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structures in Krishna, west Godavari and East Godavari districts.

Oil and gas has also been struck in commercial quantity at Gandhar about 75 kms South-West of Baroda on March 12, 1984. Production has been tested from six metres zone in the interval 3018 to 3024 metres. The production of gas/oil condensate is 150 cubic metres per day through $\frac{1}{2}$ " choke along with 88000 cubic metres per day of gas on the basis of a short test at a surface flowing pressure of 3000 p. s. i. The detailed production testing is in progress. This find is of great significance because it opens up a large new area for exploration in the North-West of Broach. Additional seismic survey and delineation of the structure are to be carried out for knowing the limits of the oil pool and the reserves of oil and gas. In this well three more prospective zones above the producing zone are yet to be tested.

18.13 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1983-84; AND DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1981-82

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up item Nos. 11 and 12 together, namely discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1983-84 and Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1981-82,

Motions moved :

(i) "That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1984 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

- Demand Nos. 3, 6, 10, 11, 12,
- 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24,
- 25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38,
- 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47,
- 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57,
- 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66,
- 67, 68, 69, 71, 77, 78, 79, 80,
- 82, 83, 88, 91, 94, 95, 96, 103,
- 104, 105, 107, and 108."

(ii) "That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :—

- Demand Nos. 12, 15, 18, 20, 21, 24,
- 32, 53, 55, 56, 91,
- and 103"

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 1983-84 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	
1	2	3	
		Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
3—	Fisheries		1,01,59,000
4—	Cooperation		25,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
10—	Ministry of Commerce	12,87,000	
11—	Foreign Trade and Export Production	2,000	198,65,88,000
12—	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	17,84,39,000	20,19,73,000
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
15—	Posts and Telegraphs-Working Expenses	13,00,00,000	
17—	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs		50,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
18—	Ministry of Defence	76,75,87,000	
19—	Defence Services—Army	275,25,30,000	
20—	Defence Services—Navy	47,40,40,000	...
21—	Defence Services—Air Force	35,58,01,000	...
22—	Defence Services—Pensions	16,77,45,000	...
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE			
24—	Department of Education	60,15,000	...
25—	Education	8,88,77,000	5,00,000
26—	Department of Culture	1,93,66,000	...
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
32—	Ministry of External Affairs	18,27,10,000	2,67,32,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
33—	Ministry of Finance	9,65,22,000	14,96,080
34—	Customs	85,60,000	...
35—	Union Excise Duties	7,31,18,000	

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D E G (Genl.), 1981-82 *D E G (Genl.) 1981-82*

1	2	3
36—Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	11,31,40,000	...
38—Audit	12,53,80,000	...
38—Currency Coinage and Mint	1,55,41,000	4,70,04,004
40—Pensions	14,52,84,000	...
41—Opium and Alkaloid Factories	1,21,70,000	...
42—Transfer to State Governments	11,69,40,000	...
43—Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	...	187,11,48,000
44—Loans to Government Servants, etc.	...	10,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF FOOD and CIVIL SUPPLIES		
45—Department of Food	1,000	...
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE		
47—Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	4,87,000	...
48—Medical and Public Health	7,71,57,000	5,38,05,000
49—Family Welfare	19,77,99,000	...
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		
50—Ministry of Home Affairs	16,66,000	...
52—Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,46,83,000	...
53—Police	48,90,81,000	2,08,29,000
55—Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	57,04,38,000	3,31,44,000
56—Delhi	19,67,01,000	1,000
57—Chandigarh	3,65,90,000	...
58—Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,95,64,000	...
59—Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38,24,000	11,65,000
60—Lakshadweep	...	53,89,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY		
61—Ministry of Industry	31,58,000	...
62—Industries	...	7,42,76,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING		
64—Ministry of Information and	20,11,000	...

1	2	3
65—Information and Publicity	58,77,000	...
66—Broadcasting	8,29,39,000	1,68,05,000
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION		
67—Ministry of Irrigation	7,88,20,000	...
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION		
68—Department of Labour	19,68,000	...
69—Labour and Employment	3,44,52,000	...
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS		
71—Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	11,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT		
77—Ministry of Shipping and Transport	34,72,000	...
78—Roads	9,49,43,000	14,43,82,000
79—Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	3,38,55,000	2,000
80—Road and Inland Water Transport	2,000	10,10,01,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES		
82—Department of Steel	4,13,000	...
83—Department of Mines	3,29,38,000	...
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING		
88—Ministry of Works and Housing	8,90,000	...
91—Housing and Urban Development	...	1,000
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY		
94—Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	...	22,34,00,000
95—Nuclear Power Schemes	7,34,00,000	...
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS		
96—Department of Electronics	70,00,000	70,00,000
103—Department of Sports	62,30,000	87,08,000
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY		
104—Department of Supply	4,27,000	...
105—Supplies and Disposal	85,00,000	...

1	2	3
PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION		
107—Rajya Sabha		32,79,000 ...
108—Department of Parliamentary Affairs		1,73,000 ...

Demands for Excess Grants (General) 1981-82 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs
1.	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE	
15.	Overseas Communications Service	1,87,23,223
20.	Defence Services—Army	88,79,78,556
21.	Defence Services—Navy	5,47,51,761
32.	Ministry of Finance	9,74,609
53.	Delhi	5,98,54,527
55.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,85,68,419
56.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16,97,547
91	Public Works	10,12,46,039
103.	Department of Space	52,355
11.	EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL	
12.	Foreign Trade and Export Production	168,93,45,998
18.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	51,63,71,150
24.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	21,31,35,010
53.	Delhi	16,69,75,744
		373,96,72,938

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr
Ajoy Biswas

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to Speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). I shall confine myself only to the situation in the North eastern region.

Sir, in the last thirtyfive years, the Central Government actually did nothing to the North eastern region. It is for this reason that the whole of the North-eastern region is neglected and no proper planning was there.

I shall give you an instance. Take power for instance. The *per capita* consumption of power in that region stands at 25 k w. h compared to the national average of 120 k.w. h. You must agree with me that the *per capita* consumption of power is the indicator of the development of that region. If we develop industry, then we should use the power.

If we want to develop agriculture then we require power. Here per capita consumption of power is only 25 KWH as compared to 120 KWH at the national level. So, You can imagine how the north eastern region has been neglected for the last 35 Years. The region is estimated to have 12000 MW of hydel power and if we exploit the resources then we can have more power in the north eastern regione and even we can supply excess power to the other States. But what is the policy of the Government about the exploitation of power ?

Now, take transport and communication. After partition the region had a narrow link with the rest of the country through North Bengal. As a result the region suffered seriously economically. Three-fourth of the goods are coming from outside through railways and what is the condition of the railways. Upto New Bongaingaon there is broad gauge line. After that there is no broad gauge line. Government has decided to extend the broad gauge line upto Gauhati. Funds have been allocated and it was decided that work would be completed

by 1980. Now, it is 1984 and the work has not completed.

Sir, there are seven states in the north eastern region. Most of the states have no link with the railways. In Tripura there is only 12 km of railway line. In Nagaland it is 9 km. In Maghalaya, Arunachal and Manipur there is no railway line link. So, You can easily imagine how the Central Government is dealing with the north eastern region.

Now, I come to surface roads. The region has 4.1 km of surface roads per hundred square kms as against the national average of 15 km. It is very low. I want to know what the Government is going to do about it. I would like to quote from the report of the North Eastern Region Council :

"We have been given a provision of Rs. 50 crores for roads programme in Sixth Plan. It would lead to the conclusion that no new roads be taken up after allocating Rs. 35 crores to the on-going works."

In the Sixth Five Year Plan, only Rs 50 crores have been allotted for the surface roads. Out of that, Rs. 34 crores will go for the on-going projects on roads. Then they have been telling us that they are trying the issue of the North Eastern region, we have set up a sub-committee of the Central Cabinet. Probably the ot Prime Minister is Chairman of that Committee. But I want to ask them: If this is the report of the North Eastern Region, then what is it that you are really doing ? Practically you are doing nothing. For the North-eastern region you are allocating some money for the States. Yes But you must take into account their total backwardness. You must take into account the total situation of the North Eastern region for the last 35 years and over. You may give a reply saying that in the 6th Plan the per capita allotment has increased. But that is not at all sufficient. We want to see actually what you are doing in practice.

Sir, due to this communication gap, due to want of railway link, what is happening? You allocate some cement, food and other things. But they are not reaching there; they are not going to these State. I can give an example about cement. The total allotment of cement in 1981 was 6 lakhs tonnes. It does not include defence requirement. But only 3.5 lakh tonne has reached there. So You can easily understand that without development of railway link and surface road it is not possible to develop the entire north eastern region. So You are neglecting this particular item.

Then, regarding Minerals, only 22% of the area in the region has been covered by systematic, geological and mineral surveys, which is against the national average of 44%. Can you deny that? I am quoting from the report of the North Eastern Regional Council. At the rate at which the surveys are proceeding, it will take another 20 years at least to do the surveys for the entire region. So, the North Eastern Council itself admits that the survey is a very slow process.

What are the natural resources in the North Eastern region? We have got oil and gas. There are 70 million tonnes of oil and 40 million tonnes of cubic metres of gas. They are in reserve there. You must exploit it. Regarding coal, you have 1,000 million tonnes. Limestones are to the extent of 3,000 million tonnes. So we are rich in natural resources. If you exploit these, many industries can come up there and the entire North Eastern region can develop.

Now, what is the condition of the North Eastern region? The whole region is predominantly rural. It means what? It means, the region is backward. I can quote this figure: Arunachal Pradesh rural population 96%; Assam 91%; Manipur 87%; Meghalaya 85%; Mizoram 89%; Nagal and 90%; Tripura 91%; whole of North Eastern region 90%. The All India average is 80%. So, I wish to submit that the entire North Eastern region stands where India stood

in 1911. That is to say, we are now only in the year, so far as North Eastern Region is concerned.

So, when you are providing money, you must see where the North Eastern Region stands. Providing some excess money will not serve the purpose. Now, what is the *per capita* income? The *per capita* income in the Northern Eastern Region is the lowest, if you compare it with the other States. Now, what is the *per capita* investment in Sixth Plan in the region? This is the main point for which you have to do something. The *per capita* investment in Assam is 448, Tripura-974, Manipur-1318 Meghalaya-1545, Nagaland-12,693, Arunachal Pradesh-2133, Mizoram-2436 North Eastern-711, etc. But you would say that you have provided more money for that region. But my argument is, what have you provided and what is the situation in the North Eastern Region? Is that provision sufficient? If you go to the North Eastern Region, you will find that the people in the North Eastern are not satisfied with the allocation of funds for the developmental schemes in that region. If you want to develop the North Eastern Region very quickly then you have to provide more money, you to build up infrastructure.

Sir, it is a peculiar thing that in the North Eastern Region, even the people of Tripura are neglected most. The *per capita* investment is 974. As compared to other States, it is the lowest in that region. Sir, I would like to give some examples so that the House will know how the Centre is neglecting the people in that Region.

Now, You have given 4 letters of intent for setting up Paper Mills in the Region. You gave the Letters of Intent for setting up the Paper Mills in Tripura in 1973 and now we are in 1984. Even after 11 Years, You have not provided money for setting up the Plants for those Mills. The Chief Minister and other officials have been coming to Delhi and they have been requesting You to provide the necessary funds for setting up these Mills. But you are not paying any heed to them.

Now, Sir, there are 85,000 youth who are unemployed in Tripura. Is it not a serious matter? The project reports prepared for opening these Paper Mills are already available. If you see the Report, you will know that by starting a Paper Mill there it can produce 200 to 300 tonnes per day. But what action have you taken in that regard? Recently there was a proposal to set up a Paper Plant capable of producing just 30 tonnes per day. From 200 tonnes, it has come down to 30 tonnes per day. But even then you are not clearing that. You are not giving any hope for that.

Coming to another point, Sir, I would like to point out that Tripura has started a Jute Mill. But nobody will come from outside to the North Eastern Region to set up the mill, because you are not giving them any incentives.

We have set up jute mill and have borrowed money from the banks and other financial institutions. What is the total monthly interest? It is seven lakhs. Can a mill be viable by paying Rs. seven lakhs to the banks and others per month as interest? What have you done? you are to give loans to the industrialists and the State Governments at concessional rates, but we are paying rent at the rate of 13-14%.

Then, the State Government have approached for withdrawal of the excise duty. You are withdrawing the excise duty from the television & other articles and for the development of the North-Eastern region, you are not agreeing to withdraw the excise duty even for this basic industry. My appeal to the Central Government is to look into this. If you want that this mill should be viable, you must do all these things. It is a peculiar situation; the monthly expenditure for workers' salary etc. is six lakhs and the monthly interest is Rs. seven lakhs, How can the mill be viable?

Secondly, the pine apple of Tripura is very sweet; it is very Palatable. There is a market abroad. There is a proposal to set up a Plant for juice etc. Total money involved would be Rs. two crores, but it is funny that the Food

Department is not clearing that project. It is Pending with them.

I have already dealt with the question of expansion of railways. My Colleagues have also spoken about this during the discussion on railway budget. There is a new proposal, according to which the total length of the line will get reduced to one-third and the cost will also get reduced. However, the Defence Ministry is objecting to that. I do not know why. On three sides of Tripura, Bangladesh is there.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : That is the reason they are objecting.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA. BORTY : That is all the more reason that you should do it.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : How can you cut off Tripura from the country?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We would never cut off any portion from our country.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : As I said, three sides of Tripura are surrounded by Bangladesh, and only there is a 20.km. link with the main country. This is a border State. You must accept that proposal and if you do that one third of the length will get reduced and the cost will also reduce. The Bangladesh railway is only one-fourth kilometre from our border. In that case, this railway will definitely be away by two or three kilometers from the border. Why don't you accept that proposal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is quite reasonable.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Agartala town is a border town only 1/2 km. away from the central place. So, this is not the argument. I have also told you that due to not having road and rail links properly, the material and goods are not coming to the north eastern States. It is not only happening

in Tripura but in all the northeastern States.

For the last three months, we have a levy sugar. But the mill is refusing to supply it even after receiving advance payment. Only one-third of the cement quota we get. If you allot 50,000 tonnes, ultimately we would get 25-30 tonnes. When we approached you told us that due to railway constraints and other difficulties, it was not possible to send cement; it was not possible to send sugar, foodgrains, etc. You can allot one lakh tonnes. That is not the matter, because that will not reach us. We request you to try to remove this bottleneck.

Due to backwardness, the north-eastern region is facing some trouble from the extremists because you have not developed that region. Assam you have seen. Nagaland you have seen, Mizoram you have seen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can ask for a separate discussion on this.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : We are not getting a chance. I have given a notice for a resolution. That will not come up for a discussion on the next day because already there are notices for a resolution. The extremists are going to Bangladesh. They are getting arms from there and again they are coming back to Tripura. Our suggestion is that you must deploy more BSF personnel. You must set up BSF camps on the border line. Now, there is a camp but it is 20 km away. So, it is not possible to check extremists. So, our suggestion is that you must set up a base camp after 5 km. Then it will be possible to check these extremists. If we are able to check extremists coming from Bangladesh, then it is very easy to tackle this problem. Otherwise, they will always create some trouble or the other.

Last year, there was the worst flood in Tripura. We have not seen such a type of flood. The Tripura Government demand Rs. 19.50 crores whereas you gave only Rs. 4.50 crores of which 20

per cent was to be borne by the State Government. What a joke? From where will they collect the money? Eighty per cent of the people are living below the poverty line. From where will they collect the money?

The discussion on Plan is another matter. The discussion for the Annual Plan 1984-85 remains inconclusive. The Central Committee or the Working Group recommended Rs. 83 cores for 1984-85 Plan. But the Planning Commission has not approved it. And I have already concluded, that in comparison with the other States in the North-Eastern region, allocation of money in the Sixth Plan is the least in the case of Tripura. So, when the Group have recommended Rs. 83 crores why are you holding up that proposal? The Chief Minister attended that meeting.

But the Planning Commission is not clearing that proposal. That discussion is still pending. You just complete that thing and you please allot Rs. 83 crores as recommend by the Study Group.

Another point is DA for the employees. The Central Government is giving DA for the Central employees, O. K. It is natural. But the State Government employees are not getting bonus. Today, the non-Government employees, the workers, Government employees and the employees of undertakings all categories of employees are getting bonus.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The State Government can give it.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : From where will they get money? It is the responsibility of the Central Government to provide funds, to the States. Small States like Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram cannot give that money. It is the responsibility of the central Government. They will have to provide the funds. If the State Government has to give the requirement is about Rs. 20 to 25 crores.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In West Bengal I, understand that the State Government is giving bonus from its own exchequer.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : That is *ex gratia*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They are giving from their own money, not from the Central grants.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Special assistance not only for Tripura; but I request the Central Government to assist all the States of the North-Eastern region.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is right; not only to Tripura but to all the small States.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : The total North-Eastern is backward and actually it is not possible for the States to collect the money. So, the State Government approach the Central Government for money for giving bonus and DA at the Central rates. You have given bonus to others. This is a genuine request. When you sanction bonus to Central Employees you should give money simultaneously for the States. So, the State Government have demanded the money to introduce central rates of DA in case of Tripura Government employees also. You may say that a committee has been set up for the development of North Eastern Region and the Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Committee. That will not serve the purpose. Just do something genuine. You just do something which will involve the people will. People see that you are doing something. So, I am concluding with these words.

श्री. अजित कुमार मेहता (ममस्तीपुर) :
उपरोक्त महोदय, बिहार एक ऐसा सम्पन्न राज्य है, जहाँ पर नियंत्रित लाभ निवास करते हैं, तो गलत नहीं होगा। सचमुच में यह विधि की विडम्बना है, लेकिन यह सत्य है। खनिज सम्पदाओं से पूर्ण बिहार एका राज्य है, जहाँ पर किसी भी प्राकृतिक सम्पदा की कमी नहीं है। किन्तु पता नहीं क्या कारण है कि उस का लाभ बड़ा के

निवासियों को न जाकर दूसरों को जाता है।

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Any natural wealth in any part of the country belongs to the whole nation.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : People of that State should also be benefited. It should not happen that other part of the country only is benefited from the resources of that part.

इसका एक कारण मेरी समझ में यह है कि उन इलाकों में उन सम्पदाओं को अपारेंट करन वाली कम्पनियों का रजिस्ट्रेशन बिहार में नहीं होता है। दूसरे राज्यों में होता है। जिसके कारण संबंधित लाभ दूसरे राज्यों को चला जाता है। मान लीजिए कोई कम्पनी बिहार में अपारेंट कर रही है, लेकिन उसका हेडक्वार्टर कलकत्ता, बम्बई या दिल्ली में है, इस कारण उस कम्पनी में हानि वाला लाभ का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा या तो बंगाल में चला जाता है या बम्बई में चला जाता है।

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are they taking ?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Because infrastructure and other facilities not existing there. Because of that they have located their headquarters there. They are simply operating from there. And they are exploiting the resources of our area.

दूसरी बात यह है कि रायल्टी का निर्धारण रेशनल नहीं है। खनिज सम्पदाओं का मूल्य बढ़ता है तो उस का समावेश रायल्टी निर्धारण में नहीं होता है और यदि होता है, तो दो साल के बाद होता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उस राज्य को जो लाभ मिलना चाहिए, वह लाभ नहीं मिलता है।

अभी त्रिपुरा की चर्चा हुई है, अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। उत्तरी बिहार किसी भी मायने में विकसित नहीं है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। उत्तरी बिहार के सहरसा जिले में दो स्थान-निर्मली और घरबिटा हैं। आपको मुनकर ताज्जुय होगा कि यदि किसी को निर्मली घरबिटा जाना हो और वह भारत की भूमि से होकर जाता है, तो उसको कम से कम 350-400 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है। यदि वह नेपाल की भूमि से होकर जाता है, तो उसको केवल 100 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है। हमारे उत्तर बिहार ही यह हालत है, वहाँ पर कोई आधारभूत ढाँचा नहीं है। उसकी जन्तिल कैसे होगी। मैं आपसे एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ, यदि आप बरोनी क्षेत्र को निकाल लें, मैं समस्तीपुर क्षेत्र में आता हूँ, वहाँ पर प्रतिव्यक्ति बिजली की खपत केवल 6 किलोवाट है। जहाँ पर ऊर्जा की खपत इतनी कम हो, उस इलाके का विकास किस प्रकार हो सकता है। इस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिए।

जब मैं घरबिटा और निर्मली की चर्चा कर रहा था, मेरे कहने का मतलब यह था कि वहाँ के विकास के लिए जो आधारभूत ढाँचा है, जैसे सड़कों का निर्माण इत्यादि, जितनी प्राथमिकता उन इलाकों को मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रही है। आप देखें- दरभंगा, समस्तीपुर और मधुबनी प्रादि इन सब इलाकों में यदि आप बरसात के दिनों में जायें, तो एक स्थान पर पहुँचने के लिए हेलीकाप्टर की सुविधा भी सुविधाजनक नहीं होगी हेलीकाप्टर उतरेगा कहाँ पर, वहाँ पर केवल नाव का ही सहारा रह जाता है। केवल नावों का सहारा रह जाता है। ऐसी स्थितिमें ये स्थान जो नेपाल की सीमा पर हैं, हमारे लिये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं, रक्षा की

दृष्टि से भी और वहाँ की जनता की सुविधा की दृष्टि से भी। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उस इलाके में सड़कों की व्यवस्था की और सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

अतः मैं अपने क्षेत्र की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा क्षेत्र समस्तीपुर गंगा के किनारे बसा हुआ है तथा गंगा के कटाव से अनेक गांव गंगा के पेट में चले गये हैं, जिस से हजारों व्यक्ति बेघरवार हो गये हैं, करोड़ों रूपयों की सम्पत्ति नष्ट हुई है। मैंने केंद्रीय मंत्रों को इस के बारे में लिखा था, उन का कहना है कि हम ने तो जो भी अनुदान देना था, वह राज्य सरकार को दे दिया है और यह राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। किन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ- क्या राज्य सरकार के नज़रों पर यह काम हो सकता है, उन स्थानों को बचाया जा सकता है? राज्य सरकार के पास जितने माधन है उन में उन का ध्यान ही पूरा नहीं हो रहा है, इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस में केंद्र को हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिये तथा उन स्थानों को बचाने के लिये जितने माधन की जरूरत है उस की जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धार का धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the points that have been raised by Shri Ajoy Biswas are certainly a true reflection of the state affairs in the North-Eastern region. For historical reasons, the whole North-Eastern region was neglected and I might confess that the negligence continued even after we became free. The whole impact of that neglect is beginning to be felt now after three decades. Perhaps what is true of Certain Parts the North-Eastern region

is also true of Certain Other parts of the country just as prof. Ajit Mehta was saying that the *per capita* income in certain parts of Bihar would be comparable to the *per capita* income of certain parts in Tripura. But that does not take away the sting or the thrust of Mr. Ajoy Biswas's points. Yes, there are so many deficiencies-transport bottle-neck which is one of the major constraints for the development of the North-East region. Railways have got to make special effort in order to improve the communication network there, the transport network there. The Central Government attaches considerable importance to the development of this region and that is why the States and the Union Territories in that region are treated as separate category States and Union Territories and Central assistance for their plans is not based on the formula which is applicable to other States- The basis of Central assistance to the North-Eastern region is a need-based one. It is based on the needs of the development of that region.

In the plan outlay approved for them, almost 90 per cent of the assistance is provided as grants 30 per cent in the case of other States. This one point alone should convince everyone that the efforts made by the Central Government are genuine and that we are really concerned about the development of the north-eastern region. Furthermore, the Plan outlay for 1984-85 for the Special Category States is 20 per cent higher than in the current year. As one who has dealt with Industries earlier, I do know that the entire north-eastern region has been declared as industrially very backward, which would entitle them to get a subsidy of 25 per cent and an infrastructure subsidy from the Government of India. We further provide transport subsidy to the north-eastern region.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because of the heavy interest rates, tax-free loans may also be given.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : These are the various instruments through which

we are trying to bring about a transformation of the north eastern region.

It is true that for power generation efforts have to be made. In India hydro-power generation is one of the cheapest. The north-east region can provide hydro power to the rest of the country. The concept of hydro power only for a particular region is no longer valid today, when we are thinking in terms of national grid. So if hydro power can be generated in any part of the country, as it is the cheapest power generation in terms of capital investment, the Government of India would certainly consider the potential either Tripura, Mizoram or any other State affords in this direction.

So far as industries are concerned, there is only limited effort which can be the Government of India. It can create the right kind of atmosphere and climate for industrial development and it can motivate persons, the entrepreneurs, to set up industries. But to expect the Government of India to set up industries in Tripura is rather far-fetched. I wish Shri Ajoy Biswas devotes a little more time, effort and energy to motivate people, young men and women in that region, to develop that region. There are 85,000 young men and women who are unemployed in that region and we have so many schemes for that region.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why can't you have the newspaper industry in the public sector in those areas ?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : More than two-thirds of the investments of the Hindustan Paper Corporation, which is a Government of India undertaking, is in the north-eastern region. Two huge paper mills are coming up in Cachar and Navagong which is in the north-east. One more has been commissioned in Nagaland. There has been some delay in commissioning some of these projects because of certain transport bottlenecks, because of the disturbed conditions and various other reasons. But the fact remains that the Government of India have made investments in that particu-

lar region and are willing to make more investments in that region, depending on what kind of response we get to the various schemes of the Government of India.

19.00 hrs.

With the public sector investment, particularly in the Hindustan Paper Corporation, which is already in the red we cannot afford to take chances. Perhaps the strategy of the Hindustan Paper corporation would be to consolidate what they have invested so that, as the Finance Minister just an Hour ago was stressing, we should expect a reasonable return on the investment that has already been made, whether it is in the NorthEast, West, North or East. So, on the question of making further investments, it will be too premature to make any comment.

About Shri Mehta's point that Bihar is rich in minerals, rich in manpower and rich in political talent, I would say that the value of investment by the Central Government public undertakings in Bihar was in the order of Rs. 4,692 crores at the end of March 1983, which, I am told is the highest among all the States. So, I think Professor Mehta should not have any complaint on this score.

But anyway, whatever suggestions he has made about the royalty, and I think he has a point that the royalty given could be considered depending upon various other factors involved in it.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : What about locating the headquarters of those public sector undertakings in that State ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Location west of Calcutta is better.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : That is why all the advantages associated with the headquarters do not go to Bihar.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a policy issue, how can he say on that ?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : That is all right, but because of this policy we are not benefited as much as we should.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Sir, we are constantly under attack. The other day we were attacked that we interfere in the day to day administration of some of the public sector undertakings. The Opposition Members want total autonomy for the public sector to function without any interference from ourselves. So, these are the matters which should be decided by the respective public sector undertakings. If there are advantages in having the headquarters in Patna, they should shift it to Patna. But these decisions should be taken by the particular undertakings themselves.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKARBORTY : Shri Ajoy Biswas was telling you that a jute mill in Tripura which the Government had started has to pay several lakhs of interest can't the Central Government give credit ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : It cannot be committed here, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This can be considered sympathetically.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Sir, it is a matter which should be taken up by the concerned industries Minister or the Chief Minister of Tripura with their counterparts here.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Sir, I have mentioned about the lack of communication in the northern part of the State of Bihar. I have given one example that the two places-Tharbetta and Nirmali are situated at a distance of only five kilometres. But for going from Nirmali to Tharbetta one has to travel more than 300 kilometres if one has to travel through this side of the border of the country. But if one crosses the border and goes to Nepal, then also he has to travel more than one hundred kilometres. So, in order to improve the communication facilities in those parts, what efforts will the

Government take in the form of construction of roads etc.?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may communicate this to the communications Minister.

I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1983-84 to the Vote of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1984 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demand Nos : 3, 6, 10, 11, 12,
15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24,
25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38,
39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47,
48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57,
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66,
67, 68, 69, 71, 77, 78, 79, 80,
82, 83, 88, 91, 94, 95, 96, 103,
104, 105, 107, and 108.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1981-82 to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make

good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March 1982, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :—

Demand 12, 15, 18, 20, 21, 24, 32,
Nos. 53, 55, 56, 91, and 103.”

The motion was adopted

19.06 hrs-

APPROPRIATION BILL* 1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) Sir I beg to move leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.**

I beg to move** :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84 be taken into consideration.”

*Published in gazette of India Extra ordinary Part II Section 2 dated 14.3.1984

**Introduced Moved with the recommendations of the Presidents.