

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16 58 hrs.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Item Nos. 17, 18 and 19

Demands for Grants of on account (Orissa) for 1980-81 Submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for grant Submitted to the Vote of the House.	
		REVENUE Rs.	CAPITAL Rs.
1	Home Department	13,16,00,000	20,83,000
2	Political and Services Department	66,06,000	1,03,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the President .

in respect of Orissa Budget for which one hour has been allotted. I want to know if Shri Chintamani Panigrahi is present in the House and wants to move his cut motions.

I think we would be required to sit for some more time because we have to accommodate all speakers who want to speak.

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 Orissa, 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. 1 to 3, 3A; 4 to 18, 18A, 19 to 25."

"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 Orissa, 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 No 1 to 3, 3A, 4 to 7, 10 to 18, 18A and 19 to 25."

1	2	3	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
3	Revenue Department		9,57,51,000	16,33,000
3-A.	Excise Department,		37,63,000	33,000
4	Law Department,		65,25,000	1,10,000
5	Finance Department		4,14,99,000	1,16,92,000
6	Commerce Department,		1,91,04,000	3,90,000
7	Works Department		12,26,98,000	6,22,39,000
8.	Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat		19,81,000	5,000
9.	Food and Civil Supplies Department		67,36,000	1,18,02,000
10	Education and Youth Services Department		33,55,20,000	26,67,000
11	Tribal and Rural Welfare Department		5,19,03,000	31,01,000
12	Health and Family Welfare Department		13,72,92,000	1,77,000
13	Urban Development Department		3,72,28,000	1,12,90,000
14	Labour, Employment and Housing Department		78,35,000	26,38,000
15	Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs		44,97,000	1,03,000
16	Planning and Co-ordination Department		72,06,000	16,25,000
17	Rural Development Department		4,46,83,000	3,66,66,000
18	Community Development and Social Welfare Department		12,75,64,000	3,60,000
18-A	Community Development and Social Welfare (Gram Panchayat) Department		56,57,000	1,10,000
19	Industries Department		3,18,67,000	1,40,48,000
20	Irrigation and Power Department		8,29,99,000	37,28,26,000
21	Transport Department		33,29,000	32,000
22	Forest, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry Department.		8,19,83,000	6,23,52,000
23	Agriculture and Co-operation Department		13,97,78,000	4,26,34,000
24	Mining and Geology Department		57,34,000	45,000
25	Information and Public Relations Department		29,69,000	38,660
TOTAL			155,97,21,000	70,41,02,000

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (ORISSA)

For 1979-80 Submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for grants Submitted to the Vote of the House.	
		REVENUE Rs.	CAPITAL Rs.
1	Home Department	34,11,000	34,37,000
2	Political and Services Department	5,15,000	—
3	Revenue Department	6,10,83,000	2,00,000
3—A	Excise Department	9,75,000	—
4	Law Department	6,13,000	—
5	Finance Department	2,000	37,76,000
6	Commerce Department	40,46,000	19,50,000
7	Works Department	35,07,000	2,50,66,000
10	Education and Youth Services Department	10,23,000	—
11	Tribal and Rural Welfare Department	1,52,42,000	1,26,76,000
12	Health and Family Welfare Department	3,90,07,000	—
13	Urban Development Department	3,20,71,000	1,15,87,000
14	Labour, Employment and Housing Department	1,34,000	1,000
15	Tourism and Cultural Affairs Department	70,000	20,75,000
16	Planning and Co-ordination Department	1,000	—
17	Rural Development Department	64,77,000	1,30,00,000
18	Community Development and Social Welfare Department	5,18,09,000	—
18—A	Community Development and Social Welfare (Gram-Panchayat) Department	3,22,000	—
19	Industries Department	95,59,000	1,62,36,000
20	Irrigation and Power Department	8,77,61,000	9,31,75,000
21	Transport Department	5,05,000	75,00,000
22	Forest, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry Department	2,43,73,000	10,74,000
23	Agriculture and Co-operation Department	9,06,81,000	2,47,34,000
24	Mining and Geology Department	1,000	—
25	Information and Public Relations Department	19,13,000	15,000
TOTAL		43,40,01,000	21,65,02,000

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
(Bhubaneswar): I beg to move:

That the demand for grant on account under the head Home Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for having fire stations at Khandapada, Odagan, Bolgarh and Dhaiapathar centres] (1)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Revenue Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for expediting relief work in the drought affected area] (2)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Revenue Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Ineffective land reform measures during the previous regime] (3)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Revenue Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Very slow progress in land distribution programme] (4)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Revenue Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Very slow progress in abolition of bonded labour system and their rehabilitation] (5)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Revenue Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Very slow progress in liquidation of Rural Indebtedness] (6)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Commerce Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for construction of some more cargo berths at Paradip] (7)

That the demand for grant on account Works Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for construction of Marine drive between Konark and Puri] (8)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Health and Family Welfare Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check acute scarcity of drinking water in rural areas] (9)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for development of Hot-springs in the State, specially a 10 acre beautiful Hot-spring area of Tarabalo in Khandapada area] (10)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to expedite Atri Hot-spring project] (11)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for declaration of Kantilo and Odagan important places of pilgrimage, as tourist centres] (12)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for lighting of Lingaraj Temple and Khandagiri Udayagiri caves] (13)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Industries Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for development of Malangotli Iron Ore Project, Lead and Zinc Project, Ferro-Vanadium factory and change chromi-um factory] (14)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Industries Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for setting up of a second steel plant in Orissa] (15)

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

That the demand for grant on account under the head Industries Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for setting up of the ship building yard at Paradip] (16)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Irrigation and Power Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for taking up of Manibhadra, Brutang and Singhanad Irrigation projects] (17)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Irrigation and Power Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for construction of Bhimkund Irrigation Project] (18)

That the demand for grant on account under the head Irrigation and Power Department be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check power-cuts to major industries which is resulting in mass unemployment] (19)

17.00 hrs.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara): I realise the Finance Minister, my esteemed friend for many years, is quite tired of dealing with figures and he also said there is no scope for romanticism in economics. I do not quite agree with him. I think the Finance Minister would do well to know that once I was talking to Dr. Schacht, Hitler's miracle Finance Minister and he said that the science of economics is not an exact science. It is a matter for an artist. So, there must be a lot of romanticism in it except that he said that when the value of the German Marks was so low that you were buying a cup of coffee for 10,000 DM in the Thirties, the art of the Finance Minister is to find out exactly how much can a nation bear, how much the nation can produce how much the nation can be

disciplined to produce more than it normally can. Only then the Finance Minister can prepare a Budget which would excel normal accounting budgets.

The State Budgets are prepared in a parrot-like fashion year after year, they go to the Planning Commission and are discussed with the officers there, and there is the standard formula that if you raise so much resources, we will give you so much etc. A State like Orissa, I think, ought to be the laboratory of India for replanning its planning, because it has 10 per cent of the nation's water resources, one-sixth of the nation's forest resources, one-third of the nation's mineral resources, ten per cent of the nation's coastline, and only four per cent of the nation's population, and still it is the poorest. Can the planner Finance Minister find an answer to this, how it has happened like this?

Is it a tragedy of history that the British people settled down in Madras and Calcutta and Bombay the barren island which was sold for 16 guineas, and so the presidencies grew in education, transport, railway communications, power, health services, industrial development, agricultural development and so on, whereas the other States like Orissa and even areas in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and elsewhere were left untouched. So, we became the untouchables of India, we became the Adivasis and Harijans of India.

As a matter of fact, we have 40 per cent of the Adivasis and Harijans in Orissa. We have more Adivasis and Harijans in Orissa than the whole of the northeastern region, including Assam, and yet the Planning Commission, in its wisdom, gives us an allocation which is only one-third of what they get in the name of tribals for the whole of north-eastern India. I would request the Finance Minister to consider not recasting but replanning planning, so that you begin to plan with a certain amount of realism.

AN HON. MEMBER: Rolling plan.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Rolling plan you will not understand because it is beyond you. Let me tell you about your plan. The Prime Minister has been saying that in 30 months we have destroyed everything that she had built brick by brick in 30 years. Please come with me to hundreds and hundreds of my villages, have a bath in their tank where millions of villagers and their wives and children bathe, drink the water, which they drink everyday and if you do not die of pneumonia and cholera in the first bath and after the first drink, I shall join you in that bath and drink. This is what has been done in thirty years of planning, brick by brick. I take you, Mr. Finance Minister, back to 1964, to the plenary session of the Congress at Bhubaneswar which was held under my Chairmanship, where the first resolution of socialistic pattern of society was introduced, moved by Lal Bahadur Shastri and seconded by me. There I said, in 1964, about sixteen years back from today, how long with the Congress go on practising fraud on the people? That holds even today. We say, we get votes, yes. You say you have a massive mandate. Fine we had a massive mandate three years back. That does not speak anything. The quantum of voting is going down and down and the voters are no longer getting interested. Only 49 per cent of the voters have exercised their franchise and this shows that people are losing interest in our system because the common man is really not getting anything. If today, after 30 or 32 years of planning, nearly one-fourth of the villagers of the nation do not get drinking water and yet we have multi-storeyed buildings built in the streets of cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras, what sort of Planning is this? Wherefrom is the money coming to the cities? Whose money is it?

Mr. Finance Minister, you were very tender in dealing with Tatas and Birlas and multi-nationals, I was deeply touched with your tenderness. But

let me put it to you this way. One day, Jamshedji Tata started a small mill, something like 75 years ago, he took charge of one of the hills of Orissa, which is full of iron ore and for 75 years. the House of Tatas bled that iron ore hill, reduced it to a dust, made their crores and half of Bombay was built with that money. Should I have tenderness for the house of Tatas?

The house of Birlas have the biggest mill, they boast of a highly profitable paper mill, called Orient Paper mill. From old times, under your Planning they have entered into a contract, which cannot be broken, whereby they take the bamboos at the last royalty possible and they pay the lowest wages to the Adivasis and the people who are working in the forests. In my time as the Chief Minister of Orissa,

I doubled that royalty against a lot of odds, and when the Congress Government came, they lowered that royalty and that all that profit is being used for opening their mills in Africa. None of the houses, either Tatas or Birlas, have spent even a penny—I say literally a penny—for developing education or health or any development in Orissa. Should I have tenderness for them?

Therefore, we are working at cross-purposes. You are on one wave-length and we, when I say we, I mean the people living in the conditions in which they are living even after thirty years of planning, are on a different wave-length. When I became the Chief Minister and for the first time a majority Congress Government was formed in Orissa and at the behest of Panditji I took over as Chief Minister, I told the Prime Minister after two months—if Mr. Morarji Desai, who was the Finance Minister then, had been here in the House now, he would have borne me out—“I feel that with the industrial resources of Orissa and the Planning and the devolution and the guidelines that have been prepared by the Planning Commission for the total development of India, Orissa does not stand a chance

[Shri Biju Patnaik]

of developing in a thousand years." I told Panditji then. I said that autonomy must be restored more strongly than existing in the federal structure of India today, that it should have the same State autonomy as Australia has, that Australian type of state autonomy permits them to deal with the world market with their natural resources, not through the federal structure.

If you would permit, I told Panditji—and Mr. Morarji Desai, said, "How is it possible?"—why not I had rejoined why not every State Government, every State Legislature, try to add to the Nation's kitty by an extra effort, as against the system where all the initiative, all the knowledge, all the progress, be planned by half a dozen Joint Secretaries sitting at Delhi? This is not national planning; this is not creating national ethos: this is not creating a store house of national energy. Nevertheless, in that time, for the first time, the Plan ceiling on Orissa was broken. At that time, Panditji increased the Plan by 50 per cent when I said, "I cannot have it. You have another Chief Minister. I cannot deal with it." It was raised by 50 per cent. Some infra-structure was built.

In Orissa, from the time of the British, because Orissa was the last to fight the British, the last to surrender to them, nothing was done. Only a rail line went along the coast because Calcutta and Madras were to be connected. If they could go over the sea, they would not have touched Orissa. All the hinterland of Orissa, all the hinterland of Madhya Pradesh could have an opening to the sea. Therefore, the Paradip port was built so that the hinterland opening could go that way. The development of whole of Chhatisgarh which is a backward area, all that development could move; the development of southern Bihar could move. But nothing has been done in Orissa. Railway lines shall not be built in

Orissa. All the development from the Paradip port, alongside connecting Talchar and Rourkela moves to Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. All this is the rich hinterland. Should not the State planning be a part of national planning? When shall we be considered? You will be there for five years. Please consider us.

How shall you plan for these things for the development of the backward areas. There is the question of Central investments, Central projects. With great difficulty, we put a project for manufacturing Telephones. As soon as your Government comes, the whole thing gets washed off. Why?

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the second steel plant?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I as the Minister had arranged for a small credit of Rs. 2,000 crores for the Paradip port. The Finance Minister knows that; he is aware of it. And Steel Minister knows about it. And I hope they will not fail because you will need steel anyhow. Then, I created all the facilities for the aluminium project. In any case, you have to have aluminium. Otherwise, the whole energy programme of the nation will fail. You have been able to clinch the aluminium deal. I am glad that you have done that. Similarly, we wanted more Central investment in backward areas.

We have been asking for a cantonment to be built in Orissa. What is the difficulty? There are hundreds of cantonments all over the country. We have offered 5,000 acres of land in Bhubaneswar. But you cannot have a cantonment. Why can't you have a cantonment in Orissa? There is a Naval School because Chilka provided the necessary input. We have given half of Chilka for the Naval School, but we cannot have a cantonment! So, where is the Central investment? If you say that for the steel plant there is Central investment or for the aluminium plant there is Central investment, I do not agree.

These are not Central investments: these are national investments which had to be there. The resources of State are donated to the nation. That is not the investment I am talking about: I am talking about Central investment in projects which can be built anywhere. I would not say that the aluminium factory at Koraput is a Central investment. There is one Avro-engine plant at Koraput and a factory for repair of wagons that the former Railway Minister had put at Bhubaneswar. I would say it is a Central investment. But there is no third Central investment in Orissa. In thirty years, there is no third Central investment in Orissa. Would you please look into this.

Therefore, when we talk of 30 years of build-up—we all are part of that thirty years of build-up also—I can assure you that we are not satisfied. It is difficult to be satisfied. I am sure you are not satisfied: I am sure none of us are satisfied. But the question remains as to how to deal with it. As for Education, we all want more investment for Education. But here the Primary School teachers and Secondary School teachers, whom we want to be Government servants, being given adequate status and brought under control, cannot be done. You have not provided for that in this budget.

You know very well, Mr. Finance Minister, about the farmers—the marginal farmer, the small farmer or any other farmer. When there is drought—and Orissa has suffered a heavy drought, as you know, and it goes on year after year—, when there is a flood, when there is a cyclone, what is the crime of the farmer in India that he must suffer, that he must borrow, that he must pay interest charges, that he must go on paying interest on interest charges? Has the national exchequer nothing to do with them, the feds of the nation? Can you not have crop insurance? We had decided last year to start crop

insurance in Orissa at least in one District as a trial. I hope you will reconsider this and have it, even as a trial, to see how it works, in one of the affected areas so that it can be spread to the rest of the country, to areas where it is needed.

Now, village after village gets burnt. In the cities, if houses get burnt, you have insurance; if cars get damaged, you have insurance, if jewels get damaged or stolen, you have insurance but, for rural India, there is nothing. There is nothing for rural India. If villages get burnt, they get nothing for insurance; if crops get damaged due to natural causes or calamities, they get nothing for insurance. The national insurance institution is divided: is the word 'farmer' separate from 30 per cent of our people. What sort of planning have you done for thirty years? Brick by brick you have built? What is it that 'brick by brick' you have built?

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): You were the Chief Minister for so many years.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I told Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru that we wanted to be separated from federal India because this federal India can never develop my State in a thousand years.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not your Orissa... (Interruptions).

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: This is the first time you have come, and may be the last time; so don't talk too much. (Interruptions).

Mr. Finance Minister, I am not giving you the figures. I am not bothering you or straining your brain by giving you figures: I am merely giving you the planning part of it. You have been involved in the Planning Commission. You have done excellent planning for the industrial growth of your own State of Tamilnadu. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: The whole world knows you are the most corrupt person in the country. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am not worried, Mr. Finance Minister. I am not bothered by them. They will learn in their own time: this is a new thing for them. We all learn. We have learnt our own time. But I would suggest this to the Finance Minister: at the time of planning, please consider Orissa's plan; what you have given is meagre; with a 40 per cent Adivasi and Harijan population there, the planning at least should have been tagged on to the planning method which has been accepted for Assam and North-Eastern Frontier. This is the minimum that you can do; this is the minimum that you should be able to do. When the Central investments come, whether steel plant or aluminium plant or other investments, do not forget these areas where natural resources are abundant, and the investment has been little over the last 100 years, yet today, if the same thing continues, the people in the backward areas like Orissa or Chattisgarh or other areas of Madhya Pradesh or Bihar will stand no chance whatsoever of adequate development comparable to the developed areas of this country.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Sir, I support this Budget with the whole heart, and that is because we know that the Union Government have had the occasion to frame the Budget and place it before this august House, 17th February, the day when the State Government was superseded, was a day of jubilation for the people of Orissa because the entire administration there had degenerated to such a level that there was almost administrative stand-still all over the State. I would place before you what happened there.

Mr. Biju Patnaik had taken over the responsibility of the State times without number. I will tell you one

thing. The day on which the State Assembly there was dissolved was considered as the second phase of abolition of princely States, abolition of zamindari, because in Orissa people were tired of Mr. Biju Patnaik's living in Delhi and controlling the administration in Orissa. People were calling it is the zamindari of Biju Patnaik. The Orissa administration was functioning under him, under zamindar Biju Patnaik, and the Chief Minister who was functioning there had absolutely no say even in a trifling matter relating to administration. This is not my version. The local paper always writing that the zamindari system must be abolished in Orissa. And it was abolished on 17th February 1980. I tell you, the entire administrative set-up had been politicalised. Could you imagine this? All the corporations had been manned by the Janata MLAs or Janata workers. Subsequently, they became Lok Dal workers. Could you imagine this? The entire distribution system had been politicalised. The MLAs were entrusted with the responsibility of nominating the dealers. That was the state of affairs. That was why, the entire distribution system had collapsed. I can tell you that, unless the present set-up is totally changed, it is impossible that there could ever be a fair system of distribution in Orissa. I would invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the fact that the set-up should change; also all the political nominations to the corporations should be changed.

I would submit before this House one thing. Even before the fall of the Government, two or three days before, when everybody knew that the Assembly was going to be dissolved, the Orissa Government, in the Governor's Address, promised everything to everybody: they promised that there would be crop insurance in the State, there would be fire insurance in the State, they promised that all primary teachers would be converted into government servants; they pro-

missed that there would be no fees for students upto the Seventh Class. They have promised a number of things in the Governor's Address without any examination of their financial implications. They knew they were going to be displaced from the administration and that is why the entire administration was politicalised and they took advantage of the situation because after all they were going.

I would submit before you that no doubt so far as Mr. Patnaik is concerned, so long as he is in office, his language is different and whenever he is out of office he talks in the language which he has adopted to-day. That is the greatest paradox for the State of Orissa. It is paradoxical that whenever he comes to office, he says one thing and out of office, he says something else. Sir, he was Chairman of the State Planning Commission, he was Chief Minister and not only that, a number of times the State Government was under his grip. Since 1961 upto 1980, barring 3 to 4 years, he was almost in the control of the State administration but did he ever take care to evolve a sound system of planning?

Sir, I would invite the attention of this House that Orissa may be lagging behind. 71 per cent of the people of Orissa are below the poverty line. Not only that, the per capita income in Orissa is almost the lowest in the country. I would invite the attention of the House that at this forum it should be considered as to why we are lagging behind in spite of so much of natural resources. Nature has never been unkind to us. But we are lagging behind for want of funds to exploit them. That is why my submission would be: let there be a re-examination, a re-examination of the provision of Art. 275 in regard to devolution of federal finance. Let the Government of India consider allotting judiciously the discretionary funds which are at their disposal and let it be considered.

So far as planning allocation is concerned, it should be suitably enhanced. Our population is 4 per cent but the planning allocation is reduced from Plan to Plan. In the 5th Plan we had an allocation of 3.2 per cent but now it has been further reduced. My submission would be: that there should be a reconsideration so far as the devolution of the federal finance and also a reconsideration of the allocation of finance which is at the discretion of the Government of India.

There should be also another aspect. The central investment has to be enhanced there. I do not say that in that field Orissa is lagging behind. But my submission would be that it should be further enhanced. There is a lot of mineral wealth. There are certain proposals awaiting clearance from the Union Government. They should be taken up and clearance given expeditiously. Certain projects are under examination. I would mention specifically the coal jetty at Paradip. Then there is the Koraput-Rayagada railway line. Then the Banspani-Daitari railway line—the second phase as also Melankhoty and Sarjipally projects. These ought to be cleared immediately and the Union Government must consider that Orissa should not lag behind the national average.

In all fields of development the State of Orissa is lagging behind. My submission would be, whenever I describe, whenever I say that the people of our State are poor, I do not feel diffident to say it—I recall what the great poet Nazrul Islam has said:

दलित बुभुक्षामात्रे कोरिषि। महात्मा ।

We are poor but we are a noble and great people and we inherit a glorious culture. I would submit before this House: let there be a reconsideration of the allocation of the devo-

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]
lution of the federal finance so that we can develop and in no time, Orissa would reach the national average.

Then another aspect I would place before you. That is, so far as the Union government is concerned, it is giving subscribing finance for grain for work programme. I would submit that out of Rs. 100 only Rs. 40 was being spent on the spot and the rest was being misappropriated. There has been a lot of corruption. Charges were placed before the Collector. They were placed before the Governor, but nobody looks into them. I would submit, let this matter be inquired into. Let the corruption be brought to light and let there be some improvement. Otherwise, there will be no use even if substantial grain is allotted to the State of Orissa. Corruption should be rooted out. My submission would be that the Finance Minister should look into this.

Another thing is about the Food Corporation of India. The top officers of the F.C.I. are functioning as if they are the General of Victoria's Army. They forget the local needs and they feel no responsibility in so far as distribution of stocks is concerned. They mismanaged the whole thing. The affairs should be looked into. I would not specifically say anything on this. I would point out privately to the Minister concerned about it. You know previously there were charges that they were charging Rs. 10 per bag of sugar to be delivered. If it was not paid, then only the worst damaged stocks of sugar would be delivered. This is the way the FCI is functioning there.

Another aspect is about the drought. My submission would be that so far as drought situation is concerned, it has been brought to light but the entire situation has not been impressed upon the Government of India. Thousands of people are migrating; people are starving; the villagers are going without drinking water. The situation

is very much grave and so I appeal to the Minister of Finance that he should look into it and there should be consideration that the loans which have been given to the poor people which they cannot pay should be completely remitted; there should be no hesitation about it and Government of India should bear the entire financial responsibility for the remission of loans.

Another aspect is that Rs. 14 crores had been given on drought account. That should be the assistance of the Government of India and it should not be taken into account while allocating the funds for the Plan. The Government of India should not take it as a Plan assistance. This is my submission which he should take into account.

As regards dissolution of the State Assemblies, a number of speakers from the Opposition felt very much distressed. They committed themselves to maintain the independence of judiciary. Their allegation had been that the judiciary was being crippled by the Congress Government. My submission would be that the judicial view regarding the dissolution is very clear. I invite your attention to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Assam *versus* Union of India and to the observations made by Justice Bhagwati. He said that so far as democratic principle of Government is concerned, the basic thing is that there must be consent to the people. If there had been no consent of the people, in that case, Government should not be allowed for a day. Otherwise, the people will withdraw it and there would be conflicts or confrontations. I do not know where they will lead us. I may recall that when Shri Jayaprakash Ji was in Jaslok Hospital, he wrote a letter to Shri Morarji Desai as to what about the recall which he had committed to the people of India. About that, he did not give any reply. You know Justice Bhagwati had categorically said that there was no scope for recall

of a Member in our Constitution. But, all the same, one way to recall is that when the Government has forfeited the confidence of the people, it should not be allowed to continue. That is why I say that if you want to maintain the independence of the judiciary, you should not violate the principles enunciated by the Supreme Court of India when in 1977 the Assemblies of Orissa and U.P. were dissolved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. I have here 16 names on the list. For this budget only one hour is allowed; so you will conclude.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: This is a very serious matter. You must give us opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So far as budgets are concerned, I would request you all to make the points and you may not advance the arguments in a very elaborate manner.

You may conclude after one or two sentences.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Rajasthan budget is coming up tomorrow only and thereafter the other budgets.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: It is no longer a matter of controversy between the political parties.

In 1977 the Orissa Assembly was dissolved and when the Assembly was superseded it did not complete its term of five years. It completed only three years. So also is the case with regard to U. P. At that time we were not happy but when the Supreme Court's pronouncement came out we have to accept the norms.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point we will discuss separately.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: That is all right. My submission is only this. If we want to see that

Parliamentary democracy has to succeed in India, we should see that certain norms should be evolved and those norms should be respected both by the party in power and the party in the opposition. With that I conclude. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call, hon. Members to speak, may I make a request? I request them to be very brief in their arguments, not in their points. Now, Mr. Jagannath Rao.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): Sir, it is perhaps the third time that the Orissa budget is being presented to Parliament, the main reason being that there was no political stability in Orissa except during the period 1961 to 1967. Every two or three years Orissa assembly was being dissolved. This happened even earlier. This time it was dissolved on 17th of February. Lok Dal Government went out of office. Not a dog barked, nor any tear was shed when this Government went out of office. Now we are going to the polls in two months' time. I am confident that there will be stable Government in Orissa which would be a progressive Government, which would look after the progress of the State in the economic field.

Orissa is one of the backward States; there are other States also. The State is not backward but the people are backward and the people are poor. It is rich in mineral resources. It is rich in forest resources. It is rich in water resources. But it is not able to harness the resources for the benefit of the nation, nor for the benefit of the State. In spite of its wealth the development has been very slow.

Regarding the national projects that have been started in Orissa, we can count them on our fingers. We have got only one steel mill. The other irrigation projects and other projects are only State projects. What is needed now is to lift the State from backwardness to bring in rapid economic growth.

(Shri Jagannath Rao)

The rate of Orissa's economic growth is only 2 per cent; its population growth is 2.5 per cent. Therefore economic growth is not able to keep pace with this population growth. Therefore it will take centuries with this type of planning to expect or even to hope that there will economic development of the State.

We have got 10 per cent of the water resources of the country but only 1/10 of the water resources have been harnessed. The population is 4 per cent of the total population of the country. But the Central assistance is only of the order of 3.2 per cent. It is coming down too from plan to plan. And if this is the rate of Central Assistance that Orissa is to get, I am certain, there is no hope of any salvation in the foreseeable future.

Sir, the Gadgil formula or the IATP formula will not help the State in its economic growth. The Central Government has to come to the aid of these backward States like Orissa which has the largest Tribal population and Scheduled Castes. I am told that every 4th man is a tribal in Orissa and every 7th man is a Harijan in Orissa and out of 147 Assembly seats, 53 are reserved seats. With this state to stand on its own legs and go in a big way on economic development? Therefore, a time has come when the Central Government and the Planning Commission should revise the old line of thinking, set aside the old formula—Gadgil formula and I.A.T.P. formula—and revise it to new methods, new schemes, and come to the rescue of such backward States so that they can also keep pace with the developed States in the country. There are States which are favourably placed. I am not jealous of those States, but it will take centuries for the State to catch up with those States which are developing fast. We are stagnating. Take for instance World Bank loan. We have got about Rs. 500 crores from the World Bank for carrying out major and medium projects. Out of this amount, Orissa got Rs. 46.00 crores. We need a

minimum of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 crores to complete the on-going project, but with Rs. 46 crores nothing can be done. Under the Tribal Development Scheme, Orissa is not considered to be a hilly region nor a tribal region. I do not know what is the height of the hill that determines the qualification to become entitled to any contribution from that Fund. We are on the Eastern Ghats where hilly regions are there. The tribals are there. We are equally entitled to come under that scheme. How the interpretation has been made by the Planning Commission, I do not know. Only the Himalayan ranges are included in this scheme and not Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats. There are hilly regions there also. So, this sort of thinking and economic planning by the Planning Commission and the Central Government will not help Orissa to develop itself in a big way. This has been the long-standing cry of Orissa to revise this formula and come to the help of Orissa in a big way so that it can stand on its own legs and can be proud of its being a part of India. But these cries have been cries in the wilderness. But I hope that there will be a fresh thinking now in the Central Government and in the Planning Commission to revise the old principles of planning and see that Orissa and other backward States like Orissa are benefited by the proper planning of the Government. Otherwise Orissa has done well in mobilising resources. Even in the Seventh Finance Commission's report, it was admitted that in 1960, the revenue was about Rs. 59.00 crores. Now, it has trebled. It has reached saturation point. Small savings have been very good. But still there is no further scope as there is no industrial base in the State. It has mainly an agricultural base. It is an agricultural economy. But not more than one crop is being raised because of non-availability of enough water resources, etc. Therefore, with this low rate of agricultural growth and lack of industrial growth, it will not lead the State to progress in the foreseeable future. At this stage, it is not necessary for me

to go into details. I would only request the Finance Minister to make a note of the suggestions that are made. I also agree with Mr. Patnaik on some points, on academic points, not politically and I am sure the Government of India will come to the rescue of Orissa.

*SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the budget presented by the hon. Minister of Finance, in respect of Orissa. I wanted to say a lot of things. But time is very limited so I shall only confine my speech to a few points. Had it been the full-fledged budget, we could have discussed for seven to eight days, but as it is only an interim budget, one hour has been allotted for discussion.

Just now I heard the speech of Biju Babu. I had been listening his speech attentively. I felt as if he is delivering speech in an election meeting. We heard him delivering speech in the same maner many a time in the past. So it is not new for him. He knows how to mislead the people. He was speaking in the same manner while he was in Janata Party subsequently which was converted into Lok Dal in Orissa. Perhaps he forgot that he was speaking on the floor of this august House. His speech was just a platform speech. He said....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't have the time....

SHRI A. C. DAS: I just Sir,....Sir, while Janata Government presented the budget Shri Patnaik was in that Government. Then the Lok Dal Government was formed and this Government was dissolved while they were going to present the budget. Sir, so far as Orissa is concerned, Shri Patnaik was the real Government there. The State Government was running in his direction. I really could not find any meaning in his speech. He only wants to speak for his personal benefit.

Sir, this is an interim budget. It is meant for three months only. Therefore it is not possible to allocate funds for all-round development in this budget. It is our privilege to demand many things. But it is not possible that all our demands will be fulfilled. However, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not cite some instances of how our predecessor Government acted. We are facing serious drought in our State. I am glad our Union Government has set 10 crores 30 lakhs of rupees to help our drought-affected people. But due to lack of proper incentives by our former Government the amount is not spent properly. I would like to ask whether any help has been extended to the small farmers and the agricultural labourers who are suffering a lot. Nothing has been done by the former Government to help them. The officers appointed at that time are still dealing with the funds. It seems from the figures that 40 per cent of the total amount allocated for Orissa has been spent for the small farmers. But actually it is not correct. Hardly 10 per cent of what they have said has been spent. Rest amount has been misappropriated by the workers of the Lok Dal, employees entrusted upon such duty by the former Government and some other officials. Few other contractors are also gainer. It has happened everywhere in Orissa.

Sir, during my election tour in my constituency, I found misappropriation of Government funds. The development work has not started nor contractors appointed but lakhs of rupees have been spent in the name of different schemes. In some other cases, the contractors' bills have been passed and they are drawing money without any execution. I drew the attention of the Governor as also the former Chief Minister of Orissa to these instances. But they did not take any action. I have also drawn the attention of our Home Minister requesting him to look into these matters.

(Shri A. C. Das)

I must say the dissolution of Orissa Assembly is the right decision. It has saved our people. Sir, there was a Committee constituted at Bhubaneswar to go into such grievances but the former Government disbanded the Committee.

It is a matter of great regret that all block-level developmental works were mismanaged. Sir, the F.C.I. is not functioning properly even now. The Lok Dal-appointed men are handling the distribution of essential commodities. The Lok Dal men think that if some developmental works are taken up now, the Congress (I) Government will get the credit. Let me tell them that we can win the election even otherwise. They are taking all possible steps to retard the development works and are trying to create uncertainty in all sectors. I would like to urge upon our Government therefore, to change the entire administrative set up. The officials appointed by the former Government should be transferred. Only then there will be equitable distribution of essential commodities. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance as well as our Home Minister to take necessary steps in this regard.

A word about the law and order situation in our State. I would like to draw the attention of this august House to certain things. Sir, there were cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Tribes in my constituency. Some incidents occurred in a village Kalan. I wrote to our Governor to take necessary steps. But I regret that he did not take appropriate action. I urge upon our Government, therefore, to look into all such matters.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): As the time is short, I would just like to mention a few points about the problems faced by our State. I rise to support the vote on Account presented by the Finance Minister for 1980-81, and also the Supplementary Demands. However, since our Finance Minister was a member of the Planning Commission, I would

like to point out to him some of the features of the un-developed nature of our State. Orissa to-day is one of the areas most affected by drought. We have drawn the attention of the Government to this, and requested them to alleviate the sufferings of the people. But only Rs. 14 crores has been sanctioned to the State, after the Central team came back from Orissa. Out of this, they have released only Rs. 10 crores. I was pleading with the Finance Minister that he should take into consideration the backwardness of the State, and the fact that in Orissa, about 70 per cent of the people belong to Harijan, Adivasi, backward and weaker sections of the community. Most of them are the worst sufferers of the drought. This advance plan assistance of Rs. 14 crores given to Orissa is, therefore, too meagre.

As has been pleaded by other Members, from year to year and from plan to plan, the plan allocation for Orissa in the context of overall national planning, has been going down and down. You will be surprised to know that it was only in the 3rd Plan that Orissa was fortunate to get a 5 per cent allocation. In the 4th and 5th Plans, it came down from 5 per cent to 3 per cent; and now it is 2 per cent.

The main objective of our Planning Commission, the Congress Party and the Government of India is to see that the regional imbalances are reduced from Plan to Plan. But here you will find that more allocations are made to advanced States. It is so, only because the formula for plan assistance is based on the Gadgil formula. After this new Government has come, getting a massive mandate from the poor people, I hope regional imbalances will be reduced during the next 5 years. You have to take steps to bring States lagging behind, like Orissa, on level with the rest of India. You must have special category States, consisting of the whole of the north-eastern region. Otherwise, you cannot bring them to the all-India level, in the matter of development.

Mr. Venkataraman was a member of the Planning Commission. As such, I plead with him that he should take these matters into account. While a new 6th Plan is formulated, the entire thing should be reversed. The backward States should get more and more. The discretionary grants and funds at the disposal of the Government of India and the Planning Commission may be about Rs. 20,000 crores. And even for Adivasis and Harijans, it may be about Rs. 900 crores. At least for those backward areas where your formula does not work at least out of this discretionary grant of Rs. 20,000 crores why not the hon. Finance Minister should set aside at least Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 crores every year so that in a period of 6-7 years Orissa may come up to the standards of other developed States in the country?

The drought condition in Orissa is most acute. Drinking water has become one of the biggest problems in our State. I was pleading in the morning that about 20,000 additional tube-wells should be there with more rigs if required. The rigs have been ordered. I was told by the Agriculture Minister today So, between March and April or even the first week of May at least 20,000 additional tube-wells should be there so that people can get the minimum drinking water.

As far as food for work programme is concerned, only 2.05 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat were allotted to Orissa. But you will be surprised to know the amount which was allotted to Orissa in January-February has not reached Orissa yet. Today, it is 17th March. The movement is slow. Then there is a committee here which is sitting and they are making all out efforts, but still it is lagging behind. I hope within a period of 5-6 days, adequate quantity of foodgrains should reach Orissa so that it can reach the drought affected areas.

About gratuitous relief, according to the report that we have got, I am told that only 2.5 lakh old, infirm, incapa-

citated, drought affected people have been identified. I think it will be 3 millions. Therefore, more provision should be made for this purpose and Rs. 14 crores should be increased to Rs. 25 crores as assistance for meeting the drought situation.

So many projects are lying pending before the Government of India for the last so many years. The Ship Building Yard at Paradeep is one of the important projects which has almost got clearance. I hope this will come up soon. We are fortunate enough that the moment this new government came into power, immediately we got an aluminium complex at Koraput. We are grateful to the Government that this offer has gone there. We request that it should be expedited. Then there is another good thing. Two new offers of two new steel plants have come from the foreign countries. I think Orissa got its first steel plant when the Congress Government was there. I hope you were listening to Mr. Patnaik when he was speaking. I was not in the House. I was outside and somebody told me that he was speaking very loudly. Then somebody commented why he was speaking so loudly was that he is out of power; that is why he was speaking so loudly. When he was in power, he could not speak for his State. Today, he is out of power and that is why he was speaking so loudly. Then there is one factory which has been lying pending for the last so many years. This factory has got clearance and it should come up very soon. Then there are Malangtola Iron Ore Project and Nickel Project also. All these projects are already there. Once you add up all these projects, their total investment will not be less than Rs. 1000 crores. If they come up, it will give a new impetus to the development projects in Orissa.

In my constituency in Bhubaneswar, we have got this Cross Bar Telephone Industry and the Government of Orissa has offered free land for this industry. We hope the work will start immediately.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

The hon. Finance Minister while discussing the Maharashtra Budget gave some hints about Rs. 30 crores as loan to the small and poor farmers and the Reserve Bank is considering to exempt this loan. Similarly for Orissa also, the hon. Finance Minister should be kind enough to see that it is also processed through the Reserve Bank so that all poor farmers, middle farmers and other poor people in the backward and drought affected areas should be benefited by this. I support this budget. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): I rise to support the vote on account presented by the Finance Minister for the year 1980-81 knowing fully well that it is not his budget nor does it reflect the policy of this government. I take part in this debate with a deep sense of anguish and sorrow that this great land of Orissa known as Kalinga in the earlier days, which had converted Chanda Asoka into Dharma Asoka, whose Asoka chakra and lion we have in our national emblem as well as in our national tricolour, and of principles and rock edicts we wax eloquent, the land of Orissa which is endowed with natural resources, which has inspired poets like D. L. Ray who composed songs like *Dhana Dhanya pushpe bhara*, which every Indian knows, is in such a sad state. It is the poorest state in this country. Only the other day the Prime Minister replying to an unstarred question said that 71 per cent of the people of Orissa are below poverty line, poverty line has been defined as those who have a per capita income of only Rs. 65 per month. The reasons are not very far to seek. This is the greatest paradox in this country. The economy registered a growth of 2 per cent in the 5th plan while the population has been growing at the rate of 2.5 per cent. Consequently the worst hit are the tribals who compose 25 per cent of the population and the Harijans

who compose 14 per cent and the economically weaker sections, whether they are forward or backward. Article 275 of the Constitution which should have been applied in the case of Orissa has not been put forward and I draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to help Orissa to tide over the difficulties. Inadequacy of investible funds has been the main and principal reason for the sorry state of affairs of the economy of Orissa. Drought, floods, cyclones have been a ritual and regular feature of Orissa since 1964. Agricultural production, especially paddy, has stagnated since 1964 when it was only 69 lakh tonnes, to 67 lakh tonnes in 1979. In spite of these, Orissa's additional resource mobilisation effort which in 1967 had been of the order of Rs. 57 crores; in 1979 it had risen to Rs. 169 crores. Instead of rewarding such efforts, what has been done is that gradually and progressively central assistance has come down, from 67 per cent in the 3rd plan, which was 5 per cent of the total plan, it came down to 62 per cent in the 4th plan which was 3.5 per cent of the total plan, it further came down to 3.2 per cent in the 5th Plan. Our friend Mr. Patnaik, when he was waxing eloquent I thought that he gave out shades of Louis XIV or Napoleon Bonaparte. His Government rewarded Orissa for its resource mobilisation effort by only providing 3 per cent of the total outlay and that came to Rs. 1125 crores out of total plan outlay of 37,000 crores for the 6th plan. Severe drought conditions which have been a regular occurrence have seriously made inroads into the scarce funds and scarce resources have been diverted from development to give doles and relief. This year's rainfall in Orissa has been less than 55 per cent in my district it has been between 15-30" and the water table has gone down. There is acute shortage of drinking water. The entire thing has to be fought on a war footing. Loans to the farmers and all the other things which have been demanded by the Orissa government should be rushed

immediately, before there are incidents of starvation deaths and law and order situation. People have started leaving their homes and are going away. In some cases children were being sold in open market.

As far as discretionary funds are concerned, Government of India has Rs. 1900 crores but nothing has been given to Orissa because of some stupid formula in 1965-66 where Orissa was not included in the hill areas and tribal development areas.

I would like to submit and make a plea to the Finance Minister, what Orissa needs is not the Gadgil formula or some dogma but it needs a realistic and pragmatic approach. Human aspect must not be lost sight of.

People of Orissa have shown abundant goodwill and sympathy to Shrimati Gandhi in the last election and they have every right to expect equal amount of goodwill and sympathy from Shrimati Gandhi and her Government in the form of central assistance and devolution of funds to

Orissa so as to remove regional disparities, to have rapid industrialisation and accelerated development.

There are two very important points. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention them.

The Supply position is in chaos. To add to the woe of Orissa, mismanagement, bungling and bottlenecks are being created by the Food Corporation of India. Till 10 p.m. last night there was not a single grain of wheat in Dhenkanal which is my Constituency and in Jajpur Road which is Shri Anadi Charan Das constituency. This I have got from the horses mouth.

The requirement of Orissa is about 80,000 tonnes. We are not getting even 55,000 tonnes of foodgrains. What had been promised was 3,300 tonnes of foodgrains daily. We are getting only 1,500 tonnes per day. It is taking 20 to 25 days for rakes and wagons to reach Bhubneshwar and other destinations. Wagons come from Haryana and Maharashtra. From this you will know the mischief being done by F.C.I.

	Plan (Demand from Orissa Govt.)	Reduction arbitrarily-FCI reduced to	Allocation made by FC
December	80,510	78,000	62,000
Jan.	68,000	58,000	43,000
Feb.	67,225	53,000	40,480
March	80,000	55,000	46,000 upto 10th March.

I would urge upon the Government to remove these bottlenecks and to ensure that the FCI supplies grains to the Block Headquarters and there is proper monitoring and streamlining of this system.

My last point is that there is Mafia Rule in Orissa where former Ministers i.e., Ministers of the last regime are going along with armed gang in Phulbari District. In an Open

shadow they shot down one boy and seven Harijans had been injured as a result of grenade throwing. They were moving the entire day heavily armed with lethal weapons, but the police did nothing to apprehend them.

In my District of Dhenkanal in the sub-Division of Angul there is another Mafia Rule by another former Minister of Community Development and

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

Irrigation. He has diverted Darjang canal which is the Central Government project to go to his field leaving out seven gram panchayats absolutely dry. They are Kulad, Tulsipal, Santri, Nuahata, Budha Panka, Sanjapada. They are without a proper drop of water. He had got people murdered. Jageswar Pradhan, Sarpanch of Tainsi Gram Panchayat had been murdered in June 1979. This created furore in the Orissa Assembly. Till to-day the culprits have not been brought to book. People have been dismissed without rhyme and reason.

We have submitted a memorandum to the Governor of Orissa to seize these documents and to supersede the Central Cooperative Bank of Angul, of which the former Minister has become President for the third consecutive term, which is against the rules, by the help of an ordinance passed just before the Assembly was dissolved. I need your protection Sir, to see that these things are done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request hon. members to help the Chair and the Finance Minister and the House to complete the business at least within the extended time? May I request the members to give their points pointedly and finish their speeches? Shri Sudhir Giri.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, before starting with my arguments, I would like to state that the dissolution of the Orissa Assembly is a prelude to bring democracy into danger. However, hon. members on both sides i.e. members from the present ruling party and members from the parties which ruled just before, have attacked each other shifting their respective responsibilities, lapses and failures to the other. I am not going into that. I would like to point out that the burning problems of Orissa today are poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and law and order. As regards poverty. I may state that poverty cannot be

removed unless total land reforms are undertaken. The zamindars, big land lords and ordinary land lords are dominating the villages. Orissa tops the list in respect of poverty. 71.91 per cent of the total population of Orissa are living below the poverty line. To free them from the landlords I suggest that total land reforms should be undertaken. The land ceiling should be reduced and the surplus land should be distributed among the poor people. Bank credit must be given to them, so that they can cultivate their land to produce more.

There is also the burning problem of illiteracy. Although we achieved freedom more than 33 years ago we hang down our heads in shame when we think that of the total population of India, only about 33 per cent are literate and in Orissa, only 26.1 per cent are literate. What is the reason? What has the Government been doing so long in respect of article 45 which has been enshrined in Chapter IV of the Constitution? May we not put this question to the present rulers who have been in power for 33 years and the Janata and Lok Dal Governments who have been in power for about 21/2 years? I am not casting any aspersions on them. I am just appealing to their good sense, so that from the humanitarian standpoint, they must provide for compulsory education upto the age of 14.

What about the boys who have been studying in West Bengal? The West Bengal Government has made education free upto XII standard. And in Orissa, no free education is given. What is the reason? The hon. Members from Orissa have not pointed this out. They are only talking about planning, this and that. They are not striking at the very root of the poverty illiteracy and unemployment. Unemployment is a serious problem to be tackled nowadays. This is a social problem. From the humanitarian and social standpoint, every unemployed must be given

suitable employment. So long as they are not given employment they must be given unemployment allowance. What about their unemployment allowance which had been declared or which had been tabled in the now dissolved state Assembly? I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to look into all these things.

About law and order situation,—I will not take much time as the time is limited—I am just referring to one incident, the Narayani temple incident. 35 school girls and three of their mistresses went there for a picnic. Some Congress (I) students and Youth Congress Leader followed them.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No. This is wrong (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: They mauled and molested these school girls and the mistresses. What are these hon. Members doing? The hon. Lady Members are there. They are just suppressing these things. For the sake of politics, they must not tolerate such humiliation to womanhood. We have also political life but when school girls are molested, we protest while they say nothing. This is the law and order situation and some hon. Members are praising that the law and order situation is very good. This incident was reported by the press. So, the pressmen were subjected to torture. And one Cabinet Minister of the present Government hailing from Orissa intervened. He made a trunk call to the DIG there and the person whom the Police arrested in this Connection got freed. This is the situation. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister not to beat about the bush. I would just say that if you have the real will to solve the acute poverty problem, if you have the good will to solve the unemployment problem you must strike at the very root of these things; otherwise, all things will fail.

*SHRI NARAYAN SAHU (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman Sir, while supporting the interim budget of Orissa, I would like to speak a few words about the regional imbalances created by the former Government. In spite of its abundant resources, Orissa remains backward. It is only due to inefficient leadership. Due to the maladministration of the previous Governments in the last three years, the economic situation of Orissa deteriorated. There was anarchy all over the State. The first speaker on the Orissa budget, Mr. Bijayanand Patnaik, had led the administration in Orissa. He was treating Orissa as his Zamindari and he was passing orders from the Centre. His orders were carried out by the State Government. As a result, the officials became corrupt and they did not implement various schemes for the upliftment of the people. Now his leadership is no more there; our party has ousted them. But he is still addicted to his bad habits.

In the name of different schemes the former Government was creating imbalances. I would like to give some specific instances while speaking something about Rengali Dam Project. Sir, during the time of the previous Government the second phase of the Samal barrage started. The President laid the foundation stone. A Chief Minister of the State pressurised the Irrigation Department and changed the original plan. The direction of the channels near the left side of Samal was changed. It was done to provide irrigation facilities to the villagers near the Chief Minister's village, even though barren lands lay on the other side. The Chief Minister wanted the channels via Parjang. As a result the fertile lands for about a hundred miles is submerged in water. Three hundred villages in my constituency are deluged. The people of those villages became homeless and landless. This could have very easily been avoided.

[Shri Narayan Sahu]

Sir, the people of that area are poor and illiterate. Most of them are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The previous Government did not pay much attention to the solution of their problems. I request the Government that it should take special steps for the all round development of my people. It is a matter of regret that the former Government did not consider their grievances. No steps were taken for rehabilitation of the people of the submerged areas. The Government used force to evict them. The people were deprived of their legal rights.

Now, I would like to speak a few words about our drought affected people. There is a serious drought in my constituency. The former Government neglected it. No relief was given to my people and they are facing serious difficulties. I request that special funds may be allocated to help our people.

Sir, the opposition Members are criticising the dissolution of assemblies. I do not know on what basis. I remember that the Janata Government had also dissolved the nine State assemblies when they came to power in 1977. In Orissa the elected Chairmen of different blocks were deprived of their rights. The S.D.O.'s were asked to do the work of the Chairmen. The Lok Dal M.L.As. sent direction to the S.D.Os. In this way the administration at the sub-divisional level became non-existent. The former Chairmen have maltreated and insulted by the Lok Dal M.L.As; their workers and at many places by the S.D.Os even.

Sir, the drought this year is very serious. If the present administration continues any longer; we will fail to control the situation. Sir, we are going to pass the budget; and by doing so we are going to hand over the keys of our treasury to those officials. But we should not depend upon the feudal elements who deliberately destroyed our economy.

They cannot implement different schemes properly. Not to talk of helping drought affected people; they are incapable of supplying even a drop of water. Immediate steps should be taken to protect people from the drought. At the same time, I request our Government to dig wells in all villages of my constituency.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ।

कई माननीय सदस्य उड़ीसा से इनकार क्या सबब है। उड़ीसा वालों की बोलने दिया जाए। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : आप समझते नहीं हैं, उड़ीसा ग्रीक बिाहर किसी जमाने में एक थे।

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shastri, you continue your speech.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : सभापति जी, मैं कुछ बातें आपके ध्यान में खाना चाहता हूँ . . .

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir. I have a submission to make. Let the time be extended. There are a number of speakers who want to participate in the debate. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, we have given about 45 minutes in excess of the time allotted by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me bring to the notice of the hon. Members that the time allotted for passing this Budget was only one hour and now we have discussed this Budget for one hour and 25 minutes.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Another half-an-hour should be given for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a very long list of speakers with me. I am trying to accommodate all the speakers, but Members should help the Chair by not repeating the points and not advancing very wide and extensive arguments. You may make the point. That is all.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति जी मैं तीन-चार प्वाएंट रखना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले तो माननीय सदस्यों को मैं यह बता दूँ कि एक जमाने में बिहार और उड़ीसा एक ही राज्य था और स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दिनों में उड़ीसा और बिहार के लोग साथ साथ लड़े और अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ते हुए, हम लोग साथ-साथ जेल गए और वर्षों तक पटना कैम्प जेल में रहे। अगर इस बात की किसी को जानकारी नहीं है तो वे जानकारी कर लें। लेकिन मेहरबानी कर के दवलन्दाजी न करें।

सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने छान्द राज्यों के साथ-साथ उड़ीसा में जो राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया, वहाँ की विधान सभाओं को भंग रकिया, इस से बड़ा जनतन्त्र विरोधी कार्य और कोई नहीं हो सकता है। मैं इसे तानाशाही का परिचायक मानता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : शास्त्री जी, क्या हर बजट के समय यह मुद्दा कहना जरूरी है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ये समझते नहीं हैं, इन को समझाना बहुत जरूरी है।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से लोगों ने इस बात की चर्चा की और सही चर्चा की कि उड़ीसा की जनता बहुत ही निर्धन है। इतनी निर्धनता बहुत कम जगह होगी। उस निर्धनता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार को ऐसी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए जिससे वहाँ के लोगों की प्रगति हो सके, तरक्की हो सके। (व्यवधान) मैं बिहार के बजट पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, उड़ीसा के बजट पर बोल रहा हूँ। इसलिए इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहाँ भूमि सुधार के ऊपर सब से ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। जब तक प्राप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तब तक न वहाँ लोगों की बेकारी मिटेगी और न उनकी स्थिति में कोई सुधार होगा।

सभापति जी, इस सिलसिले में मैं एक बात की और जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। मुझे वहाँ के बारे में अफ़सोस मिली है कि वहाँ जो भूमिसुधार कानून है, वह पहले के कानून को बदल कर बनाया गया है। अब के कानून में एक व्यक्ति को, एक एडल्ट को, एक बालिग को एक परिवार माना गया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह लोक दल की सरकार ने बवसा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जो भी दल की सरकार हो। मैं लोक दल, जनता पार्टी और आपके बीच मैं इस सवाल पर कोई भेद नहीं कर रहा हूँ। प्राप तीनों एक हैं। (व्यवधान) अगर ऐसा ही होता रहा तो मैं प्रापको भी बोलने नहीं दूँगा और मैं तब तक नहीं बँदूँगा जब तक कि बोल नहीं लूँगा।

इस तरह को व्यवस्था किसी भी सरकार ने नहीं की है कि एक व्यक्ति को एक परिवार माना हो। यह गलत है। हमारे बिहार में या दूसरे राज्यों में पांच व्यक्तियों के परिवार को एक परिवार माना गया है। पति पत्नी और तीन बच्चों को आधार मान कर भूमि की हदबन्दी की गई है। अगर उड़ीसा में इस तरह की बात हुई है तो प्रापकी सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है, प्राप की नीति क्या है, क्या प्राप भी एक व्यक्ति को परिवार मान कर भूमि की हदबन्दी करना चाहते हैं, यह प्राप हमें बताएं। अगर किसी सरकार ने इस तरह का गलत काम किया है, किसान विरोधी काम किया है ता उसको बदलने के लिए प्राप क्या तयार है ?

छात्राग्रो, शिक्षिकाओं के बारे में जिस नारायण टैम्पल वाली घटना का यहाँ जिक्र किया गया है उसकी क्या प्रापने इनक्वायरी करवाई है और यदि हाँ तो कौनसी प्रापने कार्रवाई की है, कम से कम यह तो प्रापको सदन को बताना चाहिये। वहाँ पर प्रापका राज्य है। इस विवाद में मैं नहीं पकता कि किस ने क्या किया और क्या नहीं किया। जिस ने भी किया है गलत किया है--(व्यवधान) प्रापके कहने से मैं बैठने वाला नहीं हूँ। मैं खड़ा रहूँगा, प्राप हल्ला कीजिये।

सभापति महोदय : अगर प्राप चेयर को सम्बोधित करेंगे तो चेयर प्रापको सरक्षण प्रदान करेगी और वे भी प्रापका विरोध नहीं करेंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ये लोग समझते हैं कि मैं काउ डाउन हो जाऊँगा, लेकिन मैं ऐसा होने वाला नहीं हूँ। मेरी भावाञ्च दबने वाली नहीं है। मैं यहाँ के लिए नया नहीं हूँ। जब तक मैं अपनी बात कह नहीं लूँगा मैं बैदूँगा नहीं।

सभापति महोदय : इस बजट पर प्रापको संबर्भ ले कर ही बोलना पड़ेगा। साथ ही जो कुछ भी बोलें चेयर को सम्बोधित करके बोलें। साथ ही बहुत थोड़े समय में अपनी बात कहनी होगी। पुराने मम्बर होने के नाते प्राप उनको चैलेंज न करें। हमारी प्राप मदद करें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वही कर रहा हूँ। इधर उधर ताकने पर कुछ खूबसूरत बेहरे देखने को मिल जाएँ तो मैं क्या करूँ ?

मैं यह कह रहा था कि उस घटना की इनक्वायरी हुई तो सरकार को बताना चाहिये कि क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है और अगर नहीं हुई है तो सरकार को उसकी इनक्वायरी करवानी चाहिये।

खेत मजदूर का सवाल भी मैं उठाना चाहता हूँ। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि वहाँ की सरकार ने उनकी चार रुपये मजदूरी तय की है, एफिलचरल लेबर की मजदूरी चार रुपये तय की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कि क्या उनको इतनी मजदूरी मिल रही है ? अगर

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

नहीं मिल रही है तो सरकार क्या कर रही है। प्राप बजट पेश करके ही सन्तोष कर लें तो यह उन गरीबों के प्रति न्याय नहीं होगा। उनको खाने की पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है, वे प्राज भुखमरी के शिकार हैं अकाल के चंगुल में हैं। उनको उनकी मजदूरी प्राप दिलवाएंगे या नहीं ?

वहाँ दमनचक्र सरकार की ओर से जन आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिए, किसान आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिए, मजदूर आन्दोलन का दबाने के लिए, छात्र आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिए, आदिवासियों के आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिए हो रहा है। मैं इसकी एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। दूसरे सदन के एक सदस्य श्री लक्ष्मण महापात्र जो सी पी आई के राज्य सभा के मेम्बर हैं उनके खिलाफ डकैती का मामला चलाया गया है। यह धर्म की बात है कि इस तरह का काम सरकार करती है.. (व्ययघाम).....

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): On a point of order. It is well known that a person cannot refer to a Member of the other House; particularly he is making a serious allegation against a Member of the Rajya Sabha. I hope he will not do it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Let it be expunged.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I was only referring to a Member of the other House who has been implicated in a false case of murder. (Interruptions).

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Let the Chair be pleased to look into the records and if anything is found to be objectionable in what the hon. Member had said, please be good enough to expunge it from the records.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am not levelling any charge against anybody. I was only referring to a Member of my party in the other House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has not levelled any allegation against the Member who is not sitting here or who has no opportunity to

speak. But he says that the Member of the other House is falsely implicated. That is not an allegation against him.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सम्प्रति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर ट्रांस्लेशन की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन मैं अपनी बात फिर दोहरा देता हूँ।

राज्य-सभा के एक मेम्बर को गलत तरीके से डकैती के केस में फंसाया गया है। मैंने एक एग्जम्पल दिया कि किस तरीके से वहाँ जन-आन्दोलन को दबाया जा रहा है। यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये, नहीं तो आपको बहुत प्रचंड आन्दोलन का मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा। मैंने किसी भी मेम्बर पर, न आपके दल के ओर न अपने दल के, कोई चार्ज लैबल किया है। मैंने तो सरकार पर चार्ज लैबल किया है कि सरकार ने ऐसा किया है, जो गलत है, यह नहीं होना चाहिये। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

*SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Act the outset, I would like to congratulate our Finance Minister for having presented a excellent interim budget for Orissa. But it is painful to note that the economical condition of Orissa is deteriorating day by day. It is due to the unprecedented natural calamities we are facing for many years. There was a serious drought in 1965-66. This drought broke the economic back of our people. We are witnessing the same economic situation this year. Unless we take special steps from today onwards, we will be unable to control it. I would like to suggest that massive relief programme should be undertaken to save our people. Different schemes should be implemented in an extensive way, otherwise the condition of our people will be very uncertain.

Sir, our Finance Minister is a very competent man. He was a member of the Planning Commission. He is aware of the various problems of Orissa. I would like, therefore, to focus his attention on the implementation of various plans and programmes which will change the present economic situation of our

people. I trust he will provide special allocation to my State.

Coming to the Indrabati Project, I would request our Government to extend all necessary help for the completion of this scheme within a time bound programme. It involves an estimated cost of 1988 crores of rupees and the completion work will take 9 years. We will get 600 MW of electricity in every year from this project. Thus it is one of the very important project and the fate of people of many district of Orissa depends upon it. It will produce Electricity and hundred and thousands of acres can be irrigated. The amount it involves is also reasonable. Therefore, I draw the attention of our Finance Minister for special allocation of funds for this project. I hope by the sincere efforts of our Government. The work of this project will complete within the time bound programme. The Lok Dal Government destroyed our forests while they were ruling our State. Kalabandi and other adjoining districts are abounding in forest wealth. Before Lok Dal Government ousted from power they got an act passed in the legislative assembly. Whereby they deprived our local people from taking wood from the forest for their day to day need. They made a provision by which the people were fined a sum of Rs. 60 to Rs. 90/- for a cartload of wood. On the other hand they allowed the contractors of other States to take as many truckloads of wood as they liked. Under this rule I do not think there will be any upliftment of our people. This act is no doubt a politically motivated act. I humbly submit that Government to remove political uncertainty and thus to give real justice to our people. Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not say a few words about the drought situation of my constituency and the nearby areas. Due to regular drought in Kalahandi, Balangir and Padmapur the developmental works have been undertaken every year. In the year 1965-66 and again in the year 1975-76 there was

unprecedented drought in those areas which caused enormous damage to our people. The drought prevailed due to shortage of rain which resulted in wide spread crop failure. In view of this I request the Government to pay special attention to food for work programme. Loans recovery should be suspended specially from the marginal farmers those who are possessing only 5 to 6 acres of lands. Unless we take such steps they will not be able to harvest any crops in the coming year. They will face misery and their agony will go up. Short term loans should be given to our people. I would request the Finance Minister once again to extend all possible help to our people. With these words I conclude.

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU (Ma-yurbhanj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not like to take much time. I want to give some concrete suggestions.

In Orissa, there is a failure of paddy crops due to shortage of rains. So, the people are now wandering about without work and food. In this respect, I suggest the following:—

Firstly, immediately food for work programme should be intensified in order to tide over the drought situation prevailing in the State.

Secondly, exemptions from loans may be given.

Thirdly, small credit facilities should be given to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people and other poor people for starting small trades with subsidy arrangement.

Fourthly, the coconut and cashew-nut plantation programme should be implemented with greater emphasis to encourage a tribal State.

Fifthly, a steel plant should be established in a tribal State like Orissa, in the coastal belt.

[Shri Manmohan Tudu]

Lastly, I would like to emphasize one point that a separate directorate be created at the Central level to have an effective supervision on the schemes to be executed in each and every scheduled area of different States in the country.

Orissa is the most backward State in the country having 45 per cent of SC/ST population and 30 per cent other backward people. About 80 per cent of the people are below the poverty line.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me now speak in Oriya for one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unless a member gives prior notice, it will be difficult for the Interpreter to be in the cabin to interpret the speech so that other members can also understand what the hon. Member says. Without giving notice, it is no good speaking in your own language.

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Already, there is an arrangement for that. I want to speak in my own language for a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only two members have given notice.

*SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj): Sir, as far my observation goes the hon'ble member Mr. Biju Patnaik is among those who have exploited our Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at different times. He was the sole administrator of Orissa for a pretty long time. Once upon a time he was a leader of Congress party. He was compelled to leave the party because of complaints of maladministration. I do not know if it is our good fortune that he has been elected to this House from Orissa.

One word I would like to say about our Communist friends. I do not understand what type of communism they believe in. Their day to day activities are tempting me to say that they are the exploiters of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They have no fixed principle and policies. For their political gains they are shedding tears for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the people. But they are exploiting this class of people in Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal. I would like them not to make any further effort to make the Congress (I) unpopular.

If they sincerely want the development of Adivasis and Harijans they should cooperate with us in a genuine way. I would like to appeal to the hon'ble members of different parties of this House to realise the real problems of our people and come forward with a broad outlook to help us. I support this budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I think, you would be interested in knowing what the hon. Minister has to say to the points raised by the hon. Members.

The Finance Minister.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I very well understand the great feelings of distress among the Members from Orissa because this is one of the most backward States in India, and it not only needs but deserves all the assistance that one can extend. I will just give a brief outline of some of the things done and then proceed to reply to the points raised by the hon. Members.

So far as the drought position is concerned, a sum of Rs. 14.05 crore has been sanctioned as the ceiling for expenditure, and a sum of Rs. 10 crores has already been released. For the normal food for work programme, we have released 1,44,00

*The original Speech was delivered in oriya.

tonnes of food, and as a special drought relief, we have released 81,000 tonnes of food again. I wish to assure the House that, whatever be the requirements of Orissa, the Government of India will meet—in respect of its food needs.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): The wagons meant for Orissa should not be diverted away from Mughal Sarai to other States, as was happening.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have received some complaints. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I want to seek one clarification, whether the amount that is allocated on account of financial assistance for drought will be adjusted with the Plan allocation or it will be an outright grant or something like that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The position is that it is now adjusted against the Plan allocation, but I want to tell the hon. Member that this is a tentative decision; we will, as we go along, examine the position further.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Tentatively, keep it outside the Plan.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: After-all, this means money and it has to come within the overall financial assistance. So, we have said that it will be as Advance Plan assistance. But we shall go on examining the position.

So far as Plan is concerned, I had a discussion with the officers from Orissa this morning, and I certainly share the feelings of the Members that it is not adequate. It has been allowed a sum of Rs. 221 crores, and the Central assistance is Rs. 145 crores out of these Rs. 221 crores.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They will withdraw the applause.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I want to dispel any possible misunderstanding in the House and among the Members that the Centre has not been fair to Orissa. While I recognise that the problems of Orissa are acute, I want to make it clear the Centre is doing its best to relieve the distress in Orissa. Again if you look at the central assistance for Orissa, in 1974-75 it was Rs. 32.7 crores. In 1975-76 it was again Rs. 32.7 crores. In 1976-77 it was Rs. 35.97 crores. 1977-78—Rs. 38.25 crores. 1978-79—Rs. 67 crores. 1979-80—Rs. 119 crores and it was later raised to Rs. 135 crores.....

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: But what is the percentage?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The question is about the quantum the centre gives. In 1980-81 we have increased it to Rs. 145 crores. That shows that the centre has really taken a note of the situation in Orissa.

Certain hon. Members also said that the grant-in-aid should be increased. Now, so far as grant-in-aid is concerned, it may be mentioned that Orissa is the only State—apart from the Hill States—which is the recipient of revenue gap as grant-in-aid from the Government of India and this revenue gap will be Rs. 137 crores during the period 1979-84. That is the Seventh Finance Commission allocation.

I am aware that notwithstanding these things, the largest number of people below the poverty line are in Orissa and its *per capita* income is low. Therefore, we should try to do something with regard to the State in other ways.

Certain members said that the Plan allocation formula should be changed. This is a matter in which the Central Government could not do anything on its own accord. It is the National Development Council in which all the States are represented

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

which arrives at the formula for the distribution of central assistance and the Gadgil formula was arrived at by the National Development Council taking into account the various factors like population, continuing schemes, the tax effort by the State and so on.....

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Also the extent of backwardness of the State.

SHRI R. VENKATARAM: Backwardness is also taken into account as also the special assistance required in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is open to the State Government of Orissa to take it up again in the National Development Council and raise this question of proper allocation of the shares to the various States.

My esteemed friend, Shri Biju Patnaik almost delivered a tirade—I do not know against whom?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Against himself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Former Planning Commission Member.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: When he criticised the 30 years of the Congress administration, he forget that for nearly 20—25 years of that 30 years, he was a part of it. So some of the criticisms emanating from the people opposite look hollow. I can understand Prof Madhu Dandavate saying it or Mr. George Fernandes saying it...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is my fortune.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: ... and not Mr. Biju Patnaik.

In fact, we have sat together in the National Development Council when I have heard his eloquent speeches as the then Chief Minister of Orissa State. But, I am sorry he is

not here. I wish to inform the House that the concept of the planning, distribution of the central assistance and the sectoral allocations were all approved by him or by the people here who were practically his associates and friends as States Ministers in Orissa. I do not want to spend more time on that any more. There are one or two points which he raised which require attention. He mentioned about Paradip steel plant. I wish to inform the House that it is actively under consideration. Foreign assistance for this Paradip steel plant is being negotiated and it is expected to be of the order of 1.3 million tonnes—it is a coal-based plant by importing the necessary metallurgical coke which is very necessary. He also mentioned about the aluminium project. This is being actively pursued.

Then, my friend Shri Mohanty referred to the low *per capita* income and also the people living below the poverty line. Central investment, so far as Orissa is concerned, is not negligible. Actually the investment is over Rs. 710 crores in the Central Project here. Nevertheless, we could still consider the question of increasing the investments as and when appropriate and viable projects come up. We cannot merely go on investing in a particular State unless there is a viable project. That will be looked into. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi referred to the shipyard as also to the aluminium complex and the steel project. Well, I have taken note of that and it will be passed on to the respective ministries.

Then, Mr. Das alleged that there was misuse in the "food for work" programme. We have received complaints from other States also. I mentioned that in the case of Bihar. Now, in order to eliminate this, Government have abolished the contract system and we have said that all these programmes relating to food for work should be on muster-roll basis and they must be directly employed.

There are a number of other suggestions which have been made. I do not want to take the time of this House except to tell the House that the Centre will always consider with utmost sympathy the case of Orissa State. The Centre accepts that its position is rather bad and its backwardness is very intense. So, we will look into this matter with sympathy and attention. Thank you.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: A wrong impression has been created that 5 per cent more money is being given. But the whole thing is going to be nullified because of this 10 per cent inflation, at present.

One more point and I have done. We have submitted a memorandum to the Governor about the misappropriation and misutilisation of funds specially of the Angul Cooperative Bank. I want an assurance that it will be looked into and immediately the documents should be seized because they are being tampered with and the entire thing should be superseded.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: All that I can say is that I merely take notice of this information and pass it on to the respective authorities.

19 00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am allowing only Mr. Chintamani Jena.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What about exemption of loans?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now.

AN HON. MEMBER: Both are Chintamanis.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore): The scheme for control and drainage of Subarnarekha river and Budhabalang river was signed by three States, that is, Bihar, West

Bengal and Orissa for its implementation through Central assistance. What is the position now? It must be implemented very soon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you can ask that in a question. It can be taken up in the form of a regular question. You can put a regular question on it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: When it is going to be implemented, and when the project is to be completed, I want to know. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. I am sorry, it is not possible for him to give information about all these things without prior notice. Therefore, I say, it is better if you ask it in the form of a regular question. Let it come in the form of a question. Information will have to be collected.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What about exemption of loans?

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: I wish to bring to your attention about this news item published in the *Times of India* on 11th March. It says: 'Two Steel Plants offer to India'. May I know whether Union Government has decided to allot to Orissa one of these Steel Plants? Sir, the Adivasi and Harijan population in the State in forty per cent. For the development of the tribals, a special grant may be allotted to Orissa, as has been given to Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, etc. I request that Orissa may be given separate grant for that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is exactly what I have said, that this is not a matter which can be decided by the Central Government. This may be taken up in the National Development Council. That is the point which I already mentioned.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What about exemptions? (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. Some Members have spoken in regional languages. That part of the proceedings will be gone into. If there is anything which is not in order, it will be expunged.

I shall now put the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of Orissa for 1980-81 to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motion may be put separately.

All right. Now I shall put all the Cut Motions together to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion Nos. 1 to 19, were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (Orissa) to vote.

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 Orissa, 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 1 to 3, 3 A, 4 to 18, 18A, 19 to 25."

The motion was adopted.

MR CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Orissa for 1979-80 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, 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:—

Demand Nos. 1 to 3, 3A, 4 to 7, 10 to 18, 18A and 19 to 25."

The motion was adopted.

19.05 hrs.

ORISSA 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 Orissa 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 withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81."

The motion was adopted.

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

Sir, I beg to move:**

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 17-3-1980.

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