

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given a written note: I must get time to cover each and every point that I have written about.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time do you expect?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want half-an-hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, that is not possible. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR  
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I  
beg to move:

"That the House proceed to give  
priority to the Appropriation Bill  
377 later."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the House proceed to give  
priority to the Appropriation Bill  
and take up matters under Rule  
377 later."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.27 hrs

APPROPRIATION (No. 5) BILL, 1978

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): I move\*

"That the Bill to authorise pay-  
ment and appropriation of certain  
further sums from and out of the  
consolidated Fund of India for the  
services of the financial year  
1978-79, be taken into considera-  
tion."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise pay-

ment and appropriation of Certain  
further sums from and out of the  
Consolidated Fund of India for  
the services of the financial year  
1978-79, be taken in to Considera-  
tion."

Mr. Bosu, Please cooperate and  
try to give a chance to those who are  
waiting for 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dia-  
mond Harbour): Then we will have  
to stop doing home-work ! I have  
given notice indicating the points.  
Otherwise, you should dictate a list  
of points and send it: why make the  
House a circus for all these gim-  
micks? We can't deal with economic  
issues: agriculture is going to the  
dogs and...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Instead of argu-  
ing about that, please go ahead and  
be brief.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir,  
the Janata Government's main mani-  
festo showed a definite promise for  
growth of agriculture and its allied  
areas, but we are disappointed. Now,  
Mr. Patel understands industrial in-  
terests, but does he understand agri-  
cultural interests? Firstly, speaking  
of cash crop growers—growers of  
tobacco, growers of jute, growers of  
sugarcane, growers of cotton—what is  
the condition of those people this  
year? I will give you some quotations  
from the Report. In regard to raw  
jute, the percentage variation over  
the preceding years.....  
Mr. Patel, have you ever heard about  
these things?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: You need not  
even elaborate. I will give the ans-  
wers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will  
you be able to?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will, com-  
pletely.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Bosu, you know how brief you can be. You can put all your points very intelligently: please do that.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** For raw jute, in 1973-74 minus ten is the percentage variation; 1974-75—5.1 in the case of raw jute, pulses 21.9 and raw cotton 22.1. Then see the next year. Everywhere you see that there is growth in the price rate for cash crop commodities, but in the case of jute, the growth is next to nothing in the last ten years.

An elaborate exercise was done. The public Undertakings Committee have given a report. In its Eighth Report, it is clearly stated:

"...the industry should, in the first instance, be made to pay a fair and remunerative price for raw jute to the cultivator which, as already recommended by the Committee, should not be less than Rs. 447.64 per quintal (1977-78) for the bottom grade. Thereafter if the Government after thorough verification find that it is not really possible for the industry to compete in the foreign market, the Government of India may, after fully satisfying themselves about the genuineness of the industry's claim, subsidise them suitably, if necessary, to make their products competitive in the interests of export earnings for the country."

It is also said:

"...From this point of view there can be no two opinions about the fact that, on the basis of the scientifically collected latest data of the Government of West Bengal, the true first cost of cultivation of jute (including reaching the primary market) is of the order of Rs. 344.34 per quintal (1977-78). To this must be added a return of 30 per cent to the grower, which has been stated to be only just and fair by the representatives of the

Government of West Bengal which is by far the largest jute growing State and where the survival of the peasantry is very much wedded to the jute prices. On this basis, the minimum price that must reach the hands of the jute grower works out to Rs. 447.64 per quintal (1977-78).."

Now, what are they getting instead? At the present moment, jute is being sold at below Rs. 200 per quintal, whereas their cost of production is Rs. 344. That is how the rural peasantry is being impoverished. In their election manifesto, they have said about agricultural growth, rural sector, and so on, but in actual practice it is something different.

You come to tobacco. One kilo of flue-cured Virginia tobacco this year has been sold even at a rate as low as 80 Paise. You know that six kilos of green leaves are required to produce one kilo of flue-cured Virginia tobacco. Mr. Patel knows all these things. For a kilo of green tobacco leaves, the grower has received 12 to 13 Paise. Can you buy any commodity today at 12 to 13 Paise? Where has the money gone? The cigarette makers, traders and speculators have added windfall profit at the cost of the grower—to the tune of Rs. 50 to 60 crores. Has the cigarette price come down? I wrote many letters to Mr. Patel to mop up the additional profit of the cigarette-makers. The cigarette-makers are raising their prices. The growers are getting lesser prices. And the Finance Minister is a silent spectator to it, and they are shedding Crocodile tears for the agriculturists.

Then I come to the cost of production of tobacco. We have a statutory body called the Agricultural Prices Commission. Believe me, Sir—you represent an area where there is agriculture also—they are meant to serve the cause of the industrialists—nothing but that. That was the personnel they were having. They were

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu].

practically on the pay-roll of the industrialists. Instead of looking after the agriculturists' interests, the Agricultural Prices Commission was serving the interests of the industrialists. Of course, they have now changed the personnel of the Commission. We would like to see how they behave.

When the Jute Report was being finalised, Mr. M. P. Birla wanted to come and see me. What was the reason? I am sure, he thought, I could be influenced to see that the true cost of production of raw jute and the remunerative price were not reflected properly. I declined. I am saying this today. I have said that, when the matter is under consideration, anybody can come and see a politician, but not with the object of influencing him to meet his own ends. So, as a result, lot of speculations are going on.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** As a result of your not seeing him?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Such things are going on. I will tell you something. But I cannot tell it in the open House.

Now what have they done for pulses? For 12 years there has been no growth in pulses. The production figures are: 1970-71—11.82 million tonnes, 1971-72—11.69 million tonnes, 1972-73—9.91 million tonnes, 1973-74—10.01 million tonnes, 1974-75 10.01 million tonnes, 1975-76—13.04 million tonnes and 1976-77 14-21 million tonnes. This year also the situation is as bad as before. Then, Sir, the population is growing. Pulse is the only poor man's protein.... (Interruptions) Mr. Patel does not have to buy pulses because there are so many other things better than that for him, Rs. 5 per kg. of Masure Dhal. How do you propose to face your constituency? How do you propose to face your people? Rs. 5 per kg. They cannot eat it.

Then take edible oils. Heavy dependence on imports. What is the quantity of edible oil imports this year?...

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil):** Rs. 500 crores.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU.** More than that 15.418 lakhs tonnes. Mustard oil including rapeseed oil—14.331 lakhs tonnes. Palm oil—15.426 lakhs tonnes. We are so self-sufficient even after 30 years of independence! Total dependence. Till the other day they were exporting edible oil and the black marketeers are thriving and I do not know what happened to the band of the blackmarketeers headed by Godrej, the Fair Trade Practices Society President and Secretary.... (Interruptions) That will not cut much ice. Nothing has happened to those who have blackmarketed in the import licences for edible oils. What has happened? Nothing. All heavy contributions. The same disease continues. Today the STC is importing. But do you know between the port of arrival and the destination there is a tremendous loss in weight and the entire oil is finding its way to the blackmarket through the private traders.

Now, a United States of America's official document has expressed its jubilation 'that although India will not be importing cereals from us but they will have to heavily depend on us for edible oils.' Therefore, edible-oil producers you have a good time at the cost of Indians. That is the position....

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You have taken already 10 minutes.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I said half an hour. How is it possible?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** we have to finish this before 3.00 p.m.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I was asked to give the points.

Then, multiple cropping—the only panacea for rural growth. Even after 30 years of Independence only 15 per cent of the cultivated land is covered by multiple cropping.

Then, land reforms—they are there only on paper. West Bengal passed a Bill and the Central Government sat over it and stopped it.

Then flood control—West Bengal alone has lost this year Rs. 2000 crores of crop, livestock and property on account of floods.

Sir, I have many things to say. I would also want Shri Patel to say something on the original recommendation of Mr. Verduin, the author of the D.V.C. Project. He has recommended for eight dams. Is it that we are to be satisfied with four dams and have floods every year?

We want an assurance from Mr. Patel in this regard. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research—I am not saying anything in criticism of it with any kind of hostility towards it—I am only saying that that requires an examination to see whether the I.C.A.R. is really doing its job. There is too much of concentration of power in one hand. This is not desirable.

Its extension programme has no connection with the scientific research. Similarly, a serious fish famine is taking place. The selling price of fish is between Rs. 15 and 25 a kilo. I am strongly suggesting that Mr. Patel will be well thought of by people if you can induce your Government to bring in fish levy on catch—a levy on the catch. To-day all the good fishes—not only shrimps and prawns—are being exported out of this country and this country is starving out of protein. The local fishermen, the country-boat owning fisherman, have been completely put out of existence. The multinationals who are very dear to some of our people in Goa where their trawlers go whose heavyweight chains drag on the seabed destroy the fingerlings and fish

eggs. 30,000 fishermen are owning countryboats and they are out of employment to-day. You please insist that the multi-nationals and other big people can be allowed to do the fishing only in deep seas and not near the coastal waters.

I have many things to say but since the time is short, I do not want to proceed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhondge.

श्री केशव राव घोंडगे (नांदेड) : सदर साहब, मैं फ्रीडम फाइटर्स के मामले पर यहां बात करना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र के ग्रन्थर जो फ्रीडम फाइटर्स हैं और जो आजादी की जंग में शहीद हो चुके हैं उन के बारे में बहुत जमाने से वहां के लोगों की मांग है, हमारी मांग है लेकिन अभी तक कई फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को आर्थिक सहायता नहीं मिली है। महाराष्ट्र के कई जिलों के ग्रन्थर उन के कैसेज पैडिंग में हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कहते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हम दिल्ली भेजेंगे और दिल्ली में कहते हैं तो वह कहीं और गली में भेजने की बात कहते हैं। इस तरह के जो फ्रीडम फाइटर्स और शहीदों के रिश्तेदार हैं उन को अभी तक मदद नहीं मिली है उन को जलील किया जा रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन को मदद देने के लिए कितने मालों की जरूरत है? क्या पचास साल होने के बाद जब उन के रिश्तेदार खत्म हो जायेंगे उस के बाद सरकार मदद देगी। अगर उस में कोई खामी है तो ग्रूप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पूछ सकते हैं कि पच्छीम-पच्छीम माल तक उन के कैसेज पैडिंग में क्यों पड़े रहे? बड़े नाजुब की बात है, इतना नाजुक मामला यह है कि जिन्होंने अपनी कुर्बानी दी है और अपना जान माल सब खत्म कर दिया है आजादी के लिए, उन को वजन पर मदद नहीं मिल रही है क्या हमारी यही दुखलवतनी है? उन से कई बार पूछा जाता है, हम ने तो कई बार सत्याग्रह किया है, कई बार सवाल पूछे हैं, इस के बावजूद हमसे कहा जाता है कि आप पूरी मालुमात हम को दीजिये। जो तहकीकात की जाती है उसके बाद में भी आप को सोचने की जरूरत है। कई बार मालुमान जेल से नहीं मिलती। कई बार फार्स जो वह करते हैं उन को कहा जाता है इन्कम्प्लीट है और वह फाइल वापस की जाती है। वे फ्रीडम फाइटर्स जो बेचारे बुजुर्ग हैं, जो बूढ़ हो चुके हैं जो विधवाएं हो चुकी हैं उन को अभी तक मदद नहीं मिल पाई है। क्या हुकूमत उन को भिखारी समझती है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, वह कांग्रेस सरकार तो जिन्दा नहीं थी, लेकिन यह जनता गवर्नमेंट भी जिन्दा है या नहीं है या यह भी मर चुकी है? लोग बड़े भरे दिल से कहते हैं कि हम ने कौन सा गुनाह किया है? मैं कहता हूँ कि आप उन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से पछिये कि ये कैसेज पैडिंग में क्यों पड़े हुए हैं? इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है? कलेक्टर जिम्मेदार है, तहसील आफिस जिम्मेदार है या वह कमेटी जिम्मेदार है? महाराष्ट्र के ग्रन्थर एक पागे कमेटी है। मैं बड़े प्रदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेटी को बरखास्त करना चाहिये। कई

[श्री केशव राव चौधरी]

बोगस लोगों को भी इन्होंने बेशक बनाया है। अगर इतने कसेब कसेब में रहते हैं और उन को इसाफ नहीं मिलता है तो यह कमेटी किस लिए है? यह गवर्नमेंट किस लिए है?

नांदेड़ जिले के अन्दर कंधार, मुख्येड, देगलूर, बिलोली, हदगांव, नादड़, किनवट इन तालकों के अन्दर कई फ्रीडम फाइटर्स और शहीदों के रिश्तेदारों को अभी तक मदद और पेंशन नहीं मिली है। उन की दरखास्त इन्कम्पलीट है ऐसा कह कर उन को जवाब दिया जाता है। यह ठीक नहीं है। मेरे कंधार तालुक में मौजा कल्लाली के अन्दर 35 से ज्यादा शहीदों ने अपनी जानिसारी निजामे हुकमत के खिलाफ लड़ते हुए की है। ऐसे ही मौजे टेलकी, वडगांव, काप्पी, एडी और मेरे खुद के बहादुरपुरा गांव में तथा उमरा, मंगल, सांगवी वगैरह गांवों में शहीदों ने आजादी के लिए कुर्बानी दी है। अगर उन के रिश्तेदारों को अभी तक मदद नहीं मिली। यह कौन सा इसाफ है?

इस के अलावा जो अंडरआउन्ड काम करने वाले फ्रीडम फाइटर्स थे उन को भी मदद देनी चाहिए। अगर आप उन को इसाफ नहीं देना चाहते तो एन्डीन दे कर उनको मार दीजिए। . . . . (श्वबघान) . . . . आजादी के 30, 31 साल बीत गये हैं। इसलिए मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि इस मामले में आप मदद कीजिए इसमें अपना ही गौरव होने वाला है। वरना आप कह दीजिए कि फ्रीडम फाइटर्स ने गुनाह किया है, शहीदों ने गुनाह किया है। मेरी आप से गुजारिश है कि आप उन की वीरता और बलिदान के साथ न्याय कीजिए। कई बोगस लोगों ने इस का फायदा उठाया है।

अन्त में मैं उन शहीदों को बाइजजत जयक्रान्ति कहते हुए खूबसत नेता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhaubad): Sir, in the chit you have written to me that before 3 P.M. if the Bill is not passed.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House had taken that decision.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will be very brief in making my points. The first point I want to make is regarding Cochin Shipyard. The Cochin Shipyard has been progressing very slowly and enough amount has not been sanctioned for the project. Moreover, for the Cochin Shipyard work, the contract was given to the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. The construction of the first ship has not been completed so far. The main reason is that there was a defect in the Crane which has already

been erected there by a Madras Company. Some corrupt practices are going on. Earlier also, I have written a letter in this connection. But nothing has happened so far. I would request the Finance Minister to look into this and find out why there is a delay in the completion of this project.

The second point is that there is reluctance on the part of the Government to expand the Vikram Sarabhai Space Research Centre at Thumba. I would request the Minister to look into this. My third point is that there has been a considerable delay in taking up the pilot project of extracting petroleum from the rubber seeds. I understand that nothing has been done so far. It is one of the major innovations made by the scientists of the Vikram Sarabhai Research Institute. I would request the Minister to expedite this matter.

Lastly, the Agriculture Ministry—ICAR—has accepted to make research on the production of shrimps for export. Unfortunately, this scheme could not make much headway. They have not made any research in this direction. Nothing has come out so far. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to look into all these points raised by me.

SHRIH. M. PATEL: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has left. I do not think I need to give reply to his points. But certainly I will communicate my reply to him on the points raised by him. The other gentleman is not here. He has left and he only wanted to register his protest. Mr. Ravi has raised certain points. I can give the reply. There is a provision of Rs. 9.0 crores in the current budget for the Cochin Shipyard project and its expansion is under examination and we will try to speed up this project. Now, the reason for the delay in completion of the first ship is due to delay in the commissioning of the Cochin Shipyard. Due to various reasons the construction of the ship was delayed because there was a delay in

the Shipyard. So far as the Vikram Sarabhai Space Research Institute is concerned, that too is a point which should be looked into. I think in regard to this question, an answer has already been given. I think the point that he has made will be looked into. I now commend that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"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 1978-79, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2, 3 and the 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 H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

*The motion was adopted.*

14.51 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **RELIEF MEASURES IN THE CYCLONE AFFECTED AREAS OF EASTERN PART OF RAMNAD DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Private Members' Business has to be taken up at 3.00 p.m. There are eight Members who have to make a statement under Rule 377. If the House agrees, after these Members have finished within 5-7 minutes, the Private Members' Business will then be taken up. Is it the pleasure of the House to agree to this?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri R. V. Swaminathan,

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the severe cyclonic storm that hit the Tamil Nadu Coast on 24th November, 1978 has caused severe damages particularly in Rameshwaram, Mandapam, Pampan, Vethalai and many villages in Tiruvadanai Taluk in Ramnathapuram district. The communication system has been disrupted. Thousands of hutments and houses have been damaged causing heavy loss. Thousands of people have become homeless. It is estimated that 1000 mechanised fishing boats and 5000 country boats have been either washed away or broken into pieces by the huge tidal waves. Since fishermen got sufficient warning in advance, they all brought boats from the sea to the shore and left them there. The cyclonic wind with a speed of more than 150 kms. made the boats dash against each other and the boats broke into pieces. One person by name Shri Arumugam, aged about 25, lost his life while tying his boat in the shore; another boat dashed him and he was crushed with his boat. Rains and gales crashed the coastal colonies and destroyed the belongings of the fishermen and fishing nets. Thousands of valuable nets have been washed away and lost. Sea water has intruded about