MAHARASHTRA)
1980-81—GENERAL DISCUSSION,
DEMANDS*FOR GRANTS ON AC-
COUNT (MAHARASHTRA), 1980-81
AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS*
FOR GRANTS (MAHARASHTRA),
1979-80.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Items 10, 11 and 12 relating to Maharashtra Budget for which 2½ hours have been allotted. Hon. Members desiring to move their cut motions which have been circulated, may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes.

Motions moved:

"That the respective 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 the State of Maharashtra, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1981 in respect of the heads of demands, entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 2, 3, 6 to 16, 18 to 38, 40 to 42, 45 to 58, 60, 63 to 70, 73, 75 to 82, 85 to 95, 97 to 100, 102 to 110, 113, 115, 118 to 128, 130 to 146, 148 to 161, 163 to 166, 168 to 181, 183, 184, 186 to 190, 192, 193, 195 to 198, 200 to 216."

That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital

D.G. of 1980-81 and D.S.G. for 1979-89

Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1980 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 2, 7, 10, 13, 18, 19, 21 to 25, 29, 31, 34, 35, 41, 48, 49, 53, 59 to 61, 63, 64, 66, 69 to 71, 80 to 82, 82A, 91, 93, 95, 99, 107, 108, 111 to 113, 115 to 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 134, 140, 142, 144, 152, 157 to 159, 164, 166 to 170, 175 to 177, 189, 197, 200 to 203, 205, 207, 214, 215, 219, 229, 233, 236, 236A, 258, 259, 269 and 277."

Demands for Grants on Account (Maharashtra) for 1980-81 Submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	
		Rs.	Rs.
General Administration Department			
2	Council of Ministers	19,31,000	..
3	Election	6,51,47,000	..
6	Public Service Commission	45,000	..
7	Secretariat—General Services	85,00,000	..
8	District Administration	16,38,000	..
9	Other Administrative Services	39,17,000	..
10	Miscellaneous General Services	13,10,000	..
11	Art and Culture	17,95,000	..
12	Housing	2,19,000	..
13	Information and Publicity	1,02,20,000	..
14	Social Security and Welfare	19,33,000	..
15	Other Social and Community Services	3,45,0000	..
16	Other General Economic Services	54,000	..
18	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..	5,06,000
Home Department			
19	Administration of Justice	5,23,00	..
20	State Excise	66,65,70	..
21	Taxes on Vehicles	95,86,000	..
22	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	11,00,000	..
23	Secretariat—General Services	17,96,000	..
24	Police	34,42,94,000	..

1	2	3	
		Rs.	Rs.
25	Jails	1,73,62,000	..
26	Other Administrative Services	96,76,000	..
27	Miscellaneous General Services	18,000	..
28	Urban Development	74,000	..
29	Social Security and Welfare	20,81,000	..
30	Other Social and Community Services	13,53,000	..
31	Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	60,61,000	23,47,000
32	Civil Aviation	44,000	..
33	Road and Water Transport Services	11,72,000	3,02,000
34	Indian Railways	1,91,000	..
35	Compensations and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	23,000	..
36	Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects . . . . .	..	6,38,000
37	Loans for Housing . . . . .	..	1,52,67,000
38	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..	44,90,000

Revenue and Forests Department

40	Land Revenue	4,06,51,000	..
41	Stamps and Registration	72,87,000	..
42	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	18,10,000	..
45	Secretariat—General Services	32,68,000	..
46	District Administration	8,27,42,000	..
47	Public Works	5,05,88,000	..
48	Other Administrative Services	1,22,000	..
49	Miscellaneous General Services	3,67,000	..
50	Housing	4,00,000	..
51	Urban Development	73,000	..
52	Social Security and Welfare	1,97,99,000	1,12,64,000
53	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	1,52,31,000	..
54	Other Social and Community Services	4,77,000	13,33,000
55	Other General Economic Services	1,00,000	11,83,000
56	Agriculture	2,39,000	83,000
57	Forest	9,55,67,000	46,84,000

1	2	Rs.	3
58	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	18,000	..
60	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..	39,40,000
Agriculture and Co-operation Department			
63	Social Security and Welfare	78,000	..
64	Secretariat—Economic Services	32,60,000	..
65	Co-operation	7,88,35,000	3,99,00,000
66	Agriculture	13,24,30,000	11,53,30,000
67	Minor Irrigation, Soil and Water Conservation and Area Development	5,09,50,000	3,73,000
68	Animal Husbandry	5,01,38,000	13,76,000
69	Dairy Development	74,01,31,000	57,41,000
70	Fisheries	53,07,000	23,18,000
73	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..	26,42,000
Education Employment and youth Services Department			
75	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	85,51,000	.
76	Secretariat—Social and Community Services	18,33,000	..
77	Education	1,13,69,70,000	14,20,000
78	Art and Culture	88,28,000	..
79	Labour and Employment	3,16,03,000	5,00,000
80	Social Security and Welfare	5,68,000	..
81	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..	9,37,000
Urban Development and Public Health Department			
82	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	32,000	..
85	Fire Protection and Control	4,14,000	..
86	Other Administrative Services	1,000	..
87	Secretariat—Social and Community Services	10,70,000	..
88	Medical	22,01,11,000	67,000
89	Family Welfare	3,63,55,000	..
90	Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	14,91,86,000	8,24,84,000
91	Housing	33,000	..
92	Urban Development	5,08,16,000	34,22,000
93	Social Security and Welfare	17,000	..
94	Roads and Bridges	1,11,97,000	..

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
95	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	2,02,51,000	..
97	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..	23,17,000
Finance Department			
98	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	27,51,000	..
99	Sales Tax	3,24,76,000	..
100	Other Fiscal Services	2,17,15,000	..
102	Interest Payments	10,00,000	..
103	Secretariat—General Services	25,07,000	..
104	Treasury and Accounts Administration	1,63,45,000	..
105	Other Administrative Services	8,67,000	..
106	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	11,18,35,000	..
107	Miscellaneous General Services	4,45,27,000	..
108	Social Security and Welfare	51,11,000	..
109	Other General Economic Services	80,000	..
110	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	19,34,000	..
113	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..	8,20,000
Public Works and Housing Department			
115	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	6,66,000	..
118	Other Administrative Services	5,70,000	..
119	Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	1,000	..
120	Housing	11,74,47,000	1,00,90,000
121	Social Security and Welfare	53,000	..
122	Other Social and Community Services	12,76,000	..
123	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	4,12,000	..
124	Secretariat—Economic Services	19,97,000	..
125	Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	18,000	..
126	Civil Aviation	2,50,000	63,000
127	Roads and Bridges	16,40,14,000	5,44,21,000
128	Public Works and Administrative and Functional Buildings	24,08,56,000	3,17,21,000
130	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..	12,17,000

1	2	3	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation Department				
131	Aid Materials and Equipments		95,25,000	..
132	Social Security and Welfare		50,000	..
133	Relief on account of Natural Calamities		36,28,000	..
134	Secretariat—Economic Services		13,57,000	..
135	Minor Irrigation		83,51,000	3,63,16,000
136	Soil and Water Conservation		9,49,000	..
137	Area Development		1,82,36,000	..
138	Water and Power Development Services		10,18,76,000	7,24,000
139	Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects		25,33,03,000	89,30,60,000
140	Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply . . . . .		..	20,33,000
141	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .		..	31,09,000
Law and Judiciary Department				
142	Secretariat—General Services		16,32,000	..
143	Administration of Justice		3,95,41,000	..
144	Other Expenditure Pertaining to the Law and Judiciary Department		30,95,000	..
145	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .		..	9,12,000
Industries, Energy and Labour Department				
146	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services		53,51,000	..
148	Supplies and Disposals		4,29,000	..
149	Stationery and Printing		4,27,90,000	..
150	Labour and Employment		1,08,90,000	..
151	Social Security and Welfare		68,000	..
152	Secretariat—Economic Services		13,05,000	..
153	Industries		1,36,90,000	2,55,07,000
154	Village and Small Industries		1,00,45,000	36,13,000
155	Mines and Minerals		43,30,000	11,66,000
156	Water and Power Development Services		20,61,000	..
157	Power Projects		18,03,00,000	81,40,00,000
158	Capital Outlay on Co-operation . . . . .		..	5,55,000
159	Capital Outlay on Consumer Industries . . . . .		..	18,00,000
160	Investment in industrial Financial Institutions . . . . .		..	6,86,000

1	2	3	Rs.	Rs.
161	Capital Outly on Roads and Bridges . . . . .	..	..	50,00,000
163	Loans for other Social and Community Services . . . . .	..	..	62,19,000
164	Loans for Co-operation . . . . .	..	..	17,000
165	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..	..	10,22,000

Rural Development Department

166	Land Revenue . . . . .	..	6,09,58,000	..
168	District Administration . . . . .	..	8,55,16,000	..
169	Treasury and Accounts Administration . . . . .	..	6,000	..
170	Police . . . . .	..	12,000	..
171	Aid Materials and Equipments . . . . .	..	1,56,000	..
172	Education . . . . .	..	1,67,82,000	..
173	Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply . . . . .	..	7,40,25,000	3,33,000
174	Housing . . . . .	..	..	1,33,000
175	Social Security and Welfare . . . . .	..	50,23,000	..
176	Secretariat-Economic Services . . . . .	..	13,81,000	..
177	Agriculture . . . . .	..	14,93,000	..
178	Minor Irrigation . . . . .	..	3,29,70,000	1,46,42,000
179	Forest . . . . .	..	42,55,000	..
180	Community Development . . . . .	..	45,77,000	5,00,000
181	Roads and Bridges . . . . .	..	6,66,000	..
183	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..	..	1,41,000
184	Miscellaneous Loans . . . . .	..	..	92,22,65,000

Food and Civil Sup plies Department

186	Social Security and Welfare . . . . .	..	15,000	..
187	Secretariat— Economic Services . . . . .	..	9,94,000	..
188	Other General Economic Services . . . . .	..	16,45,000	..
189	Food . . . . .	..	2,99,60,000	..
190	Capital Outlay on Food . . . . .	..	..	6,82,78,000
192	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..	..	4,80,000

Social Welfare Cultural Affairs Sports and Tourism Department

193	Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	45,000	..
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1	2	3
		Ra.
195	Secretariat, Social and Community Services	9,65,000
196	Education, Art and Culture	93,85,000
197	Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	10,72,50,000
198	Tourism	1,20,000
200	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..
201	Tribal Areas Sub-Plan	7,80,00,000
Planning Department		
202	Labour and Employment	6,30,00,000
203	Social Security and Welfare	15,000
204	Secretariat—Economic Service	26,30,000
205	Other General Economic Services	41,80,000
206	Agriculture	2,76,44,000
207	Area Development	1,00,00,000
208	Community Development	47,00,00,000
209	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..
Legislative Affairs Department		
210	Secretariat—General Services	1,40,000
211	Social Security and Welfare	2,000
212	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..
Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat		
213	Parliament /State/Union Territory Legislature	49,86,000
214	Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	12,3 ,000
215	Social Security and Welfare	3,000
216	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	..
TOTAL		6,13,84,83,000
		3,28,34,76,000

Supplementary Demands for Grants [Maharashtra] for 1979-80 Submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to Submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3	
A—GRANTS ON REVENUE ACCOUNT			
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT			
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
2	Council of Ministers	9,00,000	..
7	Secretariat-General Services	7,70,000	..
10	Miscellaneous General Services	4,21,000	..
13	Information and Publicity	49,50,000	..
HOME DEPARTMENT			
18	State Excise	76,63,000	..
19	Taxes on Vehicles	6,53,00	..
21	Secretariat—General Services	5,42,000	..
22	Police	6,74,45,322	..
23	Jails	18,23,000	..
24	Other Administrative Services	41,13,000	..
25	Miscellaneous General Services	9,000	..
29	Ports, Light Houses, and Shipping	44,02,000	..
31	Road and Water Transport Services.	18,000	..
REVENUE AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT			
34	Land Revenue	23,00,000	..
35	Stamps and Registration.	25,64,000	..
41	District Administration	1,50,50,000	..
48	Social Security and Welfare	10	..
49	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	9,56,68,000	..
53	Forest	1,29,30,000	..
AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT			
59	Co-operation	1,05,94,010	..
60	Agriculture	87,90,020	..
61	Minor Irrigation	38,000	..
63	Area Development	75,18,000	..
64	Animal Husbandry	24,14,000	..
66	Fisheries	10,59,010	..

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND YOUTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT			
69	Secretariat Social and Community Services	65,000	..
70	Education	14,22,97,050	..
71	Art and Culture	45,11,0000	..
URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT			
80	Medical	7,03,27,000	..
81	Family Welfare	3,54,42,000	..
82	Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	20	..
82—A	Housing	1,48,000	..
FINANCE DEPARTMENT			
91	Interest Payments	2,00,000	..
93	Treasury and Accounts Administration	6,75,000	..
95	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	59,25,000	..
99	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions.	19,82,000	..
PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT			
107	Other Social and Community Services	3,13,000	..
108	Secretariat—Economic Services	7,69,000	..
111	Roads and Bridges	3,59,62,000	..
112	Public Works and Administrative and Functional Buildings	1,90,40,000	..
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT			
113	Aid Materials and Equipments	34,20,000	—
115	Secretariat—Economic Services	2,00,000	—
116	Minor Irrigation	1,27,000	..
117	Soil and Water Conservation	6,00,000	..
118	Area Development	43,30,000	..
119	Water and Power Development Services	2,58,90,000	..
120	Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	5,50,72,000	..
LAW AND JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT			
121	Administration of Justice	44,67,000	..
122	Secretariat—General Services	1,46,000	..

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	
		Capital Rs.	
123	Other Administrative Services	3,56,000	..
125	Other Social and Community Services	21,000	..
126	Other General Economic Services	13,000	..
INDUSTRIES, ENERGY AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT			
128	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	4,95,000	..
130	Supplies and Disposals	1,00,000	..
131	Stationery and Printing	1,39,17,000	..
134	Secretariat—Economic Services	10,25,000	..
RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT			
140	Land Revenue	3,68,00,000	..
142	District Administration	10,64,000	—
144	Aid Materials and Equipments	3,82,000	..
152	Community Development	43,16,000	..
FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT			
157	Secretariat—Economic Services	3,88,000	..
158	Other General Economic Services	4,98,000	..
159	Food	46,89,000	..
Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department			
164	Education	10	..
166	Social Security and Welfare	30	..
167	Co-operation	38,64,000	..
168	Tourism	1,10,000	..
169	Revenue Expenditure on Tribal Area Development Sub-Plan	34,43,040	..
Planning Department			
170	Labour and Employment	2,40,00,000	..
175	Area Development	10	..
176	Community Development	2,86,80,000	..
Legislative Affairs Department			
177	Secretariat—General Services	34,000	..
TOTAL A—Grants on Revenue Account		78,81,26,592	..

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
B-GRANTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Agriculture and Co-operation Department		
189	Capital Outlay on Co-operation	1,56,39,000
Urban Development and Public Health Department		
197	Capital outlay on Urban Development	50,48,000
Public Works and Housing Department		
200	Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	71,53,000
201	Capital Outlay on Public Works and Administrative and Functional Buildings	1,00,45,010
Irrigation Department		
202	Capital Outlay on Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	3,63,000
203	Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	19,68,000
205	Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Project	27,97,95,000
Industries, Energy and Labour Department		
207	Capital Outlay on Industrial Research and Development	45,50,000
Rural Development Department		
214	Capital Outlay on Minor, Irrigation, Soil Conservation Area Development	7,66,000
Food and Civil Supplies Department		
215	Capital Outlay on Food	63,61,70,000
Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department		
219	Capital Outlay on Tribal Area Development Sub-Plan	1,98,94,000
Revenue and Forests Department		
229	Loans for Forest	35,000
Agriculture and Co-operation Department		
233	Loans for Co-operation	13,33,82,000
236	Loans for Fisheries	2,74,000
236-A	Loans for Consumer Industries	2,08,07,000
Industries, Energy and Labour Department		
258	Loans for Other Social and Community Services	1,36,50,000
259	Loans for Industrial Research and Development	42,00,000

1	2	3
		Revenue Rs.
		Capital Rs.
Rural Development Department		
269	Miscellaneous Loans	7,46,00,000
Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department		
277	Loans for Tribal Area Development Sub-Plan	14,12,000
TOTAL—B-Grants on Capital Account		1,22,87,60,010
A-GRANTS ON REVENUE ACCOUNTS		
TOTAL—A-Grants on Revenue Account		78,81,26,532
B-GRANTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
TOTAL—B-Grants on Capital Account		1,22,87,60,010
GRAND TOTAL		2,01,68,86,542

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am indeed glad to participate in this debate because the Finance Minister is presenting the Budget of Maharashtra on its new year day. I will, therefore, start by giving him greetings on this auspicious day.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Thank you.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: When I am speaking on Maharashtra Budget, I find that there are two aspects of the Budget—one is the political aspect which is not the direct result of the Budget; But these Budgets are the product of that political aspect. Therefore, I would be speaking symbolically for all the States whose Assemblies have been dissolved and whose Budgets are being considered. This political aspect is something which is not very auspicious for this particular regime for years to come.

I would like to give some history of this problem. This question of dissolving the State Assemblies after the parliamentary elections was started as a wrong precedent by the Janata Government. Unfortunately, those who claim to be very severe and acute critics of Janata Government are now walking on the footsteps of the Janata Government by dissolving Assemblies of an equal number of States, 9 State Assemblies. I think, this is a very wrong thing. I would like to remind this Government that Mrs. Gandhi as a leader and as a Prime Minister of a previous Government, had taken a decision of de-linking the State elections from the parliamentary elections. What was the point in de-linking? The point was that State issues are different; State issues are considered by the people in a different manner. So, the verdict of the people should be taken separately. When those issues are being judged by people and a certain Government is functioning and as long as there is no consti-

tutional break-down, it is absolutely undemocratic and arbitrary to dissolve such a Government. Particularly in Maharashtra only 10 days before the dissolution, the Assembly had met and confidence was expressed in the Government by the Assembly. That proves that the Government had got a stable majority in the Assembly. Even then it was the sweetwill of this Government to dissolve such an Assembly. This is a very unfortunate day to think about that in the Indian democratic atmosphere such things can take place where a dozen people sitting in some room of the South Block are undoing what the millions of people have done at the time of elections in 1978. This is what was done.

Why I am mentioning this political aspect is that it has made this Budget a bureaucratic Budget, a worst Budget. When the political leadership is in authority, when the Planning Commission is in authority, there are certain social and economic priorities which are taken into account while formulating the Budget. Today, we find that there is neither the Planning Commission nor the political leadership of the State Government. The State bureaucrats come to Delhi under instructions from another group of bureaucrats. They sit with other bureaucrats in Delhi, take some view and that is being formulated as a Budget which is placed before us.

I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister: What are your priorities after such an important election result? Are you still only concerned with your domestic intrigues of a political nature? Don't you think that the socio-economic problems have got a higher priority for your consideration? How would you consider socio-economic problems when you have not got the properly constituted Planning Commission functioning. Two months have passed but there is no Planning Commission. We were ridiculing the Janata Party for the rolling plan concept. But now

the whole Plan text seems to have been rolled up, and there is nobody to guide the 9 States, whose budgets are prepared for one year for all practical purposes. Though it may be a Vote on Account for some months, once the framework is laid down, it is very difficult to make any further very important changes in the budget later on. Therefore, I feel this Government must sit down and seriously consider what are their priorities. The socio-economic problems should get priority.

We just now had a row in the House about harijan houses being burnt or their being beaten mercilessly. We have the problem of prices. For instance, in Maharashtra there is an agitation going on about onion prices, which have fallen terribly, and the Government agency which was expected to purchase it is non-cooperating by refusing to purchase it. There was police attack on these people and hundreds of people have gone to jail. I am just mentioning one instance. When these problems are exercising the minds of the people, how can you say that these are not your priorities. Therefore, first of all, please make up your mind about priorities. Instead of dissolving the State Assemblies, you should have done something better.

My main point is that when a party gets a mandate of this nature, that party should not seek a confrontation. I can understand an opposition party trying to seek confrontation. But here I find that the Government itself has started this confrontation in the country. What India needs today is some sort of reconciliation with the people. They have come out of the experience of an Emergency time; they have also come out of an experiences of unstable Government. I think the time has come when some thought should be given as to how to reconcile on the major issues. This cannot be done on political terms; it can be done only on the background of the solution of the socio-economic problems. Therefore,

I would request the Finance Minister to advise the Prime Minister to give priority to the constitution of the Planning Commission. Since the House is sitting, we should know who are the members of the Planning Commission. While the Cabinet is important and Parliament is important, in the process of development Planning Commission is also a very important forum, and so we should know about its constitution early.

As I have said, this is not a proper budget. It is rather a bureaucratic budget, which is not considered by the political leadership at any stage. Yes, certainly, Shri Venkataraman as the political leader is handling it, but at the preparation stage it was not in his hands. In fact, that is how he explained it on the first day when he introduced the Assam budget. So, I would request him to give more thought to this problem.

Coming to the budget proper of Maharashtra, the ex-Chief Minister, Shri Sharat Pawar, had issued a statement that no new items have been included in the budget. When a criticism of this type comes from a person who was handling the matter, it needs very due consideration. Well, the Finance Minister might point at some minor points and say that these are the new items here and there. Some authority of the Maharashtra Government have circulated a note, which I have with me, and I find that there is nothing new in it.

Here I would invite attention to one aspect. The elected Government of Maharashtra was giving priority to the problem of, what they call, defaulters. A large number of small agriculturists and the co-operative movement dealing with agriculturists is in a terrible mess today.

Sir, one thing should be taken care of in this country more particularly in those areas which are drought-

prone areas because in drought prone areas the problem also becomes serious. Even when there is no drought, the small-agriculturist, the agriculturist who has got about a couple of acres of land or three acres of land, even when there is good rain, but if it is a non-irrigation land, he cannot maintain his family and his agricultural operations on that income.

In the field of industry, we try to deal with the sick industrial units. May I request the Finance Minister, because it is the political leadership which must give lead in this matter, that instead of treating the sick individual industrial units, you had better treat the sick individual agriculturist because he is also in an industry, and try to find out a way for those agriculturists. The Government can certainly find out a way for them and that way should be only that some of their non-recoverable arrears must be written off. That is the only way. You give incentives for starting industries in backward areas and you certainly write off or you certainly give exemption in taxes. Here only the legal concept of whatever is due is to be recovered. Sir, this is very inhuman and when you say you want to give priority to the agricultural sector, to the rural sector, this particular aspect must be given special attention to. I, therefore, would suggest that that scheme has been included in a very mutilated form. I would ask him to call the officers and find out in what original form this scheme was contemplated. Maharashtra State certainly can take financial risks in this matter because this is one of the States whose finances are well managed and who can afford to take socio-economic risks in taking some bold decisions and showing a new way in this particular matter. So, this question of the scheme for defaulters and treating them as sick units and giving them some facilities for them should be settled because being defaulters they do not get taccavi from the Govern-

ment, they do not get credit from the bank. Not only that, the Government officers go and auction whatever they have got in their own premises. So, this question needs priority consideration.

I would like to mention another thing which is based on my impression of the Budget. The rate of rise or the rate of growth or increase of expenditure on education was considerable previously in this State. I find this rate of growth of expenditure on education has practically come to a standstill. There may be some technical growth, but there is not high priority consideration for education particularly technical education, professional education, education to the backward classes and education in the rural areas. These are the matters which require consideration. I hope, Mr. Finance Minister, you will look to this particular aspect of Maharashtra Budget and try to do what you can do. The Plan was expected to be of Rs. 1,000 crores. I find that is being reduced. The State certainly can do that if the Finance Minister can help the State to work out the Budget ambitiously. You should aspire and show courage to have an ambitious plan because from the information that is provided here, it is clear that they themselves have raised quite sufficient resources. They have had the capacity to raise the resources. Here you are not helping the States which have the capacity to raise the resources. You had better do that and let them have a little more opportunity. Naturally, I am very glad that some reasonable amounts have been provided for the two important sectors of irrigation and power. Power and irrigation are two very important sectors and they have made a reasonable provision for this. So, I would certainly like to sound a note of caution here and that is, the potential that is created for irrigation, whether it is actually used or not, is a most important matter and that will have to be seen and we are to see whether

the investment in power is going according to schedule and giving the result that is needed because irrigation is important from the agriculture point of view, and rural areas point of view. Power is also more important from the rural areas point of view and agriculture point of view.

There is also another aspect that it is a highly industrialised State. If industries come to a standstill—that is what is happening there—the sharing of load is a constant malady there and one will have to find out a solution for this. So, while going into these problems I would request the Finance Minister to give proper advice to the officers concerned.

Sir, I have made a general reference to the problem, but the point that I have particularly mentioned about the defaulters and about the potential of irrigation etc. should be carefully considered. About the political aspect, I know we will have to take more time when the issue directly comes before us.

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

That the demand for grant on account under the head Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to name Marathwada University after Dr. Ambedkar despite the resolution of the Legislature] (1)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,22,97,050 in respect of Education be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to name Marathwada University after Dr. Ambedkar despite the resolution of the Legislature] (1)

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN (Nanded): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

support the Budget of Maharashtra as presented by the hon. Finance Minister. While speaking on the Budget of Maharashtra, at the very outset, I must say that I had promised the hon. Finance Minister that I would give him the points so that he may be able to give me the specific reply on certain issues. But I am sorry I could not do that. I request him to send the reply if it is possible.

Sir, before I start my observations about the Budget proper, I must refer to one or two points which my honourable predecessor, Shri Y. B. Chavan, has referred. One was about the absence of the Planning Commission and without the Planning Commission the budget seems to have been finalised and he described it as a bureaucratic Budget. I think during the course of his speech he made a reference to Maharashtra Assembly being there till February, and if I may say this, most of the officers from Maharashtra Government must have finalised the Budget on the instructions of the then Government before February. That means, the popular mandate was there; if it is not there, then certainly I would like to understand from him whether he is prepared to take credit and discredit both. When he is pleading about the scheme for small holders formulated by the Maharashtra Government and specially for the defaulters of the cooperative societies, I am sure he is referring to the scheme which was then prepared by the Maharashtra Government which was tried by the officers with the Reserve Bank of India, but somehow they could not succeed with them and a modified scheme has been incorporated in the Budget. In fact, I am sorry he is not there; otherwise it would have been a very interesting thing for him also to know the kind of attitude which was adopted then by the Chief Minister saying that for this scheme of defaulters it is a matter of prestige with them and this has come in the

press. I have not verified the veracity of the statement which has come in the press, but the press statement said that if the scheme is not conceded by the Reserve Bank of India, then they were almost warned that their mint is located in Bombay, that the printing press where the currency notes are printed is in Nasik and he has almost instigated the workers in that area saying that "if this scheme is not accepted by the Reserve Bank of India, then I would rather see that both these concerns are closed down." If this newspaper report is correct that he said that if the scheme was not accepted by the Reserve Bank, he would go to that length, then it is certainly a very serious matter.

Hon. Shri Y. B. Chavan was pleased to make certain observations about the dissolution of the Assemblies. He said that the political executive which ought to have been there has been taken away by the dissolution of most of the Assemblies. I am happy that he has blamed the Janata Government also for dissolving nine Assemblies, but if my memory does not fail me, I do not think he made then the kind of statement that he is making today. He then only said that the nine Assemblies should not have been dissolved, but today, of course, he comes forward in a very democratic manner saying that the dissolution of the Assemblies is undemocratic.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He disagreed with the Janata Government even then.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: But he did not make any public statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He said so in the House also.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I am prepared to correct myself, but I am not aware of it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): He was a party to the resolution.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: According to the Supreme Court's opinion given to the Janata Government, if the majority of the voters have voted in favour of a particular party and if a different party were to rule in a particular State, then certainly they were justified in dissolving that Assembly. They upheld that kind of action and on that basis, nine Assemblies were dissolved. If we are to go by the figures of voting in Maharashtra, 53 per cent of the votes have gone in favour of Congress-I, and less than 31 per cent to the Janata Party.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): Nineteen per cent.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: If these figures are taken into account, I am sure Shri Y. B. Chavan will not disagree that the kind of step which was taken was, in fact, necessary, so that the real mandate of the people is reflected and the real representatives of the people are allowed to come in and have their say.

Now, I will deal with the Budget proper. The year 1979-80 which shows a deficit of Rs. 68 crores, I am given to understand, is going to close with a deficit of only Rs. 17 crores. It was possible for the State Government to cover this gap also completely by adopting the measures which, in fact, were then enunciated. I was responsible for the presentation of the Budget then, and I know the measures which were contemplated then, the resource mobilisation which was contemplated and was agreed to with the Planning Commission. If that had been done, then even this deficit of Rs. 17 crores would have been wiped out.

There are two points which I would like to emphasize, and as they concern the Government of India, and since the Finance Minister has presented this Budget, I think he will be able to reply to these points which concern his Ministry.

The first point is about the income-tax arrears which are due since 1972. For the last five or six years, repeated efforts have been made to see that these arrears are paid to the State Government because they form part of their resources, but the explanation given is that the C.A.G. has not been able to certify the quantum of surcharge and income-tax respectively. How long is it going to continue like this—for five or six years? This was also a part of the resources and it was pointed out to the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry that even after so many years, if we are going to get some kind of a set reply that unless the CAG certifies, it is not going to be possible to clear the arrears, which are in fact due to the Government of Maharashtra, it will not be proper. As an interim solution, I can suggest that if CAG is going to take some more time or if the Government of India is going to take some time to evolve some kind of a formula, as a kind of interim arrangement, on account payment can be made and thereafter, the whole thing can be settled. This is one thing.

Another point which I would like to bring to his notice is about the inter-State matter, which has also been there for the last 20 years. Maharashtra Government has paid back to the Government of India and according to the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act, in all these inter-State disputes, the Government of India has a certain authority under the SRC Act. If that is invoked I do not see any reason why this matter should also be kept pending for such a long time. I would request, specially, the Finance Minister to go into this aspect and see that these matters are settled as early as possible.

I have been able to go through some of the papers, which were given and I find that a scheme has been incorporated in the budget; there is a bud-

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

get provision of about Rs. 15 crores for helping the defaulters among small holders. In fact, the plight of the small holders, the marginal holders and the dry-land cultivators is very bad. There is no doubt about it. Some kind of a re-thinking in this matter will have to be done. The Reserve Bank and the Finance Ministry will have to sit together and evolve some kind of a scheme with a view to charge concessional rate of interest, if not to others, at least to small holders, marginal holders and dry land holders, not only in Maharashtra, but all over the country. I am very happy to note that the agricultural production started right from about 90 lakh tonnes and the figure achieved last year i.e., 1979-80 is about 104 lakh tonnes. But there will have to be some kind of a correlation between the rate of growth of population and that of agricultural production. If the small holders and marginal holders are to be fully involved in the Agricultural Production Programmes, then I am sure that this step is a necessity and serious re-thinking will have to be done. The Reserve Bank has merely agreed in the case of small holders, who have been affected by drought and they show the readiness to pay the principal amount, either in full or in part. If that is agreed to, then the Reserve Bank is prepared to give some concession in the matter of interest. I think it is too much to expect the small holders or the marginal holders to pay arrears of interest. They are not in a position to pay even the principal part of it, much less the interest. So, as a kind of rehabilitation programme, some kind of re-thinking will have to be done. The rate of interest will have to be substantially reduced and I am of the opinion that it should never be more than four per cent in the case of all these categories, and I would like to include specially the dry land cultivators in Maharashtra in this because there the irrigation facilities are very meagre and agricultural production is in fact

a kind of gamble, which they have to indulge in.

14.00 hrs.

The second thing which I would like to emphasize is the prices of agricultural inputs. The prices of most of the things that the farmer has to purchase from the market are exorbitant. Correspondingly, the agricultural produce does not fetch that much money. The prices are very slightly increased, if not reduced, hardly an increase of about Rs. 2.00 in the case of wheat and nothing has yet come out as to the price increase in the case of other cereals. But inputs is a necessity. The Minister of Agriculture was assuring the House this morning that in the years to come we are going to emphasize more utilisation of fertiliser. Fertiliser is now going to be almost a prohibitive commodity, beyond the reach of an average cultivator. So, some more subsidy will have to be given and, how to compensate the same is a different matter which the Finance Minister will have to look into. The terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission will have to be enlarged to link up the cost of production with the amount that the farmer gets in return for his produce. Some kind of a linking will have to be done.

In this respect, I would like to inform the House that there has been a tremendous increase in the cotton production in Maharashtra. In the year 1979-80, the cotton production which normally used to be about 13 lakh bales has increased to 16 lakh bales. That means, there is an increase of about 3 lakh bales all over Maharashtra. Then main reason why this increase has taken place is the guaranteed price which the Government has promised to the cotton growers. I am told that the period of this monopoly cotton purchase scheme is going to expire by the end of this year. I would request the Finance Minister to extend the period of this

scheme by another 10 years, so that a kind of guarantee is given to the cultivator and he knows for certain that guaranteed amount he is going to expect after his sale is effected.

Now, I would like to say something about the Energy Department and specially about the shortage of energy. In Maharashtra, there has been a chronic shortage of electricity both in industrial and agricultural sectors. Power cuts have been continuously imposed in Maharashtra. In the case of most of the schemes which the Maharashtra Government have submitted to the Government of India, they have not been able to get clearance either from the Energy Department or the Planning Commission. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly bear in mind the thermal power stations at Parle, Ujran and Nasik and super-thermal power station at Chandrapur. These are the four schemes which we have submitted. If the schemes are cleared early, I think, it will help the Maharashtra Government to overcome the power shortage in that area.

One more point which I would like to bring to his notice is about the shortage of coal. In spite of the fact that we are told that the number of wagons have been increased and there is a quick movement of coal, still we find that there is a considerable shortage of coal in that area. The thermal power stations are able to run hardly upto 75 to 80 per cent of their capacity. The minimum stock which they should have is about 15 days' stock. I would request him to use his good offices to see that coal supply is increased.

Another thing is about the sets which were supplied by the BHEL. They are of a very low standard. I must bring it to the notice of the Minister and specially Mr. George Fernandes who is sitting here—he was Minister in-charge of Industry. He knows the problem very well. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that major faults have been detected in the

sets which were supplied by the BHEL. Repeatedly, we have been requesting them to kindly see that these are rectified at the earliest. Even major defects in rotors take as much as one year for complete repair.

So, my request will be that either the working of the BHEL should be improved to take the responsibility of quality control, to take the responsibility for the kind of sets they have supplied or, instead of standing on a question of prestige—we are more interested in getting power than in the source from which these sets are supplied—as it is necessary, in the interests of the country, to see that the shortage all over the country is brought to the minimum, if it is very necessary to go in for imports, then imports should be allowed.

These are points which I hope he will kindly bear in mind.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by the Government here. I will not take much time, so that there will be enough time for the Opposition; they are very anxious as seen by their expressions to attack from any side and in any way.

AN HON. MEMBER: We don't attack good things.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: You always attack bad things as well as good things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should say attract!

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Yes, that is what is happening.

Dealing, firstly, with the point raised by our friend Mr. Chavan, I will not go into it at length because this is not the time or the occasion to talk about the dissolution of the Assembly. At the proper time, when many champions from the other side rise to attack the dissolution on many grounds, we may have an opportunity to reply.

[Shri R. R. Bhole]

For the present, I will mention only one ground, and that is whether the Government of Maharashtra headed by the Chief Minister Sharad Pawar was supported by the people in 1980 when the Assembly was dissolved or whether he was not. Taking into consideration the percentage of the votes in Maharashtra, the Congress (I) polled 42.56 per cent of the votes whereas the Janata Party which had its Government in Maharashtra, along with the Sharad Pawar's Congress and some other Parties and Groups took only 18.9 per cent of the votes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Elections were not fought on State issues.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: All the issues including the state issues were argued before the voters at the time of the Elections. Not only in the city of Bombay but also in the rest of Maharashtra; your object was to get as many votes as possible for your candidates and therefore State issues were also argued, National issues were also argued and many other issues were argued.

Therefore, the support of the people which the Maharashtra Government perhaps had in 1977 was lost in 1980. Looking at it from another angle, the Congress (I) got 39 seats in Parliament, out of a total of 48; the rest were got by the Opposition. There was only one seat for Sharad Pawar's Congress, and that was of our respected Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan. This is the state of affairs. If this is so, then it can very reasonably be concluded that that Government has forfeited the confidence of the people. If that is so, then they must go.

I will not divert attention in details to the law and order situation which was prevailing in Maharashtra, but I will mention only one instance and that is of the Marathwada area. There were riots in Marathwada on account of the Resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra un-animously that the Marathwada Uni-

versity should be named after Dr. Amedkar. In spite of the fact that the Government knew that its passage will perhaps create a law and order situation, the Government of Maharashtra slept over it, not for one month, not for two months but for several months—about a year—and they did not even bother to find out what was happening in Marathwada. The result on account of delay in implementing the resolution was that all huts and houses of Scheduled Castes and Buddhists were set on fire in the villages and their localities were all destroyed. The Government did not bother to maintain law and order and protect the poor people or their property. They did not send the Police to these localities; nothing was done. This is the way in which law and order was maintained by the Maharashtra Government—which they say was a popular Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the Budget proper so that you will have more time for it.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Coming to the Budget, I am interested in the city of Bombay. I will raise only two points. One of the main problems of the City of Bombay is the slum area. The population of the city of Bombay is about 60 lakhs or more.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is 80 lakhs.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Yes, it has increased to 80 lakhs now. About 20 per cent of the population perhaps are staying in decent houses and in some sort of shelters. But the rest of the population are living either in dilapidated houses, fallen houses or in huts where there is neither any development nor any drainage, latrines, toilets etc. They are all living in insanitary conditions. The problem, therefore, is to house these poorer classes in the slums or elsewhere. It is a very important problem and I think it is necessary for the Maharashtra Government and also the Government of India to solve this problem to the extent possible.

I was thinking of proposing some solution in so far as the supply of money is concerned, for clearing the slums. I do not know whether some of my friends on the other side or even the Government will agree to it. One of the solutions is this. We have, in Bombay, tonnes of money....

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): You are speaking for yourself.

SHRI R VENKATARAMAN: Show them to me.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: My friend, Mr. Jethmalani, knows perhaps more than what I know, about money, about black money. I am talking about black money.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): I know all about black money in Bombay.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: He is not only a good lawyer but is also an expert in finding out black money. We have in Bombay large sums of black money. They are not taxed. The income-tax people cannot find them out. What I suggest is that some of these big business houses and trade houses who have got lots of black money which is not disclosed to the Government for tax purposes, may be persuaded or even coerced to clear the slums; and if they build some decent houses for the slum-dwellers, Government should exempt that particular sum as well as an equal sum or half the sum which is spent for clearance of slums, of Income Tax and other allied taxes. I do not know whether my friend, Mr. Jethmalani will agree. I am glad he agrees.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He will agree where he has nothing to lose.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: If this is done, I think, quite a large number of slums may be cleared. And we have some business houses which have already adopted some villages and they are doing some good work. If it is possible

for the hon. Minister for Finance and also the Government of India, to persuade some of these big business houses with money bags to clear some of these slums, it would be a wonderful thing.

There is another thing which I wanted to bring to the notice of the Government, and that is this. Bombay is overcrowded. People go there for employment. Instead of bringing the villagers to Bombay, it is better that industries for employment are sent to the villages. If industries are established there, then Bombay which is already crowded may not be further crowded. If that is done, if small scale industries and medium scale industries are spread out at district places, at talukas, in bazars villages and those townships are given some urban bias, the villagers from villages will not go to Bombay or Poona or elsewhere but will be there and probably be happy. Bombay crowd will also decrease.

These were the two points which I wanted to bring to the notice of the House and the Government. I am glad I am in a position here to support our Budget because all told it is a good budget. I support the Budget.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I would like to start by congratulating the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. Sharad Pawar. It is only because of Mr. Sharad Pawar that we are discussing this budget here today. All the wooing, all the cajoling, all the brow-beating, every bait that was held out to Mr. Sharad Pawar was rejected by him. That was the only reason why the Assembly in Maharashtra was dissolved. My friends on the other side are aware of this, and the people of this country who have seen what happened in Karnataka, what happened in Haryana and what happened in Himachal Pradesh, are also aware of this. So, let us not get into this kind of debate on quoting statistics. They do not convince anybody because it was not statistics when the wooing of Mr.

[Shri George Fernandes]

Sharad Pawar was going on, and when he rejected it, like the jilted lover, his Assembly was dissolved and he was thrown out. That is why, I would like to congratulate him for making it possible for my friend, Mr. Venkataraman, the hon. Minister for Finance, to come forward with this Budget. Two speakers who spoke from the other side spoke about law and order. I would also like to start speaking about law and order—law and order in Maharashtra. This morning I received two documents. Both relate to incidents which took place after the Central Government was taken over by the Congress (I) and the State Government was dissolved.

On the 14th of January—two days after the new Government was formed here, employers in Maharashtra started feeling that they had now licence to shoot the workers—I am referring to the Taluj incident where the two partners of the Pramod Rubber Works, the Dikshit Brothers used their own revolvers on the 14th of January and the 15th of January to shoot down the workers. That was the signal. This law and order debate that was going on in the country during the last General Elections and that has since been going on in a completely different way—one saw an example or a sample of it this morning when we referred to the attack on the blind yesterday in the streets of Delhi. The employers thought that now that the Congress (I) was installed in power in Delhi, they did not even need the Police anymore and they could use their own revolvers to shoot down the workers. That has happened at Taluj, at the Pramod Rubber Works. I would like to know from the government what they propose to do in a case of this nature.

The second document that I received is from an organisation—Kashikari Sangatan. It is an organization of the toiling people. I am sure Shri Shankar Rao Chauhan is aware of this organisation for workers that works among the Adivasis—not very far from the litter of Bombay, in Dahanu and the neighbouring villages. On the 20th of

February, within days of your dissolving the Assemblies, a lady—her name is Budarakhā—an Adivasi woman, was raped and killed. It will be one month and two days since this incident took place. People went to Narainpur and shed crocodile tears... (Interruptions) Of course, they were crocodile tears. Then why are not tears being shed for the rape and murder of Budarakhā, an Adivasi woman in Dahanu? Not one person has been arrested so far. No action whatsoever has been taken and this is just one of the many cases in Dahanu area. It has been listed in this document which, Sir, if you give me permission, I would like to lay on the Table of the House because this document is nothing but an indictment of all that has been going on in that region during the last several months, may, for several years and particularly, during the last one month, the attacks on the Harijans and attacks on the Adivasis and the rural poor have been on the increase and this is what has really been happening from the 12th of January when the new government was sworn in here and from the 17th of February when Sharad Pawar government was thrown out.. (Interruptions)

The other issue that these people raised during the elections is the prices of essential commodities. There was a lot of talk of onion as if onion was the only thing that mattered in this country. Across the length and breadth of this country there is only one campaign as they went round saying that even onions were not available. Sir, yesterday I was in the Pune district in a village called Chakan and day before yesterday I was in Nasik district—in the villages of Ozar and Lasalgaon. Sir Lasalgaon is the biggest onion market in India. About 12 per cent of the onions marketed in the country are marketed in that one village. Last year the total money paid out to the farmers there was Rs. 10 crores. I was there day before yesterday evening. They had an auction and 10,000 quintals of onions were sold for, prices ranging from 30 to 56 paise per kg....

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: In Bombay it was selling at Rs. 8 per kg.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In Delhi to-day you are selling onions at Rs. 2.60 per kg, but you are paying the farmer only 30 paise per kg. There was an agitation all over Maharashtra. You could not go to Pune for three days because the roads had been blocked with the bullockcarts by the farmers. What did you do? You lathi-charged them. What did you do afterwards? You arrested 500 of them and put them in the Yeravada Jail. But, they were released only yesterday after they had called off their agitation. They called off their agitation on a condition. The Government announced 45 to 60 paise a kilo purchase price. Their demand was for 60 to 70 paise a kilo as the purchase price—a reasonable demand. That has been accepted by everybody including by the spokesman of the Congress (I) in the State of Maharashtra. In Maharashtra, the districts of Pune and Nasik are India's largest onion-growing areas and yet this Government is not prepared to listen to their demand. The farmers, yesterday, out of sheer despair in a certain sense, out of their concern for the life of their leader who was on hunger strike, Mr. Sharad Joshi and, to a certain extent and primarily, in order to give to the Government a few more days to take a decision, decided to sell their onions between 45 and 60 paise a kilo. However they say that if the price is not paid to them at 50 to 70 paise a kilo with retrospective effect, they will start a no-tax campaign in the entire onion growing districts of Maharashtra and that they will not pay the land revenue and will not return to the banks the loans that they had borrowed from them till the Government paid them the difference between 45 and 50 paise at the lowest level and 60 paise and 70 paise at the highest level of prices. So, Sir, what is the issue that these people talked about? I ask. What are you doing about these issues? What have you done about them. My hon. friend, Mr. Chavan talked about the Planning Commission. You forget about the

Planning Commission. You still don't have a Defence Minister. I do not know whether Mr. Venkataraman, my esteemed friend, will finally be the Industries Minister or the Finance Minister. I do not think that even he himself knows it. I say you are still running an *ad hoc* Government for more than two months after you came to power and more than five months after your leader had the intuition, because she herself said that when she wrote on a little chit 350. This was three months before the elections when she wrote on a little chit this number 350. But, why did you not write as to who would be the next Defence Minister? Our country's frontiers have become very sensitive with various neighbouring countries, but we do not have a Defence Minister. Everybody here talks about the industrial development, industrial production, downfall and so on and so forth. I want to discuss that here. There will be time for discussion and everything will be blown as to what is said in the budget. We will discuss it. *(Interruptions)* My question is Why are you allowing the country drift? Why are you allowing Maharashtra to drift?

The former Chief Minister replied to another Chief Minister; Shri Shankarrao Chavan to Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, who said that because Shri Sharad Pawar was still in office the budget must have a political hand in it. I can say with all the emphasis at my command that there was no political hand in drafting of the budget—certainly not the political hand of Shri Sharad Pawar. But, I can see your political hand, your party's political hand. But, what are you doing with Maharashtra? This is the budget you are presenting—I am not concerned with bureaucracy. I certainly am not concerned. The bureaucrats will carry out your instructions. I am sure you are not here as a spokesman of the Bureaucrats. But the bureaucrats are your craftsmen. You gave them the idea. They have given you this budget. What are you doing for Maharashtra?

[Shri George Fernandes]

Mr. Bhole only spoke about Bombay. Of course, Bombay has a problem. I am grateful to him for his not saying that they were created by the Janata Government because, just now your slogan may be anything—I was about to say that—because I saw two sparrows may be, you would say that it is the Janata which put them here. You have a standard argument for the Janata Rule, Lok Dal Rule, as if you people were born only on the 12th of January this year. But, for thirty years, you ruled this country. You made a mess of it. The worst that you can say about us is that we returned the mess to you. That is the most that you can say. But, you constantly go on harping on the Janata Government. What about this budget? What are you going to do with Maharashtra?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this budget has to be rejected and I am going to vote against this budget. They are going to undo all that was sought to be done in Maharashtra during the last two years. I don't agree with Mr. Shankarrao Chavan. I have great respect for him; he is an able administrator. But I have absolutely no sympathy with his political views, I may say. I wonder whether he has gone through the budget. Is it because of discipline? Is it loyalty to their leader? Is there any articulation of the feelings of the people of Maharashtra and what they expect from this House? I would like you to refer to page 9 of this Annual Financial Statement. This has been presented by the Finance Minister. It stands in the name of the Finance Minister,—not in the name of any bureaucrat. I take Item C, Economic Services. What are they trying to do? Take item No. 305, Agriculture. The figure in the revised estimate for 1979-80 is Rs. 45 crores. In the budget estimate for 1980-81 it has been reduced to Rs. 44 crores. This is Revenue Account, Disbursements. In the revised estimates on Minor Irrigation for 1979-80 it is put at Rs. 12 crores. This has been brought down now to

Rs. 11 crores in 1980-81. Regarding soil and water conservation the revised estimate for 1979-80 was Rs. 28 crores. They have brought this down to Rs. 17 crores. On industries, we talk about industries going to or being spread out in the rural areas and as Minister of Industries I announced this in the past. And on Industries the last year's revised estimate was Rs. 3.96 crores and this has been brought down this year to Rs. 3.92 crores. The figure last year on village and small industries was Rs. 3.59 crores. This is now brought down to Rs. 2.83 crores. The biggest slice has been in the area of irrigation, drainage and flood control projects. Here, against Rs. 66 crores of last year, you have provided for Rs. 10 crores only this year. See the sharp decline in the allocation made. This is your concern for Agriculture.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: They are revised estimates.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Please read the last revised estimate, Mr. Bhole, and the budget estimate. They are not capable of even reading the budget papers.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: I am reading with you. You are reading only estimated figures.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Here it shows: Budget Estimate 1979-80, Revised estimate 1979-80 and Budget Estimate 1980-81. This is what I am reading from.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I hope you have gone through all the figures. Power figures have not been quoted by you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not yielding just now.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Figures are not fully quoted by you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I take page 14. This is Capital Account, Disbursements. A much bigger slicing is done here. Take capital

outlay on minor irrigation, soil conservation, and area development. This is item No. 506 on page 14. From Rs. 16.98 crores, it has been brought down to Rs. 8.36 crores. The capital outlay on Animal husbandry was Rs. 75 lakhs and this has been brought down to Rs. 51 lakhs. On Dairy development it was Rs. 57 crores and it has been brought down to Rs. 3.51 crores. Take capital outlay on fisheries, next item. From Rs. 148 lakhs this is brought down to Rs. 77 lakhs. The total amount in all these items was Rs. 37.48 crores which has been brought down now to Rs. 35.59 crores. There is increase in the population of Maharashtra by two percent and we thought that that development, programmes would be taken up more seriously. But what we find on the other hand is that you have reduced your investments. You take the Capital Account on Industry and Minerals. The sub-item shows capital outlay on Industrial research and development. Here, from Rs. 5.05 crores you have brought it down to Rs. 2.35 crores. Regarding Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries, you have brought down the allocation from Rs. 1.75 crores to Rs. 1.03 crores. We thought that Social Services and Education will get more allocation but here also it is the other way about. Please see page 13 of the Annual Financial Statement. Please take the item, capital account on social and community services. Take Education. What a sharp decline here? For Art and Culture from Rs. 1.40 crores, it goes up just to Rs. 1.44 crores. But the Capital Outlay on medical assistance is going down from Rs. 5.47 crores to Rs. 3.19 crores. On Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply, from Rs. 6.30 crores, it goes down to Rs. 4.14 crores. For Housing from Rs. 4.19 crores it goes down to Rs. 4.3 crores and for Urban Development, from Rs. 1.25 crores, it goes down to Rs. 65 lakhs. So, where is the money going? What are they doing? Are they concerned about Maharashtra? Are

they concerned about the problems of Maharashtra? There is a general understanding that Maharashtra is best administered, it is the most resourceful and the richest State. But Maharashtra has a tremendous contrast. You have Bombay city on the one hand, the richest city. More than half the wealth of this country, white or black, define it in any way you want, is concentrated in Bombay. But just under the shadow of the skyscrapers is Konkan whose poverty can only be described by artists. It is difficult for human being, for an ordinary mortal, to describe the poverty of that part. The only other part comparable to Konkan is North Bihar. There is no other comparable part of India to compare with the poverty of Konkan. You have Marathwada, you have Vidarbha, you have vast areas where there has been no development, development has not touched those areas. The whole concentration of your economic policy was one which should firstly treat the States like Bihar, States like Orissa, even Uttar Pradesh, particularly the Eastern part of U.P. has become the colonies to rob them of their resources and take them to the big cities and even when you took those resources to the big cities like Bombay, Bangalore or Madras or Calcutta, you ignored the rural areas completely. Yet you are suddenly getting up and saying 'Janata rule and Lok Dal rule' I am worried and worried for this reason that one must have the humility to admit one's mistake. But what I am finding today is that after returning to power after an absence of 33 months, the hon. lady and the gentlemen are not realising their mistakes. They are trying to find scapegoats—Janata and Lok Dal. This slogan can take you only up to a point, may be for another 3 months, not beyond that. So, don't make that statement. We have gone through this drill. I am stating from my experience that excepting that we made a sincere effort to bring about a change in policies.....

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Tatas and Birlas?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, yes, I am prepared to discuss not only Tatas and Birlas but name the God-father I am prepared to discuss.

AN HON. MEMBER: Including cement administration...?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, including cement administration, my dear friend. You raise the issue and I am prepared to discuss it on the floor of this House and outside. I don't run away from debate, I don't run away from discussion and I don't hold on to somebody's petti-coat and argue. But I make my points from the statistics available, I speak from facts and I speak with conviction. My views do not change with times. So don't tell me that.

These gentlemen and these hon. Gentlemen are not still realising that for 30 years they followed policies which impoverished Konkan in Maharashtra, which impoverished Vidarbha and Marathwada in Maharashtra, which did not allow the Adivasis in Dahanu which is just half-hour's drive from Bombay city, to live a human life, to live in dignity. Chief Ministers came and went. Everybody came and went. But nothing just happened there. This is what is worrying me when I took at this budget and when I look at their attitudes. Therefore, I am making my observations on this budget and I am requesting the Finance Minister to have a look at these figures. If you want to pass a vote on account, seek a vote on account, don't ask the people to vote for this budget because asking the people of Maharashtra for this is to ask them to deny themselves all developmental programmes which the earlier Government of Mr. Sharad Pawar had initiated. If you want to bring about changes, bring about changes for the better. But please don't

bring about changes for worse and if you go on in this manner, I can tell the people of Maharashtra that only God will be able to help them because it seems to me that the Congress-I has certainly decided not to be with the people of Maharashtra. With these words, I would express my very strong objection to the budget that has been presented and I mean to oppose the budget at every stage.

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA WASNIK (Buldhana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget for Maharashtra that has been presented by the Finance Minister.

The hon. Member who just ended his speech is better known for the scandalous Baroda dynamite case, is better known for protecting the interests of the industrialists, the landlord and is better known for many other bad things that have happened during the past thirty-three months of the Janata and Lok Dal rule. It is well known that the hon. Member for Muzaffarpur is a very well-equipped and good debator and has command over English and thus can convince many people by giving wrong figures and showing them as right. But I am grateful to him when he himself in his book said that he was responsible for dynamiting so many trains, for killing so many lives, for injuring so many people and for bringing agony to the people of India. I do not understand how the people of India elect such kind of people to this august House and how can they represent the people of India in this House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, he is insulting the electorates of Muzaffarpur... (Interruptions). He should not attack the people of Muzaffarpur. Let him attack me and I would take that, but not my electorates.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please confine yourself to the budget.

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA WASNIK: Sir, the Finance Minister had very little time to prepare the budget that he has presented to this House. But during the short time at his disposal, he has presented the best kind of budget that was possible for him. I am sure, the things will improve in the days to come and the difficulties that are being faced by the people of Maharashtra will be over.

I would like to draw your attention to one point that was made by my hon. friend, Shri S. B. Chavan, about the paucity of power in Maharashtra. Let me remind him that the people who were governing Maharashtra then had their source of power in Delhi. In that case, how can there be power in Maharashtra? There must be scarcity of power in Maharashtra. Shri Sharad Pawar was there in Maharashtra, but his source of power and generation of power was at 1, Race Course Road and, therefore, there was shortage of power in Maharashtra ... (*Interruptions*). The sides have been changed, the road has also changed and the road to progress and prosperity has now come. The place is 1, Safdarjang Road now. I am sure and the people of Maharashtra are sure that this road will now lead to prosperity of Maharashtra. I have no doubt about it.

The hon. Member for Muzaffarpur gave many figures about the budget, but I am not going into those figures. I would, however, like to raise a few questions before the House. First, there are certain under-developed regions in the State of Maharashtra. My complaint is that though there has been industrial and other developments in the State of Maharashtra, these are only confined to Bombay or near about area. Most of the industries are only in these areas.

Agricultural development also is there around Bombay, particularly in Western Maharashtra. Irrigation faci-

lities are there, but not enough attention is given either to Marathwada or Khandesh or Vidarbha. I would request the Finance Minister that when he looks to the interests of Bombay and Western Maharashtra, he should also look to the under-developed regions and peoples of Marathwada, Khandesh and Vidarbha. Not sufficient funds are provided for the development of irrigation—nor sufficient incentives given for the development of industries there. Now that the generation of power has come to Delhi, and Mr. Venkataraman is the chief engineer of that power station. I would like that he now pays more attention to Marathwada, Khandesh and Vidarbha.

I know what was happening during the 33-month rule of Janata and Lok Dal. I know that the hon. Member from Muzaffarpur can only say, 'Ah!' when I refer to the Janata Party and Lok Dal. All the atrocities start with the letter 'A' viz. atrocities on Adivasis and Harijans and atrocities on Muslims. All these things happened more when the Janata rule was there, and more when the Lok Dal rule was there. After the Government under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi has come, you can quote 1 or 2 instances; but we can quote hundreds, and many more number of instances than those taking place to-day. Have you forgotten what had happened in Belchi, Jamshedpur and Kanpur? Have you forgotten what had happened in Hyderabad or Malkapur? You have not forgotten them; but you will conveniently not speak about those things, but mention only things which are occurring after the Congress (I) party's rule has come about.

There are some other points on which I wanted to speak. But there is no time. Prices are going up. I am sure the Finance Minister will do his best to bring down the prices, and that people will be satisfied that their pockets are not pinched very much.

[Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra Wasnik] .

I wanted to bring some other problems to your notice now. But I have other occasions also to speak on these subjects. I will speak on these subjects, when the Demands for Grants for them will be taken up. But I would like to speak about one problem in brief.

A solemn assurance was given by this Parliament and the Prime Minister of India to the people of Nagpur when it was decapitalized due to States Reorganisation. Now some people are trying to go back on that promise. I would like to say here in this House that people of Nagpur will take every step and will go to the extent of shedding their last drop of blood if anybody tries to bring down the importance of Nagpur by shifting offices, by shifting industries or by shifting other important things. Thank you.

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister in respect of Maharashtra State. Before I straightway go to the budget, I would like to make passing reference to two issues which have been raised by the hon. Members from the opposite side. One is about the dissolution of the Assemblies and the other is about Talaja incident. As far as the dissolution of the State Assemblies is concerned, I do not wish to enter into full discussion of the matter. The hon. ex-Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan has said that one could have understood if there had been a constitutional break-down and then the dissolution would have been ordered. He disapproved the action of the Janata Government in deciding to dissolve 3 State Assemblies in 1977. I am not going into the discussion of the matter at all, even though the Supreme Court might have adopted the line of thinking that was taken by the Janata Government. I would like to bring it to the notice of the House that a government is not run

always by a written constitution though the State may have a written Constitution alone. It is impossible to run a government by a written Constitution. A part of the activity of the government in any State which has a written Constitution must be necessarily under an unwritten Constitution. So far as the Indian Constitution and the running of the government at the Centre and in the States is concerned, nowhere in the Constitution is there any provision for the party system and yet we are running the government on party lines, on party system. Now if the party system is a part of constitutional structure—although unwritten—and if there is a break-down in the party system, will it not be a constitutional breakdown? That proposition I desire to pose before this House. I am not a judge. There may be Members who claim to be judges of the Constitution and they may judge it. I am not going that aspect, because people are there to judge both the propositions proposed by me and by anybody else. Therefore, this House is able to judge, whether if there is a constitutional break-down in that sense, the Central Government is not entitled to dissolve those State Assemblies where opportunists, self-seekers, power stickers sit together without their having any fundamental basis for cohesive party.

They squander away public funds... (Interruptions). Let not hon. Members interrupt. They may have better knowledge perhaps, I am not sure of that. That does not mean that my knowledge is imperfect. Let them understand it also, let them not ask how or why. If they do not understand things, they should consider whether the position they are occupying is proper or improper. I am not going to give any judgement on that. Now, the thing remains that public funds are squandered in order to keep together people to sustain the government, to sustain power. Will it be running of a government? Can they

say that the government is running? I do not wish to have any detailed discussion on it now; it will come up when the ordinance will come before the House for discussion; at that time we shall have a detailed discussion.

About the Tenaja incident, the hon. gentleman from the Opposition stated that the Promodd. Rubber Factory owner was encouraged that as soon as the Congress government was installed at the Centre, immediately the capitalists got all powers to shoot poor workers. I had visited that spot immediately; that falls in my constituency; I had visited that spot in the company of the police officers and I demanded of them that full justice should be done to the case and that no police authority must be under any pressure from any capitalists, they have ordered immediately a magisterial enquiry into the matter. I do not wish to enter into any other detail; the result of that enquiry would be out soon. I also saw to it that the workers who became jobless should get employed somewhere.

Coming to the budget proper, I invite the attention of the House to the West Coast Railway. It is not only the Konkan railway, I am calling it the West Coast Railway. It is the missing link in the west coast railway between Bombay and Mangalore. If you look to the map of India, you will find that on all coasts there are coastal railways; this is the only missing link between Bombay and Mangalore that is sought to be provided for. The railway budget provided for about Rs. 3.24 crores on the so-called Apta-Roha section and Rs. 3.24 crores on Vasai Road-Diva section. It is necessary that this work should be given impetus and priority. Unfortunately in the budget of Maharashtra State provision has been made only to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs on Konkan Railway. May I point out that when this project, Apta-Roha was taken up the then Railway Minister had coerced or pressed upon the State Government to bear the liability

or undertake the responsibility of paying compensation for the land required by the railway. This was unusual. Railways are Central government projects and they have to take responsibility for all costs to be paid. Unfortunately the Government of Maharashtra was made to take that responsibility.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your time is up; you have not come to the subject at all.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: I shall now state the propositions.

The first is that the provision for compensation is inadequate. Since only Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided for in the Budget. I request the Central Government to take upon itself the responsibility to pay the compensation for land acquired and the payment should be made immediately. That is number one.

15.00 hrs.

So far as the second point is concerned, I may invite the attention of this House to the Employment Guarantee Scheme. Employment Guarantee Scheme that is being worked in Maharashtra is a unique scheme. People contribute 50 per cent of the total cost and the State Government contributes to the extent of another 50 per cent. Here we have taxed the people especially for this scheme. We estimated that we receive Rs. 37 crores from the people for the purpose of Employment Guarantee Scheme. Government itself pays 50 per cent from the Consolidated Fund. I call upon the Central Government to pay proper attention to this particular scheme which is unique in itself and to contribute further to the extent of 50 per cent of the present fund. That means in all 33 per cent be contributed by the people, 33 per cent by the State Government and 33 per cent by the Central Government. The Central Government may also contribute equal amount—37 crores so as to make a total of Rs. 111 crores. In the

[Shri A. T. Patil]

current year 1979-80 the cost on Employment Guarantee Scheme is likely to be Rs. 80 crores. Rs. 74 crores will not be sufficient. For next year provision has been made for Rs. 70 crores. But even taking into account Rs. 74 crores, it may not be sufficient to meet the requirements of Employment Guarantee Scheme. Therefore, I request this Government, specially the Finance Minister to see that equal amount is contributed by the Central Government so that the amount contributed by the people and the amount contributed by the State Government and the amount contributed by the Central Government will be equal.

The third point is about Rural Water Supply Scheme. Provision has been made to some extent for meeting the requirements of Rural Water Supply scheme. While replying to my Supplementary Question put today, the hon. Minister said that there could not be a phased time bound programme for supplying water. I may bring to the notice of this House and the notice of the Finance Minister that the Government of Maharashtra has already resolved (in fact, the Legislative Assembly has resolved) that no village should be left without good drinking water in a period of five years. There is no difficulty to have a time bound phased programme. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to clear all the schemes that have been sent to the Central Government for rural water and more funds should be given for the same.

The next point is about the development of saline lands (Khar lands). I may point out to the Finance Minister that foreign aid is offered to this country for the development of saline lands i.e., coastal land. Without any precondition crores of rupees are being offered. Will it not be possible for the Central Government to have a dialogue with those foreign Governments to get financial aid and technical aid from those countries? If the Finance Minister so

permits, me, I shall have a talk with him on this point. I, therefore, request that for the development of saline land and coastal land, this Government should make every effort to obtain financial aid from foreign countries.

Coming to fisheries, the Konkan area, to which reference was so loudly made by a member from the opposition as the most backward area, is also concerned with fisheries. But so far as the Marine Product Export Promotion Commission is concerned it has put a ceiling upon the export of silver pomfret to the extent of 5000 tonnes per year. With the rise in the cost of diesel and other materials for catching fish, it has become absolutely necessary that they should be given better market to improve their economy. For that, this limit of 5000 tonnes per annum should be removed and they should be permitted to export all the possible silver pomfret to foreign countries.

There is another problem in respect of fishing. For constructing fishing trawlers, financial aid is not given. They are also not given sufficient diesel for running the trawlers, with the result that they are suffering today. I hope the Government will look into both these matters regarding regular financial assistance from nationalised banks and also availability of diesel to the fishing trawlers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should conclude now.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: I am concluding. So far as power is concerned, provision has no doubt been made, but Maharashtra produces almost one-third of the wealth of the nation through industries. If that aspect is taken into consideration, it is the imperative duty of the Central Government to see that the industries do not suffer due to power cuts. Unfortunately, what had happened was, on 17th January the notification was published dissolving the State Assembly. From 18th January onwards, the

power generating stations at Nasik, Paras and Koradi were shut down due to non-availability of adequate coal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you take more time, you would be depriving another member of your own party the opportunity to speak.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: I am concluding. I wish to invite the attention of the Government to the Seventh Finance Commission Report. I hope the Finance Minister will look into those recommendations and will try to implement them faithfully and honestly so as to give benefit to the different States of the country.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, Maharashtra is one of the unfortunate States which have become the victims of the Draconian dissolution game by the Centre. It is unfortunate. And I rise to speak with an anguished heart that the people of Maharashtra cannot find their budget discussed by their own representatives in their own Assembly. It is a serious situation. Because such dissolution hits at the very root of the federal concept as was envisaged by the founding fathers of the Constitution. Very naively of course, they are trying to find a precedent in the action taken by the previous Janata Government in 1977. This comparison does never hold good. Firstly, because at that time in 1977, most of the States had outlived their usual tenure of five years. Above all, there was a verdict, a massive verdict a total verdict against the emergency excesses, against the Emergency rules. But this time with a 43 per cent victory, with your 43 per cent verdict, you are trying to find a precedent in a nearer similar action by the previous Janata Government. But the situation then was entirely different. There is a gulf of difference between these two verdicts. You cannot compare the present verdict with the verdict of 1977 which was a total verdict that the people of India gave.

Let us come to the Maharashtra. Maharashtra is a land of riches. It is also a land of abject poverty. Maharashtra is a State where there is Bombay, an illuminating Bombay, where multi-millionaires roll in their air-conditioned multi-storeyed houses. Just by their side, lakhs and lakhs of people, 20 lakhs of people live under the open sky. They are the pavement dwellers, the helpless lot. If one-third of the total population of Greater Bombay are pavement dwellers, the other one-third of the population of greater Bombay live in slums. Bombay has the biggest slums of Asia. After 32 years of our Independence, after 32 years of so many pious declarations of socialism and 'Garibi Hatao' what do you find in the life of the people? They are living in abject starvation. There is no place for them to live. Their children are dying on the streets of Bombay. If that is the situation prevailing in the city, the people in the rural areas are no better. Their lot has never improved during the last 32 years even after so many promises and so many pious declarations.

15.13 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

If we come to the question of land reforms, what do we find there? The 1961 Land Reforms Act of Maharashtra was revised in 1975. At that time, the hon. Member—I do not find him sitting here now—Mr. S. B. Chavan, himself had said that nothing had been done with regard to land reforms. He himself had admitted that Ministers and Legislators had avoided the Land Ceiling Laws even by giving fake names so that they could keep their own lands. Even now, there are large tracts of land, upto 400 acres, sometimes in the name of their servants, sometimes in the name of their relatives and sometimes in the name of their unborn children even. That is the kind of situation prevailing in Maharashtra.

[Prof. Rup Chand Pal]

Who are these landless labourers? They are the Harijans, the Scheduled Castes people, the Scheduled Tribes people for whom they have shed tonnes and tonnes of crocodile tears during the last 32 years, but nothing has been done. If that is the condition of the rural poor, of the landless labourers, of the Harijans, the lot of the small farmers is no better. Just now, the hon. Member was referring to their condition. Their condition is serious.

Just by the side, there is another picture. That is the picture of co-operatives. Maharashtra is very much known for its cooperatives. But mostly whose cooperatives are they? They are the cooperatives of the rich farmers. The sugar barons dominate the co-operatives, the sugar tycoons dominate the co-operatives. Something is rotten with the whole state of co-operatives there. So, a comprehensive enquiry should be instituted into that.

Then I come to another very important question. The ruling party claim to be the champions of the down-trodden. There has been a long-standing demand for changing the name of the Marathwada University after the name of Dr. Ambedkar. During her election tour Shrimati Indira Gandhi did not speak even a word on that question. A unanimous resolution was adopted as early as 1978. Up till now, even though so many questions have cropped up, that sensitive issue is being kept in abeyance. I would request the Government to come to an early solution on this question.

Coming to the spiralling prices, the Common people are gasping under the pains of inflation. Let us look at the other end. The agricultural producers are not getting remunerative prices. Take for example 'onion'. In fact, the earlier election of 1980 was known as the onion election. For the last nine days the producers of onion are agitating for a remunerative

price for their produce. I hope the onion politicians will look into this problem and try to solve it.

With these words, I oppose this budget lock, stock and barrel, because for the last 32 years this Government has been following the capitalist path of development and by this path no problem can be solved. Pious declarations will not help us. Unless and until the people take to the socialistic line and bring about radical changes, no problems will be solved.

श्री जे० सी० बरबे (रामटेक) : सभापति महोदय, मैं, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट सदन में रखा है, उसकी ताईद करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा और मेरी कांस्टीट्यून्सी की जो बातें हैं, उनकी ओर ही आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा। इस बजट में जो पावर और इरीगेशन के लिए रकम रखी हुई है, वह रकम जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है, उसी मद पर खर्च होनी चाहिए, यह बड़े महत्व की बात है। मेरी कांस्टीट्यून्सी में पेच प्रोजेक्ट है और उस प्रोजेक्ट से हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक पावर और पानी दोनों ही मिलेंगे। इरीगेशन के लिए पानी मिलने से वहां के किसानों को काफी लाभ होगा। उस प्रोजेक्ट का जब भूमि पूजन हुआ था, तो स्व० श्री वसंतराव पाटिल और श्री पी० सी० सेठी जो उस समय मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे, ने यह कहा था कि 1980-81 तक यह प्रोजेक्ट पूरा हो जाएगा और उनसे पानी और पावर दोनों मिलेंगी लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है, वह अभी पूरा नहीं होने वाला है। वह प्रोजेक्ट महाराष्ट्र के लिए बहुत जरूरी है और उसकी ओर अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए। उस के लिए जो पैसा रखा जाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं रखा गया है। इसलिए वह प्रोजेक्ट पूरा होने में देर हो रही है। ऐसा मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है।

एक दूसरी बात यह है कि मेरी कांस्टीट्यून्सी में एक खिडकी तालाब है, जहां से सिंचाई के लिए पानी मिल सकता है लेकिन आज पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। गेहूं की बात तो दूर रही, धान के लिए भी पानी नहीं मिल रहा है और पीने का पानी भी हमारे यहां नहीं मिल रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि इस प्रोजेक्ट को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाए क्योंकि यह आदिवासी एरिया और दूसरे पिछड़े हुए और गरीब लोगों के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। अगर वहां पर पानी मिल जाए तो उत्पादन काफी बढ़ सकता है परन्तु हमारी बहुत कोशिशों के बावजूद भी इस साल किसानों ने जो पैकी लगाई थी, उसको एक बफा भी वे लोग पानी नहीं दे सके, जिस की वजह से सब धान रहन हो रहा है यानी सूख रहा है।

घर आज वहाँ के किसानों की मासी हालत बहुत बराबर है। इसलिए इस प्रोजेक्ट की घोर तुरन्त मंत्री जी ध्यान दें और जल्दी से जल्दी इस को पूरा किया जाए, ऐसी मेरी उन से प्रार्थना है।

दूसरी बात यह कहूंगा कि जो किसान उत्पादन करता है, उस किसान को उसके माल के हिसाब से उसकी उपज का दाम मिलना चाहिए। किसान जितना माल उपज करने में लगाता है उसका हिसाब लगा कर हम उसको उसकी उपज की कीमत दें। यह जरूरी है। यह इसलिए भी जरूरी है कि लास्ट इयर में घपने यहां 75 लाख टन शक्कर पैदा हुई लेकिन उस माल में किसान को गन्ने का रेट कम मिलने की वजह से हम माल 45 लाख टन ही शक्कर होने वाली है। इसकी वजह यही है किसान को उसकी लागत को मद्देनजर रखते हुए, ध्यान में रखते हुए उसके माल के बराबर कीमत नहीं मिलती है। जिसकी वजह से इस साल हमारे देश में शक्कर की कमी पड़ रही है। अगर अब भी उसके माल के बराबर किसान को कीमत नहीं दी गयी तो देश का उत्पादन घटेगा और हम सबको और सारे देश को इस कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए किसान के माल की कीमत फिक्स करने वाली संस्थाओं में ऐसे लोगों को शामिल किया जाए जो योग्य हों और जो उसके माल की कीमत का सही तरीके से विचार कर के उसको सही दाम दें।

मैं रामटेक कांस्टीट्यूंसी से आता हूँ। वहाँ संतरे का उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा होता है। वहाँ नरखेट टू भ्रमरावती रेलवे लाइन न होने की वजह से संतरा बही पड़ा रहता है। इस साल तो आपने भी पड़ा होगा और यहाँ पर प्रश्न भी उपस्थित हुआ था कि वहाँ वेगन तो मिल गये लेकिन डीजल न मिलने की वजह से वहाँ से संतरा नहीं जा सका और बहुत तकलीफ हुई। इस वजह से भी यह रेलवे लाइन उस क्षेत्र के लिए बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं इनलेड फिशरीज के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ पर मेरीन फिशरीज की बात कही गयी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनलेड फिशरीज के प्रोजेक्शन की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए। विदम में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर पानी है मगर फ्री मीड की व्यवस्था न होने से मत्स्य पालन करने वाले कैसे उत्पादन करेंगे और फिर इनलेड फिशरीज का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा।

माननीय मभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि चन्द्रपुर, भण्डारा और नागपुर में पानी के बहुत तानाब है। मगर वहाँ पर सीड न मिलने की वजह से वहाँ के लोग मत्स्य का ज्यादा उत्पादन नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसलिए मैं अभी तक कहूंगा कि वहाँ के लिए सीड मिलना चाहिए।

आपने मुझे समय दिया इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ और इस बजट का समर्थन करना हूँ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to comment on the Budget Estimates for the State of Maharashtra as presented by the Finance Minister, Sir, it is really an irony of fate that some of the hon. Members on the other side have criticised the working of the PDF Government, little understanding or forgetting the fact that Mr. Shankarrao Chavan and many others now on that side were in the PDF Government. Mr. Shankarrao Chavan was one of the Ministers in the PDF Government in Maharashtra. You were also a witness to the working of the PDF Government in Maharashtra. As far as the dissolution of the Assembly is concerned, I consider it to be the greatest insult to the people of Maharashtra because Maharashtra is nicely governed State in all respects. Moreover, the Governor of Maharashtra, Shri Sadiq Aliji had not submitted any report stating that there was breakdown of law and order in Maharashtra. Neither did he suggest that the Government in the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Sir, many attempts were made to engineer defections in Maharashtra to break that Government, but they failed miserably in those attempts and ultimately this sort of dissolution came on the State of Maharashtra. Now, the people in Maharashtra are wondering—just now my friend, Mr. Fernandes has already suggested how allocations on each and every item have been decreased and reduced and know how injustice to the people of Maharashtra has been inflicted in this Budget.

Sir, Maharashtra is one of the efficiently administered States where employment guarantee scheme, rural water supply measures, construction of huts for rural landless and monopoly cotton procurement financial assistance to cooperative societies and sales scheme are undertaken. I would say that all these constructive activities which aim at the amelioration of the conditions of the poor masses of Maharashtra have been

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

given the go-by in the present Budget. Merely giving fringe benefits would not render any justice to the people of Maharashtra. Progress was very fast under the past Ministry, but the present portents are that it may come to a grinding halt at the end of the period of allocation in this budget.

The Finance Minister has not only reduced the allocations, but has given up certain basic economic programme undertaken by the PDF Government. If things go on in this way, I think the people of Maharashtra would not sit silent as far as this Budget and their economic progress are concerned.

I would give an example. Though outwardly the economy of the State may look to be buoyant, the masses are living in abject poverty, and if allocations are reduced, that amounts to adding insult to injury.

The City of Bombay has been receiving a step-motherly treatment at the hands of the Central Government, though it contributes 12 per cent to the Central Exchequer by way of income-tax. The Central Ministry of Agriculture has been pushing through a gigantic fish processing plant in the city of Bombay. The people of Bombay have objected to this plant because it is located in the Sasson Dock near Colaba, where there is no arterial road. In the shallow waters of the coast about 50,000 poor fishermen have been earning their bread, and now they will be thrown out of their jobs by this gigantic fish processing plant. I had led a deputation to the then Agriculture Minister and he appointed a committee which came to Bombay. They have collected some evidence, but their report has not seen the light of day. I would request the Finance Minister to kindly place it on the Table of the House, because the people of Bombay, especially those residing in Colaba and Sassoon areas would like to know, our poor fishermen would like to know, what their fate will be with regard to that scheme.

In Bombay, there are 20 lakhs of people who are living in hutments. The Central Government has done nothing for them; on the contrary they have burnt their hutments at Govandi. They were tear-gassed on the 15th March and a lathi charge was made. There was firing. Let the hon. Members on the other side, who are crying hoarse about the so-called and alleged atrocities under the Janata Government, open their eyes and see what is going on under their very nose. Twenty lakhs of people are living in hutments in the city of Bombay. There are no basic or sanitary amenities available to them but the police force goes there one fine morning and they are thrown out from their hutments.

MR CHAIRMAN: We have to finish this Budget by 4 O'Clock and I have a few more names

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: You should not be unkind to the slum dwellers. Their voice must be heard. Basic amenities like water supply, roads, electricity are not available to the slum dwellers of Bombay. The prices are soaring sky high. I would request the Finance Minister to visit the city of Bombay. There are long queues, which were not seen during Janata regime. Sugar is available at eight rupees and more per kilo in the city of Bombay after you took over the reigns of power. Kerosene is not available to the people and when you talk about the poor people and their amelioration, I would like to know what sort of programmes, economic programmes you are pushing ahead. The city of Bombay is a democratic island and I think that this insult and injury is being inflicted and a step-motherly treatment is being meted out to the Bombaymen because the city of Bombay has voted for the Janata Party. If that is so, if that is the attitude of the Government, may God help them because the people of Bombay and Maharashtra are not going to tolerate it...

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Even God cannot help them.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: No. The people of Maharashtra are not going to tolerate this kind of hardship any more.

Having said this, I would oppose this Budget and the estimates submitted by the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI SHANTARAM (Chandrapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on my legs to support the Budget presented by our Finance Minister. I fully endorse the views of my other friend who just spoke about Nagpur. About the Western Coalfields Limited, it has been reported in the press that it is being shifted to some other place, involving a cost of Rs. 4 crores. I want to bring to the notice of the Government that this is very much resented by the people of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State.

I want to speak about the power shortage. As far as the power shortage is concerned, there is a super thermal power station, which is being constructed in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra. It has a capacity of 2,340 megawatts, at a cost of Rs. 140 crores. It will exploit about 5,000 million tonnes of coal, giving employment to 3,000 persons. But the Central Government has not given the sanction to this project, and if it is left to the State Government, I am afraid, it will take about ten or fifteen years for this project to be completed. So, I draw the attention of the Finance Minister to give his special attention to this project.

Another project which is to be cleared by the Central Government is Machlight Paper Project, which will produce, about 15,500 tonnes of writing paper, giving total employment to 5,500 people. Land is to be allotted to this project. The State Government has not given land to this project. The Government of India has also not cleared this project.

Another thing which I would like to bring to the notice of this House is about Inchanpalli project, which comes up in my constituency. It was an issue in the last elections also and people resented about this project. It will have about 30,000 acres of land involving about 125 villages, rich mineral deposits and other things. I have already written to the Prime Minister about this requesting her to intervene, which she had done. It involves the territory of about 30,000 hectares of land, valuable teak wood, forests worth crores of rupees in addition to the annual yield of rice and virginia tobacco. It has a population of not less than 30,000 people inhabiting in about 124 villages of the Sironcha tehsil, mostly belonging to Scheduled Tribes. I suggest to the Government that the height of the proposed project should be lowered or the site should be changed. I think the Government should now make a re-survey about this project and give relief to the people there.

My last point is about the inter-State roads. Chandrapur district is the only district in Maharashtra where inter-State roads are not tarred or asphalted. I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this state of affairs and request him to take necessary steps in this regard.

श्रीमती जवा प्रकाश चौधरी (अमरावती) :
समाप्ति महोदय, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खंडी हुई हूँ। यहाँ पर महाराष्ट्र के बजट पर पहली बार चर्चा हो रही है। जिस वजह से हम इस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, उसके लिए मैं शांति को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ।

रोजगार गारंटी योजना महाराष्ट्र का एक भूषण है। अन्य राज्यों को भी इस योजना को अपनाया चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र में इतनी अच्छी योजना कांग्रेस के शासन में ही लागू की गई थी। इस योजना के लिए बजट में ज्यादा धनराशि रखनी चाहिए और इसको अच्छी तरह कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इसके कार्यकारी तंत्र की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

महाराष्ट्र में सु-प्रशिक्षित बेकारों की समस्या दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। इसके लिए इस बजट में कोई प्रत्यक्ष प्लान और प्राविधान रखना बहुत जरूरी है।

[जीमतीं उवा प्रकाश चौधरी]

इस बजट में रोड़ज और पुलों के लिए कुछ रकम में जूर की गई है। इस प्राविजन को और भी बढ़ाना चाहिए, क्योंकि पूरे महाराष्ट्र की यह कठिनाई, मेसिक प्राबलम है कि रोड़गार गारंटी योजना के अन्तर्गत देहात में जो रोड़ज, बनाये गये, वे पक्के रास्ते नहीं हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त नदियों पर पुल भी नहीं हैं।

मेरे क्षेत्र में मेलघाट एक पहाड़ी इलाका और आदिवासी एरिया है। वड़ा बैरागढ़ नाम का एक गांव है, जिसके साथ पच्चीस छोटे छोटे गांवों का एक ग्रुनिट है, जो मध्य प्रदेश के बोर्डर पर स्थित है। वह धारणी से 20, 22 मील की दूरी पर है। वहां पर कोई अस्पताल या मंटनिटी होम नहीं है, कोई ग्राम सुविधा भी नहीं है। बारिश के दिनों में वहां चार महीने तक कोई भी नहीं जा सकता है। अमरावती जिले में ही केवल ऐसे देहात नहीं हैं जहां नदियों पर पुल नहीं हैं, बल्कि महाराष्ट्र के और कई जिले हमें ऐसे दिखाई देते हैं। इसलिए रोड़ और पुल के लिए आप को कुछ और ज्यादा प्राविजन करना चाहिये।

यहां माननीय चव्हाण साहब ने एकाधिकार कपास खरीद योजना का समर्थन किया। मैं भी इस योजना का समर्थन करती हूं। कपास का एकाधिकार बहुत जरूरी है। फिर भी मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि पवार शासन में महाराष्ट्र की अर्थ-व्यवस्था और महाराष्ट्र की जनता की हालत बहुत बुरी हुई है। उन के शासन में एकाधिकार योजना जब वहां चल रही थी तो किसानों को वक्त पर पैसा भी नहीं मिलता था और एकाधिकार योजना में बहुत अष्टाचार भी बढ़ा हुआ है। यह कुछ एकाधिकार योजना में ही अष्टाचार बढ़ा हुआ हो, ऐसा नहीं है, महाराष्ट्र में आज हम एक बात देखते हैं कि जब केन्द्र में जनता का शासन था और महाराष्ट्र में पवार शासन था तब जनसंघ और आर एम एम के अधिकांशियों के हाथ में सब अधिकार चले गए थे जिस से उम समय भी लोगों पर बहुत अन्याय हुआ और आज राष्ट्रपति के शासन के बाद भी अधिकारी लोग न कांग्रेस (आई) के एम पी के साथ सहयोग करते हैं न जिला परिषद् के जो कांग्रेस (आई) के सदस्य हैं उन के साथ सहयोग करते हैं। जितनी भी अच्छी योजनाएं केन्द्र शासन बनाता है या करना चाहता है उस को जनसंघ और आर एम एम के अधिकारियों का जिन को कि अपने शासन में उन्होंने रखा है, सहयोग नहीं मिलता। वह इसलिए सहयोग नहीं देते कि वह यह गलतफहमी फैलाते हैं कि अब इंदिरा जी का राज आया है, वह क्यों नहीं करती? केन्द्र शासन और राष्ट्रपति शासन की बदनामी करने के लिए यह बात वहां की जा रही है। इसीलिए मैं इस शासन से विनती करती हूं कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार के अधिकारियों पर नियंत्रण लाने के लिए उपाय किया जाये और वहां के प्रशासन को सुधरवस्थित करने के लिए आप उपाय सोचें।

मैं जिस विदर्भ से आई हूं वह महाराष्ट्र में ही नहीं पूरे देश में कपास का बहुत बड़ा उत्पादन केन्द्र है। इस देश में एक बीघाई कपास का उत्पादन विदर्भ

के अंदर होता है। फिर भी वहां उस की मिलें कम हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि वहां काटन मिलें भी पैरियांग मिलें और ज्यादा खोली जायं ताकि वहां के लोगों को रोजगार मिले और औद्योगिक वृष्टि से विदर्भ का विकास हो। इस के लिए शासन कुछ इंतजाम करे। कुछ प्राविजन राज्य के इस बजट में आप करे और कुछ केन्द्र भी इस के बारे में सोचे।

जिस अमरावती मतदान क्षेत्र से मैं चुन कर आई हूं वहां की कुछ मांगें काफी दिनों से चली आ रही है। एक तो अमरावती विद्यापीठ की मांग कई सालों से चली आ रही है, काफी दिनों से अमरावती मेडिकल कालेज की मांग हो रही है, अमरावती नरखेड़ रेलवे लाइन की मांग है, इसी तरह वहां एक रैडियों स्टेशन की मांग है। ये जो हमारी मांगें हैं इन के लिए कुछ राज्य शासन अपनी ओर से हिस्सा दे और कुछ केन्द्र शासन की तरफ से सहायता दी जाय। आज यहाँ महाराष्ट्र के बजट की चर्चा हो रही है इसीलिए मैं ने आप सब का ध्यान अमरावती की जो लीकल प्रान्लम हैं उन की तरफ दिलाया है। मैं आशा करती हूं कि उन पर जरूर ध्यान दिया जायगा।

आज की जो स्थिति है, हमारा विरोधी पक्ष बार-बार चिल्लाता है और बोलता है, अभी उस दिया हमारी एक भगिनी ने कहा है कि महिलाओं पर अत्याचार होते हैं, उन के साथ बलात्कार होता है। य सच्ची बात है। अभी अभी नागपुर में बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन इसके लिए फेड़ा गया और बहुत बड़ा मोर्चा किया-गया जिस में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा की और गुनहगारों को मजा देने की मांग की गई। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि अभी जो परिस्थिति है वह जनता राज ने हमें भेट मे दी है। फिर भी एक वान में कहूंगी कि हमारी नेता इंदिरा गांधी जी, हमारी पार्टी और हमारे शासन पर लोगों का विश्वास है कि वह उन के हक की गारंटी हैं। इसलिए हम शासन को अभी जो परिस्थिति और हालात निर्माण हुए हैं उनके बारे में कुछ करना जरूरी है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE
(Khed): I take this opportunity to mention some points regarding the budget which has been placed in the House.

There is a very serious problem of lift irrigation schemes which are pending since 1965. A large number of schemes have been left incomplete resulting in non-use of water resources and rise in the liability of poor farmers. The investments are lying waste with no returns from the same, but only increase in interest each year. Ironically, the budget has made no provision for helping such farmers. I am to request the Hon. Finance Minister to reconsider the issue of incomplete lift irrigation

schemes and sanction some subsidy to complete the same, and also to give some relief to the poor farmers.

Regarding the scheme for Seed Capital to Educated Unemployed Youth, I see no provision in the budget, separately. Last year some sanctioned schemes were not provided with seed capital. I am to request the Hon. Finance Minister to sanction substantial amount, for the implementation of this scheme.

I am to refer to the statement of Shri Swaminathan, Minister of State for Agriculture, regarding the purchase of onions. I am to state that the support price announced is below the production cost, which works out to approximately 58 paise per kilogramme. The support price given by Government is only ranging between 45 paise and 60 paise per kilogramme.

It is absolutely necessary that Government must fix a support price for onions at 70 to 80 paise per kilogramme so as to make its production remunerable to the cultivators.

Furthermore, 80 per cent of onion production comes from Maharashtra. However, there are no proper storage facilities for onions and those existing are inadequate. Some provision must be made in the budget for setting up such storage facilities, and as this is a major crop in Maharashtra, the Maharashtra Government should not shelve the entire responsibility on the Central Government.

I would like to mention a few words about the PDF Government. The PDF Government in Maharashtra had given the people only attractive slogans during its brief rule. There was no constructive work done. The Chief Minister was only busy pleasing and satisfying the various factions and groups of his PDF Government, with little time to do any work.

The Jana Sangh faction which had dominated the Government and with whose support the Government exis-

ted was a boon to the industrialists and businessmen and other capitalists.

With these words, I support the budget.

श्री काशी लखीव (बीरंगवादा) : सभापति महोदय, आज इस बजट पर बोलते हुए सबसे पहले श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण ने प्रलेखनी के डिबोल्डेशन की बात कही और यह कहा कि बजट की प्रलेखनी में पास कराने के बजाए यहां लोकसभा में रखा जा रहा है। इसके लिए कानूनी या दूसरे जो बजट है उनके बारे में हमारे एक्स चीफ मिनिस्टर, श्री शंकरराव चव्हाण और एक्स चीफ जस्टिस, श्री साहब ने कहा है। मैं एक बड़ी दिलचस्प बात यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि शरद पवार की हुकूमत ने लोक सभा के एलेक्शन में यह साबित कर दिया कि वह पापुलर नहीं रही उनकी पार्टी के 39 लोग चुनकर यहां पर नहीं आ सके। यह तो कानूनी बात हुई। दूसरी बात यह है कि वह। जितने लोग पार्टी में थे, सिवाय उन लोगों के जो मिनिस्टरों की दुसियों पर बैठे हुए थे, उन्होंने पार्टी इन पावर को ज्वाइन करना शुरू किया। लोक सभा के इलेक्शन के बाद हमारे वहां के दो मिनिस्टर भी निजाते और श्री सुन्दर राव सोलंकी इन्दिरा पार्टी में शामिल हो गये—यह इस बात का सबूत है कि उन की पार्टी में सिर्फ चीफ मिनिस्टर और सीडर्स ही थे—बाहिर है कि यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है।

मैं इन सिलसिलों में ज्यादा बक्त नहीं लेना चाहता, अब मैं अपने रीजन की मांगों के सिलसिलों में भाषणा कुछ बक्त लेना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले तो मैं एजुकेशन की प्लानिंग के बारे में दो-तीन बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक एजुकेशन की प्लानिंग का ताल्लुक है—अगर एक दफा हमने गलत प्लानिंग कर दी तो उसका असर पूरी जनरेशन पर बहुत खराब पड़ेगा। कुछ साल पहले यह प्लानिंग की गई थी कि हम एजुकेशन का विस्तार करें, इसको देहातो तक ले जायें और यह प्लानिंग कामयाब भी रही। यह उस वक्त की बात है जब महाराष्ट्र में इंदिरा गांधी की पार्टी की सरकार थी। उसके तहत हर ताल्लुके में कालिज खोले गये। दूसरी बार यानी पिछले दो साल पहले जूनियर कालिजिज को प्रसन्न किया गया। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो कालिजिज वहां चल रहे थे, उनकी तादाद कम होने लगी, उनमें लड़कों की तादाद कम हो गई। उसके बाद यह प्रार्थन जारी किया गया कि जहां लड़कों की तादाद कम है, उन कालिजिज को बन्द किया जाय। इसका असर बन्दई, पूना या ऐसे बड़े-मूकामात पर जहां पैसों वाले लोग रहते हैं उनपर नहीं पड़ा, क्योंकि वे लोग उन जगहों पर अपने बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिये भेज सकते थे, लेकिन इसका असर मराठवाड़ा और बिदर्घ पर पड़ने वाला है। आज मराठवाड़ा में 50 फीसदी कालिजिज बन्द तोड़ रहे हैं, उनको रीजिस्ट्रार कर दिये गये हैं कि इन कालिजिज को बन्द कर दिया जाय। बिना कालिजिज में नहीं

[श्री काशी सक्तीम]

मजदूर और किसानों के बच्चे पढ़ते थे, गंगापुर या बीजापुर में छोटे-छोटे मुकामात से बच्चे आकर तालीम हासिल करते थे—वे कालिज बन्द होने जा रहे हैं क्योंकि उनके पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि वे मुकामात पर, औरंगाबाद या बड़े शहरों जैसे बम्बई या पुना में अपने बच्चों को भेज सकें। सरकार की इस पालिसी से हमारी जेनरेशन पर बहुत खराब असर पड़ने वाला है, आज जो बच्चे कालिजों में पढ़ रहे हैं, वे अब क्या करेंगे, एक तरह से बेकार हो गये हैं। अपने देखा होगा—पिछले चार-पांच सालों में हमारे मराठवाड़ा में कालिज एजुकेशन 9 फीसदी से लेकर 17 फीसदी तक तरक्की कर गई थी, लेकिन पिछले दो-तीन सालों के अन्दर वह फिर गिरकर 13 फीसदी पर आ गई है। इस तरह की एजुकेशन पालिसी से हमारे रीजन को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचने वाला है, बल्कि मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि जूनियर कालिजों को बन्द किया जाय, इसलिये कि जो बच्चा जूनियर कालिज में पढ़ता है, वह अपने आप को हाई स्कूल के स्तर का समझता है, उसका जेहन कालिज का नहीं बनता है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस पर फिर से गौर किया जाय।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह प्रश्न करनी है कि अभी हमारे भोले साहब ने मराठवाड़ा यनिवर्सिटी का जिक्र किया। मैं इसके खिलाफ या मुभाफिकत में बोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। लेकिन जबकि इस सदन में अलग-अलग इतने के लोग भाये हुए हैं, जो महाराष्ट्र के इस मसले से पूरी तरह से बाकिफ्र नहीं हैं, मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह बड़ा सेन्सिटिव मसला हो गया है, इस पर दोनों तरफ से फहने की बहुत गुंजाइश है। एक तरफ से आन्दोलन हो सकता है तो दूसरी तरफ से भी बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन हो सकता है। इस तरह से वहाँ पर जातिवाद का तनाव पहली दफा इस रेजोल्यूशन की वजह से पैदा हो गया है और यह रेजोल्यूशन भी एक प्राइवेट रेजोल्यूशन था, अभी इस सिलसिले में एकट की लकल में कोई तरमीम नहीं हुई है। इसलिये मैं इस सदन से, खासतौर से मंत्री जी से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में जल्दबाजी से काम न लें, बल्कि मराठवाड़ा के लोगों को हक दें, वे इसका तसक्रिया खुद करें। अगर नेकनीयती से वहाँ के लोगों से, खासतौर से शेडयुल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों से, मराठा लोगों से और जो दूसरी जातियों के लोग हैं, जैसे मुसलमान हैं, या इन्स्टीट्यूशन चलाते हैं, उनसे बातचीत की जाय तो एक बड़े आस्टरेटिव के तौर पर एक बड़ा स्मारक (मान्यमेंट) बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर के नाम पर टेकनीकल यूनिवर्सिटी की लकल में आ सकता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे हमारे इलाके को ज्यादा फायदा पहुंच सकता है। जहाँ तक मराठवाड़ा में मीटर-नेज देणवे लाइन का तालुक है—मैं वह बात साफ तौर से प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक मनमांड

श्री औरंगाबाद तक ब्राड-नेज लाइन नहीं बसाई जाती, उस इलाके की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। यह काम सेक्टरल मन्मेंट की वजह से ही हो सकता है। हमारे यहां सामान के लाने-लेजाने के लिये मीटर नेज नाकाक्री हैं। बहुत दफा बड़े-बड़े इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स से दरखास्त की गई, बल्कि उनके लिये 13 किस्म की सहुलियतें फ़राहम की गईं, उसके बावजूद भी वहाँ पर इण्डस्ट्रीज नहीं लगीं। सहुलियतों का फायदा उठाने के लिये उन्होंने वहाँ पर अपनी ब्रान्चेज खोल दी हैं, लेकिन वहाँ पर इण्डस्ट्रीयल एटमास्कीयर अभी तक काबज नहीं हो सका है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर जल्द से जल्द गौर करने वहाँ ब्राड-नेज लाइन डालने का इत्तजाम करें।

मैं एक दो बातें और प्रश्न करना चाहता था लेकिन वक़्त नहीं है, इसलिये प्रश्न नहीं कर सकूँ।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Sir, since the time at my disposal is very short, I shall try to refer to a few points very briefly...

MR. CHAIRMAN: A few points about Maharashtra Budget.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let us extend the time, Sir.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: The first item I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is in regard to the plight of the cotton growers. Of the hon. Members from Vidarbha region who spoke here, to my utter surprise none referred to the cotton growers' plight... (Interruptions) The hon. lady Member mentioned about setting up a factory—not about the cultivators' problems. Here, the point is that the cotton growers do not get a remunerative price...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: You are right.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: This is the main point.

The Government of India has set up the Cotton Corporation of India—the CCI, which has the habit of never entering the cotton market in time...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: That is right.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: And when it enters the market...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Not fully.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:in collusion with the traders they are not prepared to buy the marketed cotton. Only a portion of the marketed cotton they buy and the poor and the small peasants wait for weeks together and at the end, are forced to sell at throw-away prices.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: That is right.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: This has been happening for the last several years. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to look into this aspect of the cotton cultivation in Maharashtra and liberally assist...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: But you have the monopoly corporation.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I am coming

....to liberally assist the State Marketing Federation which is the agency for the monopoly cotton procurement scheme of the Maharashtra Government. Since they have no money...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: That is the point.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN...they are often forced to issue post-dated cheques to the peasants. Therefore, I make an earnest appeal to the hon. Finance Minister. Please persuade the Reserve Bank of India to advance at least Rs. 200 crores as loan.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: To Marathwada only?

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Not only to Maharashtra but to other States also. I am in support of the monopoly procurement scheme which should be extended to other cotton-growing States. This is my first point.

The second point is the composition and functioning of the co-operative sugar Mills in Maharashtra. The name

'co-operative' is a misnomer. It is controlled by kulaks. At the same time there is a paradoxical situation. I do not know how it was allowed to function in the name of 'Co-operatives' because I find that 82 per cent of the membership of these co-operative factories is from peasants owning less than 3 acres of land and then 10 per cent to 15 per cent is from peasants owning less than 5 acres and 3 per cent of the members own more than 5 acres and it is this 3 per cent which controls these co-operative societies. The Co-operatives Act in Maharashtra has been framed in such a way that this minority, i.e. the rich kulaks...

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: When was it framed?

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: When the Congress Party was in power everywhere.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: This minority was able to control the society. Therefore, my request is: please amend this Co-operative Act of the Maharashtra State and provide for representation proportionate to the numerical strength of each economic group of the sugar cane growers.

16 00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kodyian, your time is up.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: My last point is about Maharashtra University, naming it after Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: I did not raise the point of naming it. I merely mentioned about how the law and order situation was allowed to be deteriorated there.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: You did not mention. The hon. Member who spoke—I do not know his name—said not even to mention such a sensitive thing. This is a problem in which hundreds and thousands of scheduled castes and other progressive people were involved. Many scheduled castes

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

people were arrested and a lot of blood had been shed and the Maharashtra Government have shirked this responsibility of implementing the assurance given to the scheduled castes people as early as in 1977 to rename the Marathwada University after Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. That should be implemented.

This is my earnest request. With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the debate on the Maharashtra Budget has been enriched by the contribution from the two former Chief Ministers, one former Cabinet Minister and a number of distinguished members from Maharashtra.

Therefore, I am thankful to them for the contributions that they have made. Also I assure them that some of the points which they have made will be taken note of in the regular budget that will be presented later on.

As usual, the first objection that was raised was that the dissolution of the Maharashtra Assembly was undemocratic and illegal. Sir, I do not want to repeat my argument again. There is going to be a full-dress debate when the Proclamation comes before the House and it will be dealt with, I hope, on either side. (Interruptions) If you want anything more, I will tell you that. Both by the Constitution and by the judicial pronouncement—the decision of the Supreme Court—and by the political practice established by you, it has been justified.

I shall proceed to deal now with the problems relating to the budget. I wish to give a few broad outlines of this budget so that people may get a whole picture of the budget presented. Before I go into the individual points raised by the Members, I should say

that the Maharashtra Plan outlay has been increased from the original Rs. 762.5 crores with an addition of Rs. 25 crores in I.I.T.P. to Rs. 801 crores in 1980-81. This represents a broad step up in the total plan investment.

Again, the Central assistance has been fixed at Rs. 187 crores for the year 1980-81. The broad allocations are that for irrigation, flood control and power, Rs. 474.5 crores is allotted. It is almost 60 per cent; actually, it is 59.2 per cent, which has been allotted in this sector.

And, the further break-up of this will show that Rs. 316 crores is allotted for Power and Rs. 159 crores for irrigation.

A point has been made that Minor Irrigation has not been taken care of. Here I wish to point out that major and medium irrigation will cater to 1.11 lakh hectares for the year 1980-81. The minor irrigation schemes will cater to 23,000 hectares in the following year.

As regards the drought situation in the State the allotment under the normal food for aid programme is 81,000 tonnes. A special allotment of 55,000 tonnes under the food for work programme has been made. There has been no complaint that the allotment is inadequate. In any event, I want to assure the House that similar allotment will continue for the next year also, 1980-81 and there will be no room for complaint that adequate food is not given to the States in respect of food for aid programme or for the drought relief programme.

Now I will examine some of the points raised by hon. Members.

Mr. Chavan said that this is a bureaucratic budget. Having been a Member of the Planning Commission myself, I would like to explain the procedures in respect of the formulation of the plan. At the end of the calendar year it is the State Government officers who come to the Planning Commission and discuss it at official level.

'They discuss the plan for each State with the Planning Commission. Taking into account the need of various sectors and the fund available, a scheme is drawn up and more or less the plan for the State is arrived at. And the subsequent discussion between the Chief Minister and the Planning Commission Deputy Chairman is more or less to get a political commitment from the C.M. that the gap will be filled up by adequate tax mobilisation effort. Therefore, since the later is also not being done, you cannot say that this budget is in any way different from the budget ordinarily presented or usually presented so far as the plan part of it is concerned. I do not deny that any successor government can change the priorities or that they may reallocate things within the broad parameters but to say that this is a bureaucratic budget is not justified. Mr. Chavan also referred to the fact that there has been no Planning Commission. It is true that it has taken some little time to appoint a Planning Commission but what I want to assure hon. Members from Maharashtra particularly in this House is that the State of Maharashtra has not suffered on account of the absence of the Planning Commission and they have had the best treatment under the circumstances as any other State. Mr. Chavan also referred to the writing off of certain debts owed by the small agriculturists. A scheme was formulated by the Maharashtra Govt. in which it was suggested that certain debts due to co-operative societies will be written off as they are unable to pay these debts. Hon. Members know and particularly those who have been in Administration in the States are aware of this. Mr. Biju Patnaik knows this. If Co-operative institutions are deprived of their resources by way of writing off of the loans advanced, their ability to borrow from the Reserve Bank will to that extent get reduced and as a consequence further expansion of rural credit and agricultural credit or others will suffer. Another aspect of the case is if you give an impression that debts due would be written off, I am afraid it will lead to similar clamour all

over the country and it may lead to a declaration in the activities of the co-operative societies.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Maharashtra Government had suggested that the arrears of interest on the loans which had been taken by the small farmers and land owners with 5 acres of land or so, should be waived. Talks were going on with the Reserve Bank on this point. What is the position on that?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have not completed my answer. Therefore, I was going to suggest that the alternate scheme which was suggested by the Reserve Bank was accepted by you and by the Maharashtra Government. The alternated scheme suggested by the Reserve Bank was that instead of writing off of the loans, you should make a selective criterion. So in the cases of those areas which have suffered drought for a period of 2 years out of 4 years and those having only holding of 2 or 2½ hectares, the interest may be written off and the principal recovered in part or spread over some years. Now, this is a scheme which is much better and that is a scheme which is under the consideration and discussion with the Maharashtra Government. Therefore, I am thankful to Prof. Madhu Dandavate for reminding me of this. But I was going to say this because I said that the other scheme was not the proper one.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendra para): Is it meant for Maharashtra only or for the whole country?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Now, it is being discussed for Maharashtra and when Orissa and other states come up, it will be taken care of.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There was a move by the Orissa Government that it should be for 2 years. Now, the

[Shri Biju Patnaik]

compound interest on the principal of Rs. 500 has accumulated so much that it has become Rs. 5000 in ten years.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Now, the Government of Maharashtra has waived the interest in the sense that they will undertake the liability. Well, if any State Government does it, it will also be considered.

Now, there was another point which was raised by Mr. Chavan, namely, the irrigation potential. He said that attention should be paid for the irrigation potential and the use of the potential created. I am happy to inform him that the utilisation of the command area has increased from 40.3 in 1978-79 to 46.2 per cent in 1979-80 and it is further expected to increase to 48 per cent in the year 1980-81.

Then my esteemed friend, Shri S. B. Chavan, had referred to the same scheme and he wanted to modify the scheme as suggested by me. Government, as I said, are considering this matter and will reach conclusion on this. He also referred to the Income-tax arrears which have not been cleared. This matter has been under consideration by the Comptroller and Auditor General and some suggestion that an ad hoc or a part payment should be made was given. Well, this is under examination and it will be attended to as early as possible.

The next point raised by him was the allocation of public debt between the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka. This relates to the problem created by the formulation of linguistic states. Here, I am unable to hold much hope except to say that the Government of India have no legal authority to compel any other State and what they would like to say is that we must continue the discussions with the other two States.

Shri S. B. Chavan also referred to the monopoly procurement scheme. I will deal with the point raised by Shri

Kodiyan also at this stage. We have Cotton Corporation of India which buys cotton only as a support price institution. Shri Kodiyan seems to be under the impression that it is an organisation which buys whatever is offered in the market. No. Its function is not to buy whatever is offered in the market. Its function is to buy only when the prices go below the support price and when it reaches that position, the Cotton Corporation will do that.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Why should we not extend this in respect of other commodities also?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There is another corporation which is dealing with monopoly procurement and that is the Maharashtra Procurement Scheme under which they buy all the cotton that is offered in the market.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: But they do not have enough finances.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If I go on replying to this, I will not be able to complete my answer, therefore, I would say whatever I want to say and leave them to draw their own inferences.

The Monopoly Procurement Corporation buys all the cotton that is offered in the market and it has problems, no doubt, of finances, but they always sort out with the Reserve Bank and credit is arranged between the Reserve Bank and the Corporation.

Shri Chavan also made a reference to the fact that the Corporation's term is coming to a close. I wish to inform him that the Government will be very soon considering extension and will come to a favourable decision on this matter.

Shri George Fernandes, as usual, was very eloquent. In fact, Shri George Fernandes is one person who can import emotions into economics.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And you imported demotion in allocations.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He quoted a number of figures and said that the allocations have gone down. One should know to read Budget documents also. There are two documents one is the annual financial statement which deals with plan and non-plan together. The other is about the Plan document which deals with expenditure under Plan schemes. The Annual Financial Statement which deals with the Plan and the non-Plan schemes will not give a correct picture, whether the investment is higher or lower for developmental purposes, because there can be a reduction in the non-Plan expenditure. And, therefore, it can show a lower figure. There can be an increase in the non-Plan expenditure, in which case it will show a higher figure, while in fact the developmental figure may be lower.

So, one should look at the document relating to the Plan. Before he came, I gave the total picture of the overall increase in the Plan. It is possible that in certain items, there can be an increase or decrease. But the total figure is what you should take into account. When I say that the Plan has increased to Rs. 801 crores and within that the State had made certain adjustments according to its needs, then it should follow that there is a higher allocation.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: My point is about their sense of priorities. It is quite likely that the total Plan expenditure is more than what it was last year. It is a question of priorities. I have quoted from their own figures to point out that in certain priority areas—priorities, according to me, i.e. small scale industries, irrigation, agriculture etc.—the outlays have been slashed.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Fernandes is in the habit of only reading half of the paper, and quoting only those figures which just suit him. Let him turn to the figure in the document

which he has been referring to, viz. the Annual Financial Statement. He referred to page 9 and item i.e. head No. 333 where, under irrigation, there has been a decrease from Rs. 66 crores to Rs. 10 crores. I suppose I am correct. Even now he mentioned it; but he forgot to see that there is an Errata which is also added, along with the document.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: That is hitting below the belt.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not attached to my document. If it is attached, I am sorry the Minister is trying to mislead everybody. I am on a point of order, Sir. Obviously, the concerned officials are trying to mislead the House. They have given us a document which does not contain the Errata. They are feeding the Minister with a different document. This is like giving two kinds of electoral rolls. It is not in my document. Mr. Dandavate's document had no Errata. Just like in the case of electoral rolls one kind of roll is given to the presiding officer and another to the candidate. You can do it outside, but not here.

I seek your protection, Mr. Chairman Sir. The Minister has said that I do not read the document. He has given me a document which I have read. He is now producing a document which he has not given me. Is it fair? Is this fair to the House? Whosoever has done this to the House, must be pulled up.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am sorry, why do you take it so seriously? You could have said, "you have misled me. It is not in my papers." If the Errata slip has not been given, I withdraw my argument and I am sorry for it. That is the end of it. I wish to say that it is an error of printing; and, therefore, there has not been a great education. All in all, what I say is true.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not want to interrupt; but only on a point of information about the Errata. What exactly is the figure? It is shown

[Shri George Fernandes]

here that the revised estimate in 1979-80 is Rs. 66,97,93,000, and for 1980-81 it is given as Rs. 10,83,50,000. I am making this point because the total under (d) in page 9 is given as Rs. 71-crores-odd. This Rs. 71-crores-odd is obviously the sum total of the 3 items mentioned there, which takes into account this Rs. 10-crores-odd. If there is an Errata, that Errata must be in respect of both the Rs. 10-crores and the subsequent addition also. So, it is not a typographical error.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will show you. It is so. I can pass on the paper to you. The error is here. It is pointed out in the Errata: "...for the figure 10,83,50,000, read 74,17,78,000." The next sentence in the Errata says: "Against Total (d) in the same column for the figure 71,99,11,000 read 1,35,33,39,000" It is all here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a very big mistake.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is not a marginal error.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is a typist's error. Instead of the figure '74', '10' has been given. But it should be obvious to anybody that irrigation outlay cannot go down from Rs. 66 crores to Rs. 10 crores. One should have at least checked with the figures to see whether they are correct or not. There has been no error in the relative priorities made. On the contrary, we have made every effort to see that the plan allocation is increased to the maximum extent possible. I can also tell my hon. friend that if you go through new modified schemes in relation to relief to the distressed agriculturists you will find that another Rs. 30 crores will be added to the plan and it will go upto Rs. 836 crores. About Rs. 80 crores which have been set aside for that purpose, Rs. 10 crores may be possibly spent on this and the balance will go again to the plan and it will increase the size of the plan. This is the position in regard to agriculture. We have increased the allo-

cation in regard to power. As I have said, we have increased the allocation in every one of the vital sectors, provision has been increased and there is no reason why we should get greatly disturbed by this.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Well one errata does not take care of everything.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not know whether still you want further figures in this respect of all these things. I have got the correct figures with regard to agriculture and allied services, cooperation, irrigation and so on and so forth. But having made a point I don't think it is necessary to go further into this. Mrs. Usha Prakash Chaudhuri made this point that adequate funds have not been provided for the unemployed schemes. I wish to point out that seed money for educated unemployed has been raised from Rs. 2.25 to Rs. 2.74 crores. This is only an interim budget. With regard to the hydro-electric project mentioned by one hon. Member, I would like to tell him that it is an inter-State project and owing to geological structure, there has been difficulty in keeping the scheduled time. However funds are being provided for that purpose. I think I have fairly dealt with all the points raised and I think the House in the good spirit in which they have supported this—I hope after this answer, my esteemed friend Mr. George Fernandes will withdraw his objection to the budget and have it passed—will pass it. But, in any event, it is an interim budget and the final budget will be presented by the House, by the government which may be elected afterwards.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I had referred, during my speech, to the problems of the onion growers in Maharashtra. I would like to make specific suggestions. Firstly, the growers have now withdrawn their agitation. Since they have withdrawn their agitation—but it is a conditional withdrawal—their demand is that your 40:60 will be treated by them as 50 to

60, as far as they are concerned. They are very determined on this. I was with them yesterday. They are very determined on launching their movement on non-payment of land revenue and non-refund of bank loan. Before any further situation develops in that region, would the Finance Minister first accept the demand which is very reasonable, which has been supported by everyone. It is not a political demand it is a demand that has come from the farmers and it has met with the support of every section in Maharashtra including Congress I. Their delegations came here. They met me also there. They met me also in Nasik; they met me also in Ozer; they also met me in Lasergaon; they also met me in Pune and Chakam. They have submitted to the Prime Minister, to the Finance Minister, to the Commerce Minister specific proposals; they have given a break-down of the cause involved. I want the Finance Minister to give us a categorical assurance that this demand will be conceded. (2) Last year the total onion production in the country was between 18-20 lakh tonnes. The growers received Rs. 80 crores. That is the market figure. The consumers paid Rs. 500 crores. Assuming that fifty per cent of the cost goes towards transportation, storage, profit, etc. about Rs. 300 crores of money has gone from the consumer, not to the grower but to some middlemen. Would the government come forward with any concrete proposal by which people can have onions at one and half times of the cost that is paid to the grower. If you have any other proposal, I should certainly like to hear about that.

My third question is this. To prevent exploitation of the growers, will you please ask the banks to interact with grampanchayats and the farmers to enable them to have little sheds where they could store onions and while they store onions will you instruct NAFED or any other government agency or bank to pay the farmers the minimum support price between 50 and 70 depending upon the grade of the onion? These are my three specific questions and if the Minister takes

positive action on these, we shall be able to avert a major disorder in that part of the country.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I do not expect the hon. Minister to make a response here and now. I would like him to reconsider the question of the functioning of the cotton corporation. My hon. friend said that it is principally intended or established in order to maintain the support price. The chairman of that corporation has been repeatedly pleading for sufficient funds to enable that corporation to go into the market, even ordinarily also in order to help the farmers to get a better price in competition with the ordinary trade and mill owners. Till now it is the Government of India's function, not the Maharashtra Government. Till now the Government of India has not given sufficient consideration to this particular plea of the chairman himself. I should like my hon. friend to give some thought to it. Then, secondly, the Maharashtra scheme of so-called monopoly purchase of cotton has not been as great a success as it should be because sufficient funds have not been placed at its disposal by the Reserve Bank of India. The Maharashtra government as well as several of us who are interested in cotton growers have been pleading with the Government of India to ensure that sufficient funds are placed at their disposal by the Reserve Bank of India. I should like him to give some thought to that also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My esteemed friend Fernandes has been a Minister. As Ministers are not God Almighty who could give boons for the asking, we cannot give decisions. I should like to bring to the notice of the House that only yesterday the Government had come forward with announcement of support price. It took into account the condition of the onion grower and acted promptly by coming forward and announcing to the House that they would buy onion in that area as well as elsewhere at the support price mentioned by it. Whether that support price is adequate or not, whether it should be increased or not is a

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

matter in which the agriculture ministry will have to take some decision. Therefore, I will not be able to say anything on this. The fact that the government have come forward to announce the support price is itself proof positive of their interest in the matter and their deep concern in the matter. Therefore, all that is necessary for the purpose of ensuring adequate return to the grower will be taken note of.

The second point which he raised was: what are you going to do about the middleman's profit. I do not know whether we have organised our society in such a way that we have completely eliminated the middleman's profit. Last year the price of onions went up to such dizzy heights that you lost elections on that. Now in the bargain some people have made money. It happens always. Whether any formula could be enunciated in which the selling price in the retail market is linked to the price at which it is being procured is not confined to onion, it is a matter which is concerned with all the commodities and a policy decision could be taken. It cannot be taken in respect of only one commodity.

The third point which my friend has stated is about the storage. That is a good point. It is a very valid point. We will refer it to the Reserve Bank to examine the feasibility of giving such credit as is possible for the purpose of storing the commodity. We will bring it to their notice. We do not want the growers to make distress sales because they do not have credit. I shall bring it to the notice of the Reserve Bank of India.

So far as Cotton Corporation is concerned, we start institutions with some basic ideas. The basic idea with which the Cotton Corporation

was started was that it should be a support price organisation. It is not a monopoly procurement organisation. The Maharashtra Government started monopoly procurement organisation. . . (Interruptions)

I have said already that it is a matter which they have to take between the Government and the Reserve Bank. At present it is not possible to convert Cotton Corporation into a total monopoly procurement organisation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Cut Motion on the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget for the State of Maharashtra for 1980-81 to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the respective 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 the State of Maharashtra, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1981 in respect of the heads of demands, entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 2, 3, 6 to 16, 18 to 38, 40 to 42, 45 to 58, 60, 63 to 70, 73, 75 to 82, 85 to 95, 97 to 100, 102 to 110, 113, 115, 118 to 128, 130 to 146, 148 to 161, 163 to 166, 168 to 181, 183, 184, 186 to 190, 192, 193, 195 to 198, 200 to 216.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Cut Motion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Maharashtra for 1979-80 to the Vote of the House.

Cut Motion No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 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 the State of Maharashtra to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1980 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 7, 10, 13, 18, 19, 21 to 25, 29, 31, 34, 35, 41, 48, 49, 53, 59 to 61, 63, 64, 66, 69 to 71, 80 to 82, 82A, 91, 93, 95, 99, 107, 108, 111, to 113, 115 to 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 134, 140, 142, 144, 152, 157, to 159, 164, 166 to 170, 175 to 177, 189, 197, 200 to 203, 205, 207, 214, 215, 219, 229, 233, 236, 236A, 258, 259, 269 and 277.

The motion was adopted.

16.40 hrs.

MAHARASHTRA APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*, 1980

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the with-

drawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81.”

The motion was adopted.

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

I beg to move:**

“That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81 be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Maharashtra for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81 be taken into consideration.”

Shri Ram Jethmalani.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): Sir, normally I do not speak on matters of finance at all, because I understand finance very little. But these days our politics has become so complex and devious that I think I should prefer to talk on matters of finance, because I understand them now a little more than I understand the politics of this country. What amazes me and sometimes makes me sick is some of our old friends who only till yesterday were with us casting stones at us, when all their life they have been living in glass houses. I do not wish to concentrate on all of them, but I will only talk of one example, my distinguished friend, Shri Shankar Rao Chavan, who during the emergency,

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