

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking for a vote on account.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: He says the surplus is Rs. 1.6 crores. I was listening patiently. You do not know what are the conditions there; you are 1500 miles from that place. There is a petty raj, like a princely state.

MR. SPEAKER: He is merely asking for a vote on account; he has mentioned. But the normal practice is to present the budget for the year.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I request you to consider the matter. Don't think Pondicherry is a small state and you can brush it aside; many people think so. Democracy cannot be there unless small people are respected. Let them come out with a clarification tomorrow. I am afraid he has to take instructions from elsewhere. I do not know about Mizoram.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the occasion to discuss all that.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I take constitutional objection; he cannot present a budget for one year. He can have only a vote on account.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: So far as Pondicherry is concerned, I have submitted a proposal for a vote on account for six months; so far as Mizoram is concerned it is for 5 months. Whether it is five months or six months or even 3 months, the total budget has to be presented, I cannot present a budget for six months.

MR. SPEAKER: He has made it clear in the statement also.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (MIZORAM), 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to present a statement showing supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Union territory of Mizoram for the year 1978-79.

12.28 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED HARDSHIP FACED BY THE OPIUM GROWERS OF MADHYA PRADESH AND RAJASTHAN DUE TO HAILSTORM AND UNTIMELY RAINS

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में अफीम का उत्पादन विदेशी मुद्रा के लिए काफी महत्वपूर्ण है इससे काफ़ी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जाती है। पिछले सप्ताह मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के अनेक भागों में अनपेक्षित ओलावृष्टि व वर्षा के कारण अफीम उत्पादकों को भयंकर कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जहाँ उन्हें अत्यधिक आर्थिक हानि हुई है वहाँ नियमानुसार उन्हें पुनः लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने में भी कठिनाई है क्योंकि अफीम उत्पादकों को सम्पूर्ण व निश्चित मात्रा में उत्पादन सरकार को देना पड़ता है किन्तु अनपेक्षित ओलावृष्टि से उन की फसल सर्वथा नष्ट हो गई है। ऐसी हालत में निर्धारित मात्रा में किसी भी प्रकार से उन से अफीम प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकती और निर्धारित मात्रा में अफीम देने में वे असमर्थ रहेंगे। इस के साथ ही अफीम उत्पादकों को जहाँ महंगा चीज खाद और पानी मिलता है और उन पर अत्यधिक व्यय करना पड़ता है वहाँ इस के उत्पादन पर सुरक्षा व विभिन्न व्ययों के कारण भी भारी नुकसान हुआ है—और उस की आर्थिक स्थिति में अत्यन्त गिरावट आई है।

देश में मध्य प्रदेश में ही अधिकांश अफीम का उत्पादन होता है और उस में भी मंदसौर व रतलाम के जिले अफीम उत्पादन के लिए प्रमुख हैं। राजस्थान के कतिपय भागों में भी इस का उत्पादन होता है और उन पर भी विपरीत असर पड़ा है किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश का मंदसौर जिला, जो एशिया में अफीम उत्पादन में प्रथम है, वहाँ के किसानों को इस ओलावृष्टि से सर्वाधिक हानि हुई है और उन्हें निर्धारित मात्रा में अफीम उत्पादन देने में काफ़ी कठिनाई होगी। अतः यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि उन को अफीम उत्पादन देने में छूट दी जाए। साथ ही यह भी निश्चित किया जाना जरूरी है कि ओलावृष्टि से प्रभावित अफीम उत्पादकों के पट्टे या लाइसेंस नहीं कटेंगे और उन के लाइसेंस पुनः रिन्यू हो जाएंगे। साथ ही अन्यान्य राहतें देना भी जरूरी है क्योंकि अफीम उत्पादन

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन के लिए काफी महत्वपूर्ण है और जो किसान इस मनप्रेक्षित वर्षा और ओलावृष्टि से भयंकर रूप से प्रभावित हुए हैं, उन्हें संरक्षण देना आवश्यक है।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में गंभीरता से विचार करेंगे और किसानों को राहत पहुंचाने की कृपा करेंगे।

(ii) **CONDITION OF WORKERS FROM MADHYA PRADESH WORKING IN HARYANA CANAL COUSTRUCTION WORKS**

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur): It has been brought to my notice by the Dist. Committee, CPI(M) Karnal, Haryana, that more than 20,000 workers of Madhya Pradesh are working in Haryana Canal Construction works under conditions of bonded labour. They were brought to this State by different contractors on commitments of decent wages and other facilities. But now they are being paid only fifteen rupees a week for working more than ten hours a day. They are forced to live on the work site in different groups, more or less in open air or in small tents in severe winter and rain.

They are kept under strict watch and prohibited to meet outsiders. When they go outside for shopping etc., their children are kept with the people of the contractor so that they may not be able to flee away. Almost every worker is forced to sign for loan of thousands of rupees against their name. Those who slightly resist to work under these conditions of slavery, are beaten brutally.

I request the Government to conduct an enquiry to ensure justice to these unfortunate poor citizens of India. They should be liberated immediately from the clutches of the contractors. Their past wages should be given to them after calculation on the prevalent local rates. In future, local committees of all parties at all construction works should be made to guarantee them wages on local rates. All the loans should be cancelled.

12.32 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1979-80—

GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up the general discussion on the General Budget. Mr. Venkataraman.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I am disposed to look upon the budget from a purely party point of view, I should welcome it because it is the most unpopular budget ever presented in this House and it will hasten the exist of the party in power. But the budget is a national document. It is an instrument of national development and growth and it contains policies which set out the objectives of improving the economy, eradicating poverty and improving the standard of life of the masses of the country. It is from this point of view that I propose to examine this budget which our elder Statesman, The Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, has presented to the House. I am not given to denigrating the country for the sake of decrying the Government. The Finance Minister has stated in the budget speech that the performance of the Indian economy during the year is a matter of great satisfaction, a statement with which subject to some qualifications, I will agree. It is true that agriculture has maintained the record production reached last year of 126 m. tonnes. Industry shows signs of recovery and may achieve a 7 to 8 per cent growth. There is relative price stability in respect of wholesale prices, thanks particularly to the 20 m. tonnes of food grains and Rs. 5000 crores of foreign exchange which have held down the wholesale prices. I would, however, like to remind my friends that this large asset was not built up by the party in power, but is in fact a legacy from the previous Government. I mentioned there are a few qualifications to this proposition. If you look at agriculture, you will find that it has reached a plateau. stabili-