

हलिंग की नजरसानी की जो बात है वह और बात है। आज मैं एक मिनट सुनने के लिए तयार हूँ लेकिन जो बात कही है उससे टिके रहना पड़ेगा। यह बात न हो कि उससे हट जायें। . . . (उदाबधान) . . .

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Sir, without contesting your ruling what I wish to submit is this. As I said it is the right of an ordinary citizen to inspect. to ask for information on matters which are public. This land was acquired under the Public Acquisition Rules and, therefore whatever is relevant in regard to such acquisition in public interest, an ordinary citizen can go and ask for all relevant information in connection with that. This is not a matter which is secret. Even if it is un-punished, even if the information is to be found only on files, all information relating to such acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act in public interest must be available to an ordinary citizen. When Members of Parliament go and ask for that information, they are asking for not something which is secret, not something that should not be made available to an ordinary citizen. This is an acquisition under an Act, a public Act, the Land Acquisition Act. This acquisition was not by negotiation, not by anything of that kind. So, all papers in connection with that will be on a file. Therefore, they should be made available. This is all I wish to say.

MR. SPEAKER: I have made it very clear that an ordinary citizen, if he is denied his right as a citizen, has a number of remedies. If an M.P. is also an ordinary citizen, then he has also the same remedies.

MR. Chintamani Panigrahi.

13.25 hrs.

# STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF ORISSA—Contd

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): The other day, Sir, I was requesting the hon. Minister that, in view of the backwardness of Orissa, in view of the widening gap between the per capita income of Orissa and the national per capita income, the Government of India should try from all possible sources for an investment of about Rs. 3,000 crores in the Fifth Five-Year Plan so that the backwardness of Orissa may be removed.

Now, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some happenings of recent days in Aska and Berhampur in Orissa. The people in Aska and Berhampur observed a bandh. One may or may not agree with the usefulness or otherwise of bandhs at the present juncture. But the way the police acted in these two places was excessive; it is alleged that they used strong arm methods. I would request the Minister, in order to assuage the feelings of the people there, Government should try to conduct an inquiry into the police excesses reported to have been committed in Aska and Berhampur.

As you know, Sir, price rise is an all India question. 65 per cent of the people in Orissa live below poverty line and 40 per cent of the population of Orissa constitute Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, the purchasing power of the people of Orissa is the lowest in India. And the price rise has hit the hardest because of their lowest purchasing power.

The Government of Orissa have opened more than 6,000 retail shops for distribution of rice and wheat. The number of fair price shops is not adequate. For every two to three villages, there must be one retail centre where rice, wheat, atta and wheat products, edible oil, vanaspathi ghee, kerosene, sugar, coarse cloth coal, baby food and other most essential commodities should be stored so that people

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

can easily get them. I have found that from the Sub-divisional Headquarters rice, wheat and other articles, which are allotted to the retail centres, are not reaching the destination in time; sometimes sugar and other commodities are being sold in the Sub-divisional Headquarters and they are not reaching the retail centres. Therefore, the hon. Minister should direct that, whenever any essential commodity is allotted to retail shops, the local panchayat or a citizens' committee should sign the document that really so many bags of sugar or rice or wheat have reached the retail centres, so that they are not sold at the Sub-divisional Headquarters and reach their destinations. I would request the hon. Minister to ensure a steady supply at the wholesale level. Since this is an all-India question, I would also submit to the Minister whether Government should not examine that all the businessmen, traders and their representatives should be asked to reduce prices by 17 per cent because they have gone up to 24 per cent; the prices should be frozen at that level till December 31, 1973. Therefore, I would submit to the hon. Minister that for that, at least all those manufacturing units which are manufacturing essential commodities should come under direct supervision and control of the Government of India till the lifting of the price-freeze order.

Lastly, the drive for dehoarding should continue vigorously and especially the hoarders and the black-marketeers and their accomplices should be dealt with severely.

13.32 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

Sir, Orissa always suffers either from floods or from drought. Therefore, I would submit to the hon. Minister that in the Fifth Plan flood control measures on Brahmini, Vaitarni and Subarnarekha should get top priority and the irrigation programmes also should get top priority. In this connection I would like to submit that there was a proposal for a barrage

called Ganai barrage over the Mahanadi. The project report and everything was completed and about Rs. 20 lakhs was also spent over preliminary investigation work but that was dropped somehow or other because of political reasons. But, to-day that reason is not there. This Ganai barrage scheme at a cost of Rs. 65 crores will irrigate a major area in the chronically drought affected areas of Daspalla, Kandpada and Nayagarh and Kurda. I hope this project would be taken up.

There is one medium irrigation scheme called Kuanria scheme in Daspalla area. It is already under the consideration of the Government of Orissa. It should also be implemented.

I hope one other proposal which is lying before the Government, for the establishment of a jute mill which has been pending with the Government for the last five or six years has almost been cleared now and the Government of India asked one party to apply and the Industrial Development Corporation there has applied for it and I hope it should not be delayed and it should be immediately processed so that this jute mill comes up this year.

With these words, Sir, I support the resolution which has been brought forward by the hon. Minister before the House.

\*SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Resolution which has been moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri K. C. Pant, seeking the approval of the House for the extension of President's rule in the State of Orissa by another six months. I regret to say, Sir, that I am not in a position to support this Resolution.

Sir, when there is any threat from external aggression or when there are emergent circumstances resulting in internal

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

disturbance, with a view to preserving and fostering democracy in the country, the powers given in Article 356 of the Constitution for imposing the President's rule in a State are to be exercised. In the case of Orissa, there was neither any threat from external aggression nor the internal disturbance was so serious as to demand the imposition of President's rule. Now, when the situation in Orissa is normal, I do not know the ground on which Shri Pant seeks the approval of the House for extending the President's rule there by another six months.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT):** Sir, when I introduced the Resolution I explained the reasons for extending the President's rule in Orissa by another six months. I do not think that the hon. Member was in the House then.

**SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:** Sir, my presence or absence does not explain away the reasons for the frequent use of Article 356 of the Constitution by the Centre. I should say that Article 356 of the Constitution has become the dutiful handmaid of the ruling party here. During 7½ years of Congress rule at the Centre under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Article 356 of the Constitution has been utilised for 22 times. Before that, during the 15 years' rule of undivided Congress Party, recourse had been taken to Article 356 for 10 times. It should be clear to you, Sir, that after the emergence of Indira Congress the Constitution of India, instead of being the perennial source of power for the entire people of the country, has in fact become a potent instrument for perpetuating the Congress rule throughout the country. It is no longer the document of rights of the public. It has become the Constitution of the ruling party, the Congress Party.

Let us see what was the situation that impelled the Centre to impose the President's rule. When it was found that the writ of Indira Congress would not run in Orissa, the former Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, who was a nominee of the Centre, tendered the resig-

nation of her Ministry and also advised the Governor, Shri Jatti, to dissolve the State Assembly. The Central Government also felt that she would not be able to hold the Congress Legislature Party together on the floor of the Assembly and immediately they decided to dissolve the Assembly. As compared to Orissa, what was the yardstick adopted by the Centre in regard to Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh? The ruling party at the Centre felt that in both these States the Congress Legislature party would be in tact if the Assembly was not dissolved but only suspended. The ruling party here was sure of the Congress Party coming back to power if the Assembly could be kept in suspended animation. It should be clear to you, Sir, that every kind of thing would be done in the interest of the ruling Congress Party.

The Governor of Orissa, who had philosophical affinity with the Chief Minister, accepted her political advice and recommended the dissolution of the State Assembly to the President. Though the Opposition Parties paraded before him 75 Members of the Assembly constituting the majority, the Governor of Orissa, probably guided by his philosophical insight that what one sees is not real, did not accept the plea of the Opposition parties that they should be allowed to form the Government.

I would like to point out that during the regime of our present Prime Minister's father, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the State leaders were not only held in esteem but also were given all kinds of encouragement. It is unfortunate that during the regime of his daughter there is no respect for any State leader. The Centre's supremacy over the States is sought to be established through the nomination of central leaders as the Chief Ministers of the States. Not only the Governors but also the Chief Ministers have been made the agents of the Central Government. When all the powers, both political and economic, are concentrated in the hands of the Central Government, it is but natural that the States are getting weakened. It is axiomatic that in a democracy unless the States are strong, the Centre cannot be strong. If this trend of concentrating all

[Shri C. Chittibabu]

powers in the hands of the Centre continues, naturally the democratic roots in the States will get eroded. Consequently, with the decimation of democracy in the States, the country will be torn as under.

If crores of people living in the States get the feeling that the States are at the tender mercies of the Centre, it is not only that the Centre will be blamed for all the ills but also the unity and integrity of the country will be exploded. When the States demand more powers in the interest of democracy, it should not be misconstrued that they are making untenable demands. It should once and for all be realised that by strengthening the States, the Centre automatically gets strengthened.

But, what is happening is that all the constitutional provisions are being utilised for strengthening the Centre at the cost of the States. From the fact that Article 356 of the Constitution has been utilised 22 times for imposing the President's rule in the States, it is obvious that the rights of the States are being destroyed. It is also clear that the Central Government are determined to subjugate the States. That is the feeling prevailing in the States. By such action, the Central Government are undermining democracy in the country.

I would like to appeal to Shri K. C. Pant that he should come forward with proposals to give more powers to the States and not with such a resolution for extending President's rule in Orissa for six months more. I strongly oppose this Resolution.

With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the people of Orissa are in continuous woes, trials and tribulations because they are passing through, probably, worst economic crisis to-day. When the Government of India is considering giving quite substantial amounts of money for the other States so far as flood protection is concerned, the chunk which is given to Orissa is far poor as compared to other States. Let me quote the figures:

Between 1954 and 1971, Madhya Pradesh got Rs. 39.29 crores; Bihar got Rs. 48.71 crores; Haryana got Rs. 15.46 crores; Punjab got Rs. 36.71 crores; U.P. got Rs. 23.41 crores; West Bengal got Rs. 14.37 crores but Orissa has got only Rs. 6.61 crores.

Sir, this is a sorry state of affairs as far as budget allocation is concerned. I would now like to draw the attention of the Government to another aspect which is the health measure in our State. Unfortunately, we have read in newspapers that the Government of Orissa has reduced the admission to medical colleges by 100. I have got with me the all India figure. For every 5,000, there is one doctor in India. But, fortunately, in West Bengal, for every 1,850, there is a doctor; in Punjab, for every 2,582, there is a doctor but, in Orissa, for every 7,000 there is a doctor. If that is the figure, I do not understand why the Governor of Orissa did not intervene in the decision of the House. He, instead of increasing this number, is decreasing it by 100.

Sir, I have to bring to your notice one fact and, through you, before the Government of India that the Members of the Consultative Committee for Land reforms should have some special right to advise the Governor of Orissa in the present juncture and their recommendations should be given top priority. And when a decision is taken, at least, the Member should be consulted. But, I regret to say that in Orissa, presently, what we have read in newspapers is a mass transfer of junior officers, clerks and peons from one district to the other. When the State is passing through floods, drought and cyclone, why should the people who cannot maintain two establishments, be transferred at least at this time of the year, that is, in August when their children have already taken admission into the schools and colleges? When this question was raised—I raised it before the Governor—the Governor says that as per the rules, when a man has put in five or, three years' of service, he should be transferred. I can now challenge the Government on this issue. I have information that a large number of officers, clerks and

peons who have put in one year or ten months or even 6 months have been transferred from one corner of the State to another. Probably, the Adviser is guided by the set of bureaucrats in the State Government. And he took a decision thereby putting the people to trouble. I do not know if it is motivated by the mid-term election which is to be held in February or March 1974. Sir, I have to bring before you another fact. That is the Orissa Government has not given due weightage to the S.C. and S.T. There are some districts in Orissa which are predominantly populated by tribals and where the scheduled castes too are predominant. In such circumstances, the duty of the Government should have been to allocate more money for economic development of the State. The State should be given more money for education of their children. As far as literacy is concerned, it is only 15 per cent as far as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned. As far as higher education is concerned, it is hardly 5 per cent. When this is the budget allocation for the S.C. and S.T. people, we find that quite a large chunk of money has been budgeted for the police department. What is the performance of the Police Department? I would like that the Police Department should be developed. And we want their difficulties should be ameliorated. Also we want that there should be more amenities provided to the children of these Police staff. We also want that they should do their duty properly. As far as the crime is concerned the figures are as shown below:—

In 1958	12,458
In 1960	12,418
In 1963	13,863
In 1964	14,725
In 1966	16,946
In 1967	18,667

In 1972, it has gone up to 20,000.

The crime figures are increasing day by day. If we ask the police department, they say that they are under-staffed. How much more staff do they need? Every department is under-staffed. Even the Education Department is under-staffed.

Even the Department of Economics is under-staffed. If only honesty really dawns upon the Police Department, I think much of the worries of the poor people will be over.

My hon. friend Shri D. K. Panda was criticising the excess by the police on the people who had organised bandhs in Berhampore and Aska. I do not appreciate bandhs particularly at this time when the country is passing through a grave economic crisis. Either we hear about the railway strike or about a strike in some steel plant or a strike by the engineers and bureaucrats. Even the higher-ups in society who have quite a good living standard are also threatening the very economic existence of the State. Even the engineers are demanding that their scales should be on a par with those of the IAS officers. They are almost holding the whole country to ransom. I do not know for how long we shall be tolerating this. The people should be awakened to a sense of responsibility, particularly at this time when the whole country in the world map is passing through a great crisis, which I would like to emphasise again and again.

The Survey of India had decided to open an office in Orissa. I had written to the hon. Minister about opening a branch office of the Survey of India, and the hon. Minister in his letter to me had stated:

"The question of locating some office or units of the Survey of India in Orissa is already under the active consideration of the Government."

I understand from very reliable quarters that Orissa is not going to have a branch of the Survey of India. I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister concerned, through the Home Minister, that Orissa has a claim to have a branch of the Survey of India, because Orissa is rich in minerals, and has vast potential of resources. So, the Survey of India should have its branch in Orissa.

SHRI K. C. PANT: That is the work of the Geological Survey of India.

SHRI JAGANNATHA RAO (Chatrapur): Does he mean the Geological Survey of India?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Let him check up on that. We shall discuss it later.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: It is under the Ministry of Science and Technology. DIR has been invoked in Maharashtra against hoarders, racketeers and smugglers and those who are increasing the prices of the different commodities. But I do not understand why DIR should be invoked only in Maharashtra or why Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray should invoke them in West Bengal. Why should it not be invoked in the whole of India, in all the States? Why should the Government of India not give directives to all the States that instead of arresting political persons under the DIR or the MISA, the hoarders, racketeers and persons who are going to spoil the economic foundation of our government should be put in prison under DIR and should be imprisoned without any trial for any number of years?

I may quote here the price of rice in Orissa, as I have obtained it from the Orissa Government's statistics. Per quintal, it was Rs. 48 in 1952, Rs. 60 in 1958, Rs. 64 in 1960, Rs. 80 in 1966, Rs. 95 in 1968 and Rs. 105 in 1972. Rice is selling at Rs. 180 per quintal at some places and at Rs. 200 at other places. Why should the DIR not be invoked against the hoarders who are keeping rice with them?

The Congress Party has given us a directive to bring to the notice of our party whatever extra stocks we possess and to declare whether we have given them over to the Government or not. I would like to ask whether other political parties are also doing this. I know that even some CPM leaders in Punjab and Haryana have enormous stocks in their hands and they have not sold it to the Government; they are not selling it either in the market. So, I suggest that there should be a guideline applicable to everyone, whether he be a Congressman or a person belonging to any other political party, to help the country at this critical juncture.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Start from UP.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and through him to the Government that about 500 posts are lying vacant in the Food Corporation of India office in Orissa. The FCI is now appointing graduates, double graduates and post-graduates at the rate of Rs. 6 per day on a daily basis. They are employing peons at Rs. 3 per day, that is on daily wage. On the other hand, there are 500 posts vacant in Orissa under FCI. This is exactly the reason why we could not have more procurement in Orissa because the FCI said they were understaffed. There is a conspiracy on the part of the Calcutta Office headquarters or the higher-ups in the Agriculture Ministry not to fill up these posts because they will go to the children of the soil. I have to emphasise one thing. In the Orissa employment register there are more than 1,50,000 persons waiting for employment. Out of these 70,000 are educated persons. That being so, why cannot the Government of India ask the Chairman of the FCI to fill up these posts as quickly as possible. Far from doing that, I understand the Chairman has directed the police to a the FCI employees who were on a relay strike. There has been mass suspension also. So with all these facts and figures before me, I appeal to the Home Minister, Shri Pant, to advise the Governor to take note of the feelings expressed here and act accordingly.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): The very fact that President's rule is going to be extended in Orissa is an admission of the signal failure of Government to have a popular government established in time there. Shri Jagannath Rao stated the other day the Opposition parties had failed to form a government. To put the record straight, I would like to point out that in the case of Shrimati Nandini Satpathy with a following of 49 members, she was asked to form a government, but we with 82 MLAs in a House of 140 paraded in front of the Governor, were denied that right.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: No, no. Why go on repeating these things!

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** The plea regarding delay in delimitation of constituencies was taken by Shri Pant. I have been associated with the Commission in the 50s and 60s as an associate member. I know fully well what is their job and how much time it takes. But you will be surprised to know that even with the delimitation work in UP and Orissa starting simultaneously, so far as Orissa was concerned, facts and figures are being kept concealed. District and village figures and maps have not been printed and supplied to the associate members of the Commission. So it is a lapse on the part of the present Orissa Government in the performance of a most important duty of delimitation work to facilitate the formation of a responsible government in the State.

It would be very fair if Shri Pant could admit in this House that he is waiting for a favourable climate for the pro-Indira wind to blow in the country and then their candidates can cross the Vote-Baitarini by catching the tail of the cow. Shri Pant is a sportsman. I have played cricket with him. He has always played a straight bat, but in this case, I cannot understand why like the Old Man of the Sea he wants to sit on the neck of the people of Orissa bringing immense agony and suffering to them and to fiddle like Nero sitting at Delhi while Orissa has been burning.

When I say Orissa has been burning, I say so on the strength of papers supplied to us by the Government of Orissa regarding starvation deaths. Many a time this question was raised here but an opportunity was denied. Shri P. Gangadeb who had tabled a starred Question on the subject was whisked away when it was about to be taken up or he deliberately withdrew from the House at that point of time to prevent its coming up. Similarly, there was a half-hour discussion given notice of regarding starvation deaths in the State, but that also could not unfortunately be taken up. I would like to emphasise that the responsibility of the House in regard to other matters is so much that it cannot go into details of the various aspects of various problems facing the country in various parts.

So it is not possible for this House to do justice to Orissa unless there is responsible Government. The entire demands of 22 million people was decided in a just two hours debate. What could be the outcome of a discussion which is of a casual nature?

Coming to the Fifth Plan, I should like to point out that while taking part in the debate on the demands I said that Orissa was going to get a raw deal. My apprehension has proved correct. The Fifth Plan lacked vision. No new dimension has been given. It hardly touches the fringe of the burning problems of Orissa. Rather it has been bogged in the morass of these slogans. Even though parrot like it had been repeated in this House that regional imbalances have to be removed, facts and figures prove that just the opposite is taking place. In mid-fifties the difference between the national per capital income and the per capita income in the State was Rs. 100. It increased to Rs. 200 in mid-sixties. When you come to the seventies what do you see? From Government records it is evident that 62.04 per cent of the people in the rural sector this is the highest in the country—live below poverty line in Orissa. In the urban sector it is 57.58 per cent under poverty line, the third highest in the country. The gulf is widening. The Orissa Government has given a proposal to squeeze the gulf and bring Orissa at par with other States. An outlay of Rs. 2227.24 crores is suggested. I should like to know how far the Government of Orissa and the Governor had been able to persuade the Government to allot this amount to Orissa.

Coming to the question of regional imbalances, when you go deeper down, district-wise and when you scrutinise the figures, you will find that it makes an appalling revelation.

In the Fifth Plan the entire benefit has been narrowed down to the periphery of Bhubaneswar. The draft Fourth Plan of Orissa says about the regional imbalances in 1972 as follows: "Out of 13 districts in Orissa, three districts, Kalahandi, Keonjhar and Koraput do not have any medium or major irrigation projects; out of the other ten districts irrigation facilities are

[Shri P. K. Deo]

concentrated in three districts: Cuttack 34.53, Sambalpur 21.14 and Puri 14.79 per cent; the rest of thirty per cent of irrigation is shared by the other seven districts." All the spokesmen who have spoken of Rangali or Bhimkund knew very well that the beneficiaries will be the people of the coastal districts. People of the upland districts will suffer as their areas will be submerged and it will cause immense loss to them. If there is shortage of power and if more irrigation potential has to be created why not take up Indravati project? Shri Jagannatha Rao forcefully suggested the inclusion of this project which will generate 600 MWs of electricity and irrigate 2.5 lakhs of land in the inland districts. The plea is taken that the matter is *sub judice* and it is before the Krishna-Godavari Commission. If Madhya Pradesh could persuade the Government of India to include Bodhgat project in the Indravati basin in the Fifth Plan, what stands in the way of Orissa to persuade the Government of India to include Indravati project?

14 hrs.

In this regard, I would like to point out that though the State Government of Orissa made a suggestion of Rs. 836 crores Plan inclusive of the national programme of minimum needs of Rs. 216 crores, we come to know from the reliable sources that a sum of Rs. 535 crores is going to be sanctioned for the Fifth Plan. If you exclude a sum of Rs. 216 crores which is to be the Central aid, because this programme of national minimum needs has been drawn up on the instructions of the Government of India, then hardly Rs. 319 crores will be left for the developmental sector. If you compare the purchasing power of a rupee because the purchasing power of a rupee during the Fourth Plan period has depreciated to a great extent, it actually comes to this that the Fifth Plan of Orissa will be much less than the Fourth Plan of Orissa which was drawn up by the coalition Government.

So far as the water supply and sanitation is concerned, I will not go into all the aspects because, giving a justification for starvation deaths, numbering 991

starvation deaths reported in several places, the explanation has been given that people have died of thirst, mal-nutrition and gastro-enteritis. This requires that the people should be assured of hygienic water supply both in the rural and urban areas.

So far as water supply is concerned, I find, as against Andhra Pradesh which is going to get Rs. 25 crores, Assam—Rs. 25 crores, Haryana—Rs. 29 crores, Kerala—Rs. 32 crores, Orissa is getting Rs. 12.50 crores only. So far as urban water supply is concerned, when Andhra Pradesh is getting Rs. 33 crores, Orissa is getting only Rs. 1.5 crores. This is hardly one year's budget for the Orissa Urban Water Supply programme. So, I beg to submit that it is mere an eye-wash. We will never get justice under the President's Rule.

So far as the development of infra structure is concerned, I would like to point out that it was during the coalition Government that various major bridges were taken up and completed. But there has been no provision to provide approach-roads to those bridges. As regards Bhawani-Patna-Bhubaneswar road is concerned, I would request let Mr. Pant, if not Mr. Pant, Mr. Mohsin travel on that road and he will himself judge the condition of that road. Even though the roads were constructed by the coalition Government, they have been hardly maintained later on and they have much deteriorated.

The Raipur-Berhampur National Highway has been put in the cold-storage. Taking all these factors into consideration, I would like to say that the sooner there is an end to the President's Rule, the better it will be, and it will provide much relief to the people of Orissa. We should expedite the delimitation of the constituencies and establish a popular Government as soon as possible.

Lastly, I would like to raise two points. This is about the partisan attitude taken by the Government of Orissa. So far as the State Land Development Bank is concerned, the members of the Board of Management have been elected on the



27th of June and the Board should have been constituted within one month according to the Statute, but no action has been taken by Government to form the Orissa Land Development Bank Board. In the meantime, several controversial decisions have been taken. The Managing Director who has reached the age of superannuation and who had been given an extension for one year and six months, has again been given another extension.

Then, Sir, the Kandu Leaf Commission is going on. I welcomed it on the floor of the House, and I would like to say that it should be expedited and the award should be given. I would, however, like to point out that Shri G. K. Mitra, who is heading this Commission, is also heading, I am told another Commission; I do not know how far it is true, but it is said that he has been heading two Commissions; if this is so, it is not proper. Also his headquarters are at Calcutta and he passes orders on telephone and ante-dates the orders. The last order that he passed was that the Counsel of the defendants could scrutinise the various records by 13th August, but his order was intimated to the parties on the 14th. It goes to prove that his action has been *mala fide*. So, he should be cautioned and there should be an end put to ante-dating.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri): Again and again, the same arguments are advanced against the President's rule. Nobody likes the President's rule, but it has been there out of compulsion. And once it has been imposed, naturally it has to be extended till the elections are over. My hon. friend, Shri P. K. Deo, knows very well that the Delimitation Commission has not yet completed its work, that it is not possible to complete it before December. If at all elections are to be held, they can be held only in the month of January or February; they cannot be held earlier. Till then the President's rule has to be continued.

All sorts of demands are placed on the floor of the House. Is it possible that, under the President's rule, all the problems can be solved? It should be the

endeavour of the people to have a strong Government. Whenever Orissa has progressed, it has progressed under one party and under one strong leader; otherwise, it has not progressed. The Hirakud Dam or the Paradeep Port or the express highway was not included in the Plan, but because of strong leadership and strong leader and a united party it could be done. Orissa expects strong and united Party so that it can go ahead from plan to plan, from progress to progress.

We cannot expect miracles to happen under the President's rule. There should not be any discrimination, and I am proud that there has been no discrimination. During the President's rule, there has been a fairly good administration. Only a popular Government can take new initiatives. You cannot expect new initiatives to be taken under President's rule. There is a certain handicap. If you want to have a plan or a project, naturally the Centre has to wait for a popular Government to be installed so that with one party and under one strong leadership it can go ahead.

However, there are a few things which I expect to be taken up under the President's rule. In the Consultative Committee, we have given the green signal to the Land Reforms Bill which should be enacted. There is no difference on the major points of the Land Reforms Bill. But there are certain lacunae. The trust estates which were abolished by the Act of 1970 are going to be nullified again by declaring them as privileged ryots. There are a number of temples and maths being exempted. They should not be exempted.

For example, the temple of Lord Jagannath at Puri owns thousands of acres. The temples do not cultivate. There are tenants under the temple and it is they who cultivate and they have tenancy rights. The temples ryots should not be excluded from the limit of ceilings. They should not be included as an exemption and as a privileged ryot. The land reforms should be enforced as early as possible excluding this type privileged of ryot.

[Shri Banamali Patnaik]

I also suggest to the hon. Minister that the land reform measures should be enforced from the 2nd October, the Gandhi Jayanti day. Gandhiji had a soft corner for Orissa and he wanted the condition of Orissa to be improved. So, the land reforms should be enforced from the Gandhi Jayanti day.

In this connection I might mention that there is no provision in the budget for enforcement of land reforms. Neither the Planning Commission has given any amount nor is there any provision in the Budget. Unless some amount is provided in the Budget for implementing the land reforms, it cannot be done. Therefore it is imperative on the part of the Government to provide some funds for the implementation of the land reforms.

One or two points more and I have finished. Mr. Mohapatra mentioned about the reduction of seats in the Medical Colleges. I do agree with him. The Government should not reduce the number of seats. It is said that the Indian Medical Council objected to it. But they have been objecting to increase of seats since 1967 but even then it was going on with the pressure of the State Government. I find no reason why it should be reduced now. This tussle is going on since 1967. If you reduce 100 seats to-day, five years hence we will be lagging behind. Is it only the doctors are unemployed? It is not only they, but others are also unemployed in Orissa. They are unemployed in other States as well. We cannot solve the problem by simply reducing the seats. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to influence the Government of Orissa not to reduce the seats but to see that the present number of seats continue and other facilities may be given in those colleges so that students get proper education. Even in the Engineering Colleges seats are vacant but nobody bothers about it. Then why this treatment with regard to Medical Colleges? This is the only profession where they can get self-employment.

Then a word about the aluminium factory. It has come out in the press to-day that the proposed aluminium factory in Jeypore in the district of Koraput will not

be supplied electricity. Then that factory cannot come up. Successive Governments have already decided that electricity should be supplied to the proposed aluminium plant so that it can come up. If the factory is set up in Jeypore, it will give employment to 10,000 people. Sir, electricity is being produced in Balimela and Duduma in the district of Koraput and in the area where it is produced, if you do not supply, where else are you going to supply it?

Then, Sir, there is the ferro-silicon plant in Rayagadh which is awaiting expansion has received the necessary industrial licence and it has export commitments also and if electricity is not supplied, it is lagging behind its export commitment. These are a few things which the President's rule should look into though major things are difficult for them.

About the Fifth Plan, the plan should be kept elastic so that when in popular government comes in there would not be any difficulties to impose certain hard measures which the President's rule cannot do. Orissa has abolished land revenue.

There is a Bill still pending with the Government of Orissa to impose graded taxation. If there is graded taxation, there will be resources to the tune of Rs. 15 crores every year and within five years there will be Rs. 75 crores of additional revenue and you will have a good scope to expand the plan. Therefore, the plan should be kept elastic so that when the popular government comes in, they can revise it.

Then there is the question of the minimum needs programme. It is not possible for the Orissa Government to finance it. Therefore, it is the duty of the Planning Commission to see that this is immediately implemented and necessary resources are given by the centre.

My friend, Mr. P. K. Deo, spoke about regional imbalance. I might mention two points. As far as his area is concerned, when the hon. Member's State was merged, there was only one High School. Now, after the merger of the State, there are

seventy High Schools. There were only 16 miles of motorable road during his regime. Now there are more than 200 miles of motorable road. Of course, it needs further development. But that does not mean that we are neglected.

Then, the Hirakud dam which is a very major irrigation project and where hundreds of crores have been invested, naturally, will irrigate more districts. That does not mean that due to lack of resources other irrigation projects have not been taken up. In his own district the Sunder and Utei projects are under execution. So he cannot say that we have ignored them. When Paradeep port was constructed the Planning Commission did not approve it. It was somewhat out of the way that the State Government did it. Mr. P. K. Deo and his friends did not support it then. Now that it has come out everybody is in praise for it. How did it happen? State Government was bold enough. It was a bold step and they went ahead. Even for Hirakud, Mr. P. K. Deo and his party created difficulties there. They did not allow it to be constructed. For all these dams and projects they created difficulties. Even after the Fourth Five-year Plan we could not complete that Hirakud project. The remaining portions of the project should be completed now. What we find, whether it is the Third Five year Plan or the Fourth Five-year Plan or the Fifth Five-year Plan, the same number of projects are pending. All the pending projects will take at least ten years to be completed even if the Centre gives all the grants necessary. Therefore, the present situation is not only due to lack of resources but it is due to lack of will. If there is will and if there is determination, I am sure, the Centre is bound to help.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I have some submissions to make. My first submission to the Government of India is that so many of the projects which are there in Orissa should be given top priority during the time of the Central rule there. There are certain irrigation projects mentioned in the Fifth Plan paper of the Government of Orissa. That shows

how much regional imbalance is there in the districts. In Koraput district the Scheduled tribe population is 56.4 per cent and the irrigation project is 0.99 per cent and it will be raised to 13.15 in the Fifth Five year plan. In respect of education it is 8.31 now. The Badamala irrigation project is not included in the Fifth Plan. It was conceived about 10 years ago for investigation and it is now still in proposal stage and we do not know when it will be submitted to the Planning Commission. This is the situation about this project, Sir.

My next point is about Communications, Sir. I was expecting that the Six Sub-divisions will be connected with the district headquarters. There has to be a bridge over three major rivers,—Brahmini, Baitarni and Bansadhara. These are big projects. These projects should be taken up in the Fifth Plan. Funds should come from the Central Government, because this involves heavy expenditure. Due to the width of the river Bansadhara near Gunupur certain proposals have already been made and I submit that Central assistance should be given under the Central aid and under State aid also, because of the economic importance. There is an indication given in the Approach Paper.

The Government of India can do one thing for the tribals by opening up the scheme like the pilot project in the tribal district. A proposal to this effect has been submitted by the Government of Orissa to the Central Government to open 15 such pilot projects. There are two projects which are in the implementation stage. The Government of India will kindly see that they open up the pilot projects. The Communication Ministry has started a pilot project and has given more importance to Koraput District by opening up post offices. But, they have not yet opened public call offices so far; and sub-post offices have not yet been opened in the interior parts of the district. A cement factory at Sunki, a proposal of which, has been submitted by the Government of Orissa to the Government of India on 12th September, 1972 has not yet been considered. The hon. Minister of Industrial Develop-

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

ment may advise the Cement Corporation to prepare the feasibility report for the disposal.

The Union Minister for Industrial Development also intimated on 30th September, 1972 that the matter had been referred to the Cement Corporation for preparing a feasibility report and it is under their consideration. But, further development is not known. I hope it will be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan so as to meet the cement shortage in the country as well as in Orissa.

Sr, Kasipur Tehsil has not yet been declared as a scheduled area. This is thickly populated by tribals. Regarding distribution of land for the tribals, it has been declared by the Orissa Government that each family will be given two acres of land. We want that this should be increased. I request that the Government of Orissa should provide waste land and cultivable land, and they should see that the waste land is distributed properly to the tribal people by giving some assistance for their cultivation.

Lastly, I hope that the Government of India will come forward for the development of Orissa as a whole and, in particular, Koraput District which is thickly populated by the tribals in the State of Orissa.

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is needless to emphasise the need for the extension of the President's Rule in Orissa. We all know that the delimitation of constituencies is not yet over. Moreover, this is the rainy season in Orissa which is most important. None can move from one place to another. That is why I support this Resolution.

While supporting this Resolution, I would also like to draw the attention of the House to the most important part of the discussion, that is the hard facts of the economy of the State of Orissa, for consideration. The data collected for the 21st round of National Sample Survey/ 1966-67 for determining the pattern of per capita monthly household consumption in the States, says:

"In rural Orissa, the poorest 5 per cent of the population spend about Rs. 11.00 on an average per person per month i.e., 33 paise per person per day. The figure for the corresponding group in urban Orissa is Rs. 16.42 per month i.e., about 55 paise per person per day. The richest 5 per cent in the rural sector spend Rs. 55.10 on an average per person per day as against Rs. 120.79 in the urban sector."

This is the state of economy that exists there in the State and after the two decades of planning, a vast majority of Orissa's population are poor even its richest groups of the households are not really well off in an absolute sense of the term. This is possible because the agriculture remains the most dominant sector of the State's economy contributing more than 50 per cent of the State's income. Further, it is a matter of great concern that the prevailing low productivity of agriculture and sluggish growth of the industrial sector remains a permanent contributing factor to the dismal growth of State's economy.

Apart from the frequent natural disasters, the meagre irrigation facilities, inadequate rural credit supply, fragmented landholdings and above all inadequate supplies and services, and especially the supply of inputs of agriculture have added to the problem. But, unfortunately, at this juncture, when the Fifth Five Year Plan is going to be implemented from early next year, the State is not having a popular government there. At least the views that we have expressed in the parliamentary consultative committee should have been taken into consideration, and provided an opportunity to discuss the Fifth Plan and in fact, several members of the committee had drawn the attention of the Home Minister in this regard, but no steps have been taken as yet, and the Plan is going to be finalised very soon.

The miserable plight of the Orissa State is mainly due to the existence of sizable sections of backward classes there; they constitute one of the major causes for the State's backwardness. Since the birth of Orissa in 1936, the abysmal poverty of the people has been a source of constant

concern and worry for the State leaders. Their worry continued even after the State had come to its present shape in 1949 with the merger of 24 Native States. These small States with a predominantly Adivasi population not only added to the State's geographical size but they also added to its burden of poverty as well.

The backward classes are in a majority as they constitute about 70 per cent of the State's population, including 39 per cent belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is a deep-seated feeling among these people that they have been deprived of their rightful place in the State's socio-economic set up by the minority caste people who operate from the vantage position of a higher social status. Such a feeling, though somewhat exaggerated, is however not always without reason. Official statistics show that a major portion of the investment in the past was pumped into the politically vocal areas in the State.

The Orissa State Financial Corporation sanctioned up to March, 1973, a total sum of Rs. 7,43,36,000. Of this amount a little over 35 per cent had gone to the Cuttack district alone, only about 18 per cent to Sambalpur, 12 per cent to Sundergarh, 5 per cent to Koraput, 3 per cent to Puri and 3 per cent to Ganjam. The share of the proverbially backward princely States with a concentration of Adivasi population was negligible.

There is no time for me to go into the details. But I would like to draw the attention of the House and also the hon. Minister to the fact that recently there has been a move on the part of the Government of Orissa to transfer the management of the schools run by the tribal and rural welfare department to the Education Department. I strongly oppose this kind of move, because this will in no way benefit the cause of the tribals or the Scheduled Castes, but on the other hand, this would result in the diversion of the funds to some other department in the process and it will hamper the interests of the tribals and the Scheduled Castes.

With these words, I extend my support to the resolution.

श्री अनादि चरण दास (जाजपुर) :  
उड़ीसा में राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि बढ़ाने के लिए जो प्रस्ताव आया है, उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं दो चार बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ।

आप जानते हैं कि उड़ीसा में इस बार प्रलयंकर बाढ़ आई है । मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का 2/5 हिस्सा बुरी तरह से उससे प्रभावित हुआ । बाँकी का हिस्सा प्रोटेक्टिड था और वहाँ इतनी हानि नहीं हुई । मैंने उस इलाके को देखा है । वहाँ कुछ भी काम नहीं हुआ है । बहुत से घर ढह गये हैं, नदी की बाढ़ में बह गये हैं । उड़ीसा सरकार ने तीन दिन के लिए उनको रिलीफ दिया था । उसके बाद कोई रिलीफ नहीं दिया । अगर उनके वास्ते रिलीफ का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाएगा तो कुछ लोग जहर मर जायेंगे, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है । मैं थोड़े दिन पहले वहाँ की हालत को देख कर आया हूँ । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि फ्लड एफैक्टिड एरिया में रिलीफ का काम किया जाना चाहिए ताकि वे लोग कुछ काम करके अपना गुजारा चला सकें । वे दैनिक मजदूरी करके ही अपना गुजारा करते हैं । आज उनके पास काम नहीं है । उनके वास्ते आप रिलीफ का अवश्य इन्तजाम करें ।

मैंने यह भी देखा है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने तीस लाख रुपये दिए थे हरिजनों के लिए घर बनाने के लिए । मेरी अपनी कांस्ट्रिक्ट्यूंस में मैंने देखा है कि तीन-तीन हजार रुपये एक एक घर बनाने में खर्च किए गए हैं । अब तीन हजार में बने घर में क्या कोई आदमी रह सकता है ? 12 फुट बाई आठ फुट का एक कमरा ही बनाया गया है । वहाँ रसोई का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है । आप क्या यह समझते हैं कि हस्बैंड और वाइफ ही हमेशा रहेंगे और उनके बालबच्चे

[श्री अनादि चरण दास]

नहीं होंगे ? जिस तरह से गांव में बाणा घर होते हैं, वहां आतिशबाजी तयार होती है, ऐसे ही घर बना दिये गये हैं। उनमें पानी भी लोक करता रहता है। मिनेट का लेन मात्र कर दिया गया है ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है। तीन हजार रुपये भी वरबाद कर दिया गया है एक एक मकान पर। बारह सौ से भी कम खर्च उस पर आया होगा। मैं इनको मानता हूं कि ये घर इनरुममिबल एरियाज में बने हैं और वहां मैट्रियल ले जाने में खर्चा कुछ ज्यादा पड़ता है। लेकिन जिस अफसर ने एस्टीमेट बनाया वह मालूम पड़ता है कि ऐसा आदमी था जो हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को पसन्द नहीं करता था। उसने जैसा एस्टीमेट बना कर दिया उसको सरकार ने वैसे ही मंजूर कर लिया इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

हमारे दोस्तों ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। अभी वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन चल रहा है। इस दौरान में आप कम से कम एक ठोस काम तो करें हरिजन परिवारों के पास जिनके पास हाउसिंग साइट्स नहीं हैं, उनको आप कम से कम होमस्टैंड लैंड तो दें। मैंने सवाल पूछा था जिसके जवाब में मुझे बताया गया था कि शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के 555 लोगों को 48.22 एकड़ जमीन दी गई है और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के 793 लोगों को 47.73 एकड़ जमीन दी गई है। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों की जो जमीन दी गई है वह आन एन एवरेज एक परिवार के पीछे 0.06 एकड़ पड़ती है। एक व्यक्ति जिसका नाम चक्रधर मलिक है और जो गांव बलियापाल का है उसको 0.38 एकड़ जमीन मिली है बाकियों को बहुत कम दी गई है। जिनको कम दी गई है उनकी संख्या बहुत अधिक है। अब आप ही बताएं कि 0.01 एकड़ में कोई घर बना सकता क्या ? यह बताने के लिए कि इतने हरिजनों और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों को जमीन दी गई है आप आंकड़े पेश कर देते हैं। आपको

देखना चाहिये कि प्रत्येक परिवार को कुछ अधिक जमीन भी मिले और ज्यादा परिवारों को भी होमस्टैंड लैंड दी जाए।

इसी तरह से एग्रिकल्चरल वुड लैंड पांच सौ आदमियों को दी गई है। उनको 487.96 एकड़ जमीन मिली है। 0.04 एकड़ जमीन बहुत से आदमियों को दी गई है अब आप ही बताएं कि इससे क्या उनका गुजारा हो सकता है ? गवर्नमेंट के पास काफी वुडलैंड पड़ी हुई है। नाम के वास्ते आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को जमीन दे दी जाती है मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जो भी वुड लैंड पड़ी हुई है वह इन में बांट दें। साथ ही प्रत्येक हरिजन तथा आदिवासी परिवार को आप होमस्टैंड लैंड इतनी दें कि जिसमें वह घर बना कर रह सके।

एक ठोस सुझाव मैं और देना चाहता हूं। जो आपने ट्राइबल डिबेलपमेंट एजेंसी की स्थापना की है वहां कुछ अच्छा काम हो रहा है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि हरिजन कंसेट्रेटेड एरियाज जो हैं वहां भी आपको पायलट प्रोजेक्ट शुरू करने चाहिये, जहां हरिजन लोगों के पास कुछ काम नहीं है, गुजारा चलाने के लिए धंधा नहीं है, उनके वास्ते आप कुछ पैसा खर्च करें ताकि उनको पैसा भी मिले और उनका डिबेपलमेंट भी हो सके, उनके बाल बच्चों की पढ़ाई हो सके।

स्कूल कालेजों में जो लड़के पढ़ते हैं उनको होस्टल में रहने के लिए स्टाइपेंड बहुत कम दिया जाता है। हाई स्कूल में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे को 28 रुपये और कालेज में पढ़ने वाले को 40 से 50 रुपये महीना स्टाइपेंड दिया जाता है। अब आप ही बताएं कि स्कूल या कालेज में इतने स्टाइपेंड में कोई गुजरा कर सकता है क्या ? चूंकि हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग गुजारा करते जा रहे हैं और ज्यादा की मांग नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस वास्ते आप देते जा रहे हैं। मेरा

निवेदन है कि उनका स्टाइपेंड बढ़ाया जाए और स्कूल कालेज में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों को अच्छी सहूलियतें उपलब्ध की जाए ।

वहां की नाकरशाही खामोश बेठी है । वह कुछ भी काम नहीं कर रही है । थोड़े दिन हुए मैंने देखा सक्केटरियट के सब लोग घूमते हुए मुझे नजर आए । बड़े बड़े अफसर दो तीन घंटे के लिए खाना खाने पर घर चले जाते हैं । पीछे से जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं वे घूमते रहते हैं । हम पत्र लिखें तो उनका कोई उत्तर भी हमें नहीं मिलता है । ऐसे कंसे सरकारी काम वहां हो रहा है, इसको आप देखें । राष्ट्रपति शासन में वहां काम कुछ अच्छा चले, इसका आपको प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये ।

**श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) :** कल के अखबारों में मैंने पढ़ा कि उड़ीसा की भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी यहां आई थी और उन्होंने योजना मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री के साथ उड़ीसा की पंचवर्षीय योजना के बारे में कोई चर्चा की । अखबारों में वे जो सारी बातें निकली इससे मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उड़ीसा की जनता पर यह प्रभाव डालने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि उड़ीसा की भाग्य विधाता श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी ही हैं और योजना वगैरह के बारे में सारे निर्णय उन्हीं के प्रभाव से किए जाएंगे । मुझे शक है कि उड़ीसा के मतदाताओं को गलत ढंग से प्रभावित करने का इसमें प्रयास किया जा रहा है । असल में उड़ीसा की जो लैजिस्लेशन कमेटी है उसकी विशेष बैठक बुला कर उड़ीसा की पांचवीं योजना पर सर्वांगीण दृष्टि से बहस करवाना आवश्यक है । साथ साथ उड़ीसा असेम्बली में जो प्रमुख नेता हैं सभी दलों के उनके साथ भी पंचवर्षीय योजना की चर्चा करना

जरूरी है । लेकिन यह सब करने के बजाय केन्द्रीय सरकार एक विशिष्ट दल के साथ पक्षपात कर रही है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है । उसी तरह से प्लानिंग बोर्ड के जो डिप्टी चेयरमैन हैं श्री सुरेन्द्र द्विवेदी वह मेरे व्यक्तिगत मित्र हैं । लेकिन चुनावों में हारने के बाद उन्होंने दल को छोड़ा । जब दल परिवर्तन को रोकने की बात आपकी सरकार कर रही है तो ऐसी हानन में हारे हुए और दल बदलू नेता को किसी पद पर बिठाना क्या सरकार को शोभा देता है . . . . .

**श्री बनमाली पटनायक :** यह दल परिवर्तन की बात नहीं है । उन्होंने छोड़ दिया है ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यही तो मैं कह रहा हूं कि आप हारे हुए आदमी को नियुक्ति के द्वारा पदों पर बैठाते हैं, दल छोड़ने वालों को प्रोत्साहन देते हैं । राष्ट्रपति शासन का यह मतलब नहीं होना चाहिए कि केन्द्रीय कांग्रेस का शासन हो । प्रयास तो यह होना चाहिए कि निष्पक्ष ढंग से आप अपने दायित्व को निभाएं ।

साथ ही साथ यह भी शिकायत सुनने को मिली है कि डीलिमिटेशन का जो काम हो रहा है उड़ीसा में उस के बारे में बड़ा घपला किया जा रहा है । विरोधी दल के सदस्यों को जानकारी नहीं दी जा रही है और श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी की सलाह से ही डीलिमिटेशन का काम भी होने वाला है । मंत्री महोदय जब जवाब देंगे तो इन तीनों बातों के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण मैं चाहूंगा . .

(1) क्या उड़ीसा की योजना के बारे में जो लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी है उस के साथ और उड़ीसा असेम्बली के जिस को बर्खास्त कर दिया गया है, उस के नेताओं के साथ बहस होगी सभी पहलुओं पर और फिर उस को अन्तिम रूप दिया जायगा ? (2) डिप्टी चेयरमैन आप चुनाव में हारे हुए व्यक्ति को क्यों बना रहे हैं और दल परिवर्तन को

[मधु लिमये]

प्रोत्साहन क्यों दे रहे हैं ? (3) डीलिटेशन के बारे में जो लोगों के मन में शंकाएँ हैं उन का निरसन होना चाहिए। सारी जानकारी विरोधी दल के सदस्यों को मिलनी चाहिए और डीलिटेशन का काम जल्दी से जल्दी सम्पन्न कर के चुनाव की नैयारो करनी चाहिए।

इतना ही इस अवसर पर मुझे कहना है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the friends who have participated in this debate. While it is very difficult for me to cover all the points that have been raised, I assure them that their suggestions will receive careful consideration.

For the last many days we have had debates relating to the extension of President's Rule in different States and also a debate pertaining to UP. One particular advantage of this debate was that the Lok Sabha got an opportunity to listen to the views of various members, particularly members from these particular States, about their problems. We seldom get this opportunity and certainly not at such length and such depth. This is particularly true of the debate we have had on Orissa for the last two days I must say that the overwhelming impression left on my mind is that this debate has high-lighted, as nothing else can, the concern of members from Orissa and others about the economic backwardness of Orissa, about the need to formulate the Fifth Plan proposals which will take care of some of the basic problems of Orissa and will help it to catch up with the rest of the country. I do not want to go into the details. The last few members who spoke today dwelt on individual matters which are important but, apart from that, the earlier speakers referred to wider economic matters, the formulation of the Fifth Plan being one of them.

As I said, the advantage has been that all these matters have been brought into

focus and it is good that this discussion has taken place when the Fifth Plan is being finalised. Therefore, the views of those hon. Members from Orissa who have made a study of the problem and who spoke on Plan priorities, like Shri Gangadeb, Shri Jagannath Rao, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi and Shri Banamali Patnaik, will be useful and valuable. (Interruption) The trouble is that there are optimists and pessimists in this world. When there is a clear stream and you take two people to see a clear stream, one sees the clear water and the other sees the mud under the water. What has one to do? It is human nature. Both are true. But it is now one looks at it that matters. Therefore, this debate has been very timely. I would only request the hon. Members, particularly from Orissa, to also have a discussion with the Planning Minister separately because I have found the discussion very useful. As one who has dealt with finance at one time, I think, many of the suggestions deserve very careful consideration even at the level of the Planning Commission.

It is, perhaps, not necessary for me to go into the justification for extending the President's Rule in Orissa. But I was surprised that in spite of the obviousness of this Resolution, Shri Chittibabu wanted to know the valid reasons. Of course, he was not here when I spoke. I am sure, he has not taken the trouble to go into my speech on the last occasion. None of us does. I know that. The reasons he accepted. He wanted to know the valid reasons. My hon. friend from Jana Sangh also said that the original imposition of the President's Rule was all right but it was the extension that he was opposed to.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा।

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पंत : मैंने तो नोट लिया था, आप उस वक्त नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने भी बाद में पढ़ा है उस को।

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पंत : सत्य से दूर वाजपेयी जी को नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह पंत जी हो रहे हैं।



**SHRI K. C. PANT:** Then, my hon. friend from the C.P.M. also said that the process of delimitation should have been expedited. This, in fact, was the main theme of many friends opposite. Some Members said that this has been done for party purpose. The simple point is that after the Census, it is necessary to delimit constituencies both for the Assembly and for the Parliament. Every State has to be allotted a certain number of seats. So, this process is being gone through. There is no choice. It is a constitutional requirement. You cannot do without it. Since that process is continuing, one will have to await the result of this process so that new constituencies can be drawn up and electoral rolls can be drawn up. Shri Madhu Limaye never raised that point because he understands this. This is a constitutional requirement and there can be no argument about it. This is something which we have to follow. The Election Commission is associated with it.

Shri Madhu Limaye wanted to know whether anybody is pressurising anybody else. He knows the procedure better than anybody else.

The Election Commission is in charge of this process. It is a Constitutional authority and the process requires that things cannot be done quietly; it will all come out into the open; there will be public objections; public objections will be invited, they will be heard and only after that, will final decisions be taken by the Election Commission. It has certain non-official members to advise it in this whole process. So, the Government at least is not to be blamed for all this, and I hope, in fairness, this criticism will not be made.

Then, Sir, as far as the Party benefiting from it is concerned, I really do not see how the party angle is brought into this. As I said, it is a Constitutional requirement which has to be gone through, and whether it is our Party or some other Party sitting here, after the Census operation is completed, this process will be necessary in each State.

Shri Hazra took objection to my saying that, during President's rule, the administration would concern itself not only

with law and order but with developmental projects also. I do not know why he objected to that. He gave an amazing ground. He asked: why should we have Assemblies if you have to deal with developmental matters? In the next breath he went on to say, 'You must improve education'. Even if I want to improve education, it is a long term process, it cannot be done overnight. Mr. Hazra, in one breath, was asking why we take up the developmental projects....

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA** (Serampore): Mr. Hazra did not speak on this.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** I think, he did. I asked for the name....

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** He is not here.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** He is not here now. But he spoke....

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** He was not here.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** Then tell me the name of that speaker.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** I did not know his name.

I thought, only one member in the CPM would be capable of this remark. It appears there are more. I am surprised. I would have expected better quality. Anyway, I do not want to cast reflection on any friend here.

The point I was making was this. During President's rule it is necessary for the administration to attend to developmental needs. But it is not possible to take up, suddenly, projects within a few months which are necessarily long-term projects. Some steps can be taken and ought to be taken. While on the one hand it would be wrong to say that the President's rule is not meant for developmental purposes, it would not be correct to say that it can solve all the long term

[Shri K. C. Pant]

problems. Even now, in Orissa, the administration is taking up developmental projects. I will, later on, come to some of these projects.

Sir, it is unfortunate—and some friends have mentioned it—that there have been a succession of natural calamities in Orissa. It had a cyclone in 1971; in 1972 there were floods; in 1973 there was drought; and with the rains came the easing of the drought but yet more floods. I think, nine districts were affected. This is unfortunate. But relief measures have been taken up and about Rs. 30 crores have been spent on relief measures. This will give you an idea of the extent of relief operations that were required. I think, ten persons lost their lives and about 3,500 heads of cattle perished. It required a big relief operation. Power boards had to be organized. Dry fruits, food and other requirements had to be sent to marooned villagers and others. Friends from Orissa know this very well. Temporary shelters had to be built.

In all these the administration has been extremely busy. But I am glad—at least that is my information—that water has receded and the Kharif crops have not been affected. This is the silver lining in the picture.

श्री पी० के० देव : बहुत गलत बोल रहे हैं, खरिफ़ को काफी नुकसान हुआ है ।

SHRI K. C. PANT: As I said, this is my information. If he could give me any other information, I will be very happy to receive it. That is, I will be very sorry to know about it.

Many friends referred to the agricultural picture in Orissa. I do not want to go into the details. But during this Kharif season, there has been an attempt to sow the high-yielding varieties on a much larger area, and also to take up some expansion of the area under maize as a commercial crop in Koraput District where there is a large tribal population which came up again and again in the course of this debate as a backward area. Similarly, a special programme for oil seeds has been taken up during the Kharif season.

A number of members referred to the food situation and about starvation deaths—some reference was made. The availability of rice in the open market just now is reported to be reasonable and at reasonable prices and over 9,300 retail supply centres have been opened, particularly, in the drought and flood-affected areas. I think Mr. Panigrahi mentioned 6000 shops. Actually, it is 9,300 shops retail supply shops have been opened in the drought and flood-affected areas.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Probably in 3000 shops there are no stocks.

SHRI K. C. PANT: If one goes by the offtake figures of the shops, the inference would be that the food situation is normal. If the offtake is not very heavy.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: That means that the people have no purchasing power.

SHRI K. C. PANT: True, the purchasing power is very low. For that also we have schemes.... (Interruptions) These are the facts. In certain areas, if that is not so and if you want me to collect the figures in any particular area, I will do so. I am not here to paper over the difficulties of Orissa. If you tell me that it is necessary to do more for Orissa in the direction of asking the Centre about food, I shall certainly be with you. I can assure you this much. But the facts with me are this and even in respect of essential commodities about which some Members spoke, for instance, in regard to Vanaspati, I am told that the situation there is reasonably all right.... (Interruptions) There is an overall shortage in the country. But this is my information.

On the question of requisitioning of foodgrains .....

SHRI O. K. PANDA: Rs. 67 lakhs worth of rice was not found in the stocks of the FCI. This happened sometime ago.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The two things are quite different. Some stocks might have been missing from somewhere but what is the offtake from the retail shops

which have been opened in the various areas is a matter of fact which I can give .... (Interruptions) Let us not get into argument. I say if it is necessary to do more, let us do more.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Only I brought it to your notice.

SHRI K. C. PANT: A good innovation there is that mobile courts have been set up in Orissa to punish those who are caught in contravening the control measures.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Who are fighting against the policy of the Government.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Another important fact which is important in judging the overall situation is that the procurement target has been achieved in Orissa.

Somebody mentioned about procurement. Some references were made to the Food Corporation of India.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: 3 lakhs should be brought down to 2 lakhs.

15 hrs.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Target is reduced. Almost in every State the target is brought down. But that is a separate matter. That also has largely been achieved. This gives an indication of the general situation there just now. Somebody mentioned—I forget who it was—about Food Corporation of India. He said, because Food Corporation of India had some vacant post, therefore procurement was less. This would not suggest that that would be so. Mr. Deo mentioned about some starvation deaths, he said 900.

SHRI P. K. DEO: 991. This is Government figure.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Shri Bhattacharyya has made this point and I asked for the details. Investigations in 709 cases in 12 districts out of 13 districts excluding Sundargarh have been conducted and they have revealed that 552 cases are false.

There have been 12 deaths due to malnutrition. The remaining cases were due to illness, old-age, and other causes. There has been no death due to starvation. We know that large percentage of population are there belonging to scheduled tribes etc. and large percentage of population are living under poverty-line. The feudal set up in Orissa has something to do with it. Due to old feudal set up which has been there over a long period of time, this situation has been created. Now it has to be put right. We are to deal with the present and we are trying to deal with the present.

A question was raised as to why Maharashtra alone should use the DIR and why other States did not use it. The Centre has written to all the State Governments to use DIR and MISA. Therefore, there is no question of Centre not doing that. In Orissa 18 hoarders have been arrested. Mr. Mohapatra made this point. 18 hoarders have been arrested.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Is there any wholesaler who has been arrested?

SHRI K. C. PANT: 18 hoarders have been arrested for hoarding essential commodities. I got this answer from Orissa. I asked them for details from Orissa and this is the answer I got. Since it was raised on the last occasion, I wanted this information.

Then there was reference made by Bhattacharyya about reduction in wheat allocation from 20,000 to 10,000 tonnes. Actually this figure has fluctuated, in January it was 7,000 tonnes and so on, and then it was 20,000 tonnes and 15,000 tonnes in some month, because this was done in accordance with their requirements and availability in the country.

It is in consideration of the fact that Orissa is not normally a wheat-eating State but it is a rice-eating State. And, therefore, the khariff crop of rice being very bright, there will be more availability of rice. Wheat is not really liked much by the people there. So, wheat allocation should be judged in the light of all these factors.

I do not want to go into the details of the programme except to refer to one point made by two hon. Members about the need to have small-scale industries.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The fact however is this. Could not rice be made available to these consumers—poor people of Orissa—at Re. 1 per k.g.? We have been demanding wholesale trade take-over of rice. You will please enlighten us as to what you have done.

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is the Food Minister who is the right person to answer it. About the power programme why I mention this is that small-scale industry is mentioned. I completely agree that having a few big plants does not solve the economic or unemployment problems. Even in Orissa, if you take Rourkela and if you go a few miles away from here into the rural area, there is such a difference. This is bound to be so. These big plants have their own utility. But, they do act as a nucleus for economic development with certain limitations. The real way to solve the unemployment problem—a reference was made to this—is to have small-scale industries. If you have wells, it is necessary to have electric lines. Over 7,000 villages have been brought under electricity and 3,000 more villages are going to be brought under electricity. These will provide small-scale industries.

Then, some reference was also made by Shri Jagannath Rao, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi and others to the Five Year Plan. Shri Panda also referred to certain outlines of it. I think the other Members also made a reference to it. I have a feeling....

SHRI P. K. DEO: What about removing the regional disparity?

SHRI K. C. PANT: You were away and in fact, somebody else answered this. There is regional disparity. Mr. Deo said that there is no irrigation project. And so he wondered if he could be true because, Mr. Deo also had a control over some sections of Kalahandi at one time.

SHRI P. K. DEO: After 25 years of

independence I never expected such a stupid reply from the hon. Minister.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): For a stupid person, a stupid reply is necessary.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The reply was not given by me but by somebody else. I might have, out of deference to Shri P. K. Deo's sentiments, said it. But, the fact is that somebody else has said it and I have only brought it to the notice of the hon. Member. Regarding the reference made to the Outline of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the minimum needs programme and all these things, I am sorry I cannot, at this stage, tell you anything definitely with regard to the Fifth Five Year Plan. You know that the discussions are going on.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: You have a provision of Rs. 1,000 crores for Orissa.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Some said that they want Rs. 3,000 crores.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: But, you have provided for Rs. 1,000 crores for Orissa State.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I think you should have a discussion with some of the friends on our side because the figure of Rs. 3,000 crores is mentioned.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: You will kindly agree now to have Rs. 1,000 crores only.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This may give a wrong impression. I myself do not mean what you say. You are overstating your case. You need Rs. 3,000 crores. The problem now is that just now discussions are going on. Until they are completed, we cannot indicate the size of the Fifth Five Year Plan. I am sorry to say, I have some experience in dealings with the Planning Commission in regard to other Ministries, and they are applying the cuts all round.

And they are applying cuts to Plans in keeping with the present resource position. While I wish that Orissa would

be given as much consideration as possible, I cannot really see a position where no cuts are applied, if my experience in other Ministries is to be any guide to me in this matter.

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** The people are starving in the State, but the MPs have been asked to come for a feast by the Governor at the Utkal Bhavan.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** I think he should compliment the Governor if the feast that he gets from him is better than what he is ordinarily accustomed to.

As regards the Fifth Plan, the only thing that I would like to mention is that agriculture, irrigation and power, to which repeated references were made in the House, constitute nearly 72 per cent of the total provision asked for by Orissa. So, due care has been taken of these vital sectors.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** But the provision is small. It is only 72 per cent of Rs. 300 crores.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** Whatever it is, since many Members said that attention should be paid to these sectors, therefore, I am only mentioning that attention has been paid to these sectors, and the final picture will emerge after the discussions.

Shri Madhu Limaye objects to the fact that Shrimati Nandini Satpathy is meeting the Prime Minister or the Planning Minister and discussing the Plan. I thought that he would be happy that even though she was not in power, yet, as the ex-Chief Minister, she is taking sufficient interest..

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह कह रहा था कि उड़ीसा असेम्बली के जो नेता हैं और जो लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी है उन के साथ बात होनी चाहिए। कौन किस से मिलता है, उस से मुझे मतबर नहीं है। वह 10 दफा मिलें मुझे क्या एतराज हो सकता है।

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** He said that an impression was sought to be created that she was an important person or that she would influence the Plan size and so on and so forth. Suppose, at this time, she stays in Orissa and does not even come to Delhi to discuss the Plan with the Planning Minister, would Shri Madhu Limaye not have blamed her and said that now that she is not in office, she is not even bothering to take some interest in the size of the Plan for Orissa?

श्री मधु लिमये : सब के साथ बुलाइये बात करने के लिए, यही हमारा कहना है।

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** Therefore, he agrees that it is right for Shrimati Nandini Satpathy to continue to take interest in these matters....

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil):** You can ask the Planning Minister to invite Shri Madhu Limaye also for a discussion on Orissa.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि सभी दलों से आप को बात करनी चाहिए। ऐसा इम्प्रेसन नहीं होना चाहिए कि केवल कांग्रेस के नेताओं से ही बात होगी।

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** The procedure demands that the Orissa Plan should be processed through the consultative committee which has been formed by this House to look after the interests of Orissa. Why is that committee being by passed?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** That committee is not being by passed.

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** Instead, a rejected leader at the Polls like Shri Surendranath Dwivedy is going to preside over the destiny of 22 million people?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** I am surprised that Shri Surendranath Dwivedy should come in for disparaging reference here in this House. He has been an hon. Member of this House, widely respected by all sections of the House....

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara):** I want to enter a caveat at

this stage. It is not a personal question at all. The point is that the deputy chairman of the Planning Board in Orissa comes here, spending thousands of rupees by way of travelling allowances etc. and Shrimati Nandini Satpathy also comes here for a discussion. There must be one agency to function. How many agencies is the hon. Minister going to allow? There is no question of any disparaging remark against Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am rather surprised that...

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: He is coming here at the Government's cost, to conduct election cases.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Nobody can object, if Shrimati Nandini Satpathy comes here spending her own money.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I see nothing wrong in it; if Shrimati Nandini Satpathy has the interest of the people at heart and she comes here and discusses matters, I do not know why hon. Members should be so much upset about it.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: But the hon. Minister says that he cannot tell us the size of the Plan. What is this Machiavellian attitude?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am surprised at this objection.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: The objection is to this Machiavellian attitude.

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is obvious that if Shri Dwivedy is dealing with planning in Orissa or the planning body in Orissa, he should come here to discuss matters with the Planning Commission....

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Why should Shrimati Nandini Satpathy come?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am sure hon. Members are agreeing to this that he should come here for discussions when the Plan for Orissa is being finalised.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Send him to Tih-buctoo.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Otherwise, you would justly charge him with dereliction of duty.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: On a point of order. Unnecessarily they are dragging the name of a person who is not here is not proper. She may have come for some other purpose. As a former Chief Minister, she might have come here to discuss some things. Since she is not here, she cannot defend herself here. To say that she came here spending money and all that is not proper. This tendency should be discouraged.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is nothing to defend at all. She is doing what is right. All sections of the House would approve of her action.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAIYEE: Do you hold the point of order raised by Shri Vayalar as a point of disorder?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Shri Limaye is only saying that others too should be consulted. Even he is saying that it is a good thing she was doing.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: On a point of order. I understand from the hon. Member's statement that Shrimati Nandini Satpathy who is the leader of a political party, Congress, in Orissa, came to have a discussion with the Prime Minister regarding the size of the plan. I would like to know you would kindly give a ruling on this—why other party leaders have not been extended this privilege.

SHRI K. C. PANT: If they seek an interview with the Prime Minister, I am sure she will consider the request.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Why are they not extended invitation?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I do not think she was invited—as far as I know. I certainly think that members like those sitting opposite will get priority if they write to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is very considerate in these matters.

There was a reference to entrepreneurship lacking in Orissa. I entirely agree

that this is so in backward areas. So that itself becomes a search resource. Therefore, the point he has raised is well taken. Therefore, what steps Government have to take in Orissa at this stage is for us to consider.

There was some reference to a nickel scheme. I think Shri Panigrahi mentioned it. It has been taken up. Hindustan Copper have been given a prospecting licence by the State Government. The project has been provisionally accepted for implementation during the Fifth Plan. An OSD has been appointed to look after the various aspects of the project and expedite action.

Then reference was made to a lead project at Sarji Palli. Hindustan Zinc Limited have been granted a mining lease by the State Government. The project has been taken up as a joint venture by the Central and Orissa Governments. Hindustan Zinc has drawn up a scheme for exploiting, including advance action for opening deposits, provision for infrastructure facilities etc. The company has got the approval of its board and is expected to commence work in the next field season, October-November 1973.

This is the position with regard to these two projects. The fertiliser project at Paradeep has also been taken up.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What about a jute mill?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am sorry. I tried to get the information, but I do not have it.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: What about the Rare Earths Factory and minor port at Gopalpur?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I tried to get by tolex all the information on points raised here. Unfortunately, I have not been able to get all the information. I am giving whatever information I could get. If they want me to get them later, I will try get it for them.

Shri Mohapatra raised two or three points. One was about admissions to 1579 L.S. 10.

medical colleges being reduced by 100. This is true. He himself mentioned that one of the reasons is the lack of employment among doctors. While I agree that on a long-term view we will probably need more doctors, the immediate problem of unemployment among doctors has to be kept in mind while deciding about these seats. It has also to be done partly on the recommendation of the All India Medical Council, to improve the quality of teaching.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: It does not mean that it should be reduced. This has been going on for the last five years.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I would remain absolutely neutral in regard to this matter and not express a view. I am inclined to Mohapatra's view, personally; but speaking for the Government this is the position.

About the transfer of junior officers, peons, etc. from one district to another, I am told that there are no mass transfers and that the transfers that have taken place, particularly in the supply department are for administrative reasons and that peons as a rule are not transferred outside the district and there are exceptions only if there is sufficient reason for it. . . . (Interruptions) He took objection to money being increased, increased allocation for the police. I request him not to be niggardly in this matter and to realise that policemen have also some difficulties. He should look into the question of housing for the policemen or other facilities for the policemen. Considering the difficulties in the country today we should be sufficiently attentive to the needs of the policemen also.

He referred to the need for Congressmen and others to give their grain to the Government. I in fact will go further: Congressmen have a special duty and should be leaders and they should provide the example for others to follow.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: They are the biggest hoarders in the country.

SHRI K. C. PANT: You should not go into personalities; otherwise leaders of various parties can be brought under discussion. There was some reference to land reforms Bill by Shri Banamali Patnaik. That had been considered by the Consultative Committee. After that we had sent it on to the Agriculture Ministry. It will go to the Law Ministry and I hope it will be finalised very soon.

There was some reference to the Kendu Leaf Commission. I should like to correct the mistake I made in the Consultative Committee. In answer to Shri Panda I said that the Commission had been consulted in making amendments to the terms of reference, modifications of the terms of reference. Actually it was the Advocate General who was consulted. I have gone into the nature of the amendments and I find that they really enlarge the scope of the original terms of reference and not the other way. I hope he is not objecting to the enlargement of the terms no reference... (Interruptions) I am referring to the Kendu leaf commission. Originally, the preamble read: "whereas there has been persistent public criticism and criticism in the State Legislative Assembly...." It was amended and the amendment defined the period. As I said the amendments enlarge the basic ambit of the enquiries... (Interruptions) Ministers are still included. I shall explain that.

The factual position is that a change was made to the effect that criticisms regarding concessions and exemptions were also relevant. Originally, it was only with regard to rebate; now exemptions and concessions have been included, which means that the ambit has been widened.

There are a few other changes. Then he mentioned that the Ministers are excluded. The original wording was "whether the Ministers named earlier and any other person, or persons, committed any illegality...." Now it has been changed to "whether the Ministers named earlier or any public servant committed..." I hope he is satisfied on this point.

Finally, an addition has been made "whether the Minister or any public servant received any illegal gratification or derived any pecuniary or other benefit

in connection with the kendu leaf transaction from the 1st April 1970 to 31st March 1973".

Then he referred to sabotage by the Superintending Engineer, Electricity, and other officers. According to my information, there is no sabotage by the Superintending Engineer.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: There was sabotage in 130 KW-line which is unprecedented in history.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Apparently, there was some strike. Some engineers were in day and night shift to make the transmission lines working. Some sabotage cases were suspected which are under investigation by the specialised agency of the CBI of Orissa. Some accused have been apprehended and investigation is going on.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: There are some charges against the same Superintending Engineer, Cuttack, which are kept in cold storage.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I must say that the precise point he made was about sabotage by the Superintending Engineer. I will enquire into that point.

With regard to the arrest of some boys on the 7th August, some four boys were arrested and later let off. Two more were arrested on specific charges and they were let on bail. This is in connection with the Ganjam bandh. This is the information we have received with regard to this.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: There should be a judicial probe into the police excesses directed by the District Collector. Till the 6th everything was normal and all the offices were functioning. Then they started beating, lathi charge and firing. Why do you not agree to a probe into the matter? Shri Jaganatha Rao belongs to that area and he has full knowledge about it. Let there be a one-man commission to go into this.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend, Shri Jaganatha Rao can certainly tell us something about it.



Shri Jagannatha Rao asked about the progress of Boudha irrigation project.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Sir, the Minister has not replied to my point. Sir, the same Collector issued a warrant of arrest against me.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he does not reply, you can draw your own conclusions. Now you cannot make a speech.... (Interruptions)

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Now, the same Collector has issued a Warrant of arrest..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have put a certain question. It is for the Minister to reply or not to reply.

SHRI K. C. PANT: About this Project, without going into details, Stage I will be completed by the end of 1973-74. Three of the weirs have been completed. In place of additional two weirs, it has been found economical to construct a dam..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, let him confirm whether a Warrant of arrest has been issued.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am waiting for the day when Shri Banerjee will also be interested in constructive matters. (Interruptions)

श्री सरजू पांडेय (गाजीपुर) : इन के खिताफ वारंट है, इन के बारे में आप क्या कह रहे हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पंत : इस के बारे में मैं क्या कह सकता हूँ ।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : आप पता लगाइये । यह हाउस के मेम्बर है ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Whether a Warrant of arrest has been issued or not?

SHRI K. C. PANT: How do I know? I would like to know if the C.P.M. is cooperating in organising the *bandh*. I am telling Mr. Dinan Bhattacharyya, if

he is cooperating in organising the *bandh*, Shri Panda might be arrested for no fault of his own but for the acts of commission on the part of Mr. Bhattacharyya.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The Collector is issuing a Warrant of arrest against me now. The moment I go there, I will be arrested.

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is not right to make light of this matter. The only advice I can give him, without knowing the full facts, is to stay in Delhi.

With regard to the main question as to how long the President's Rule can be extended, I will be happy if elections could be held soon. The Election Commission is now engaged in the task of completing the formalities as quickly as the law will permit and, I hope, it will be possible to have elections early next year. I think, that is about the earliest. It would not be reasonable to expect it to be done quicker than that. But it is not necessary to wait for the end of the period of six months. If they are ready earlier than that, then we can have elections earlier than that.

With these words, I hope, the House will give its approval to the Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 3rd March, 1973, in respect of Orissa, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months with effect from the 26th September, 1973."

Those in favour may say "Aye".

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against may say "No".

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The 'Ayes' have it....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The "Noes" have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared. Lobbies have been cleared. The question is....

SHRI K. C. PANT: Before you put the question, Sir, I would request them to consider seriously what would be the consequences if extension is not granted.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मुझे आप इस का जवाब देने की इजाजत देंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us take it in a light-hearted manner. Let us not take it seriously. I will now put the question to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 3rd March, 1973, in respect of Orissa, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from....."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We are not pressing for a division now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is—

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 3rd March, 1973, in respect of Orissa, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 26th September, 1973."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.37 hrs.

# STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. FIXATION OF MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF LOAN FOR THE ORISSA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next Resolution also relates to the State of Orissa. Dr. K. L. Rao.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER. (DR. K. L. RAO): I beg to move the following Resolution:

"WHEREAS in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948), the Government of Orissa has, with the approval of the Orissa Legislative Assembly, fixed under notification No. EL. IV-17/71-19127, dated the 2nd July, 1971, the maximum amount as rupees fifty crores for the purposes of sub-section (1) of the said section 65 with effect from the 2nd July, 1971;

AND WHEREAS the Orissa Legislature proposes to raise the aforesaid maximum amount to rupees seventy-five crores;

AND WHEREAS the Orissa Legislative Assembly has been dissolved;

AND WHEREAS under the Proclamation dated 3rd March, 1973, issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution, the powers of the State Legislature are exercisable by Parliament;

NOW THEREFORE, it is hereby resolved that Lok Sabha do accord approval to the proposal of the Government of Orissa to fix, under sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948), the maximum amount as rupees seventy-five crores which the Orissa State Electricity Board may at any time have on loan under sub-section (1) of the said section 65."

This Resolution seeks to empower the Orissa State Electricity Board to raise borrowings upto Rs. 75 crores. The present limit is Rs. 50 crores. They have a large programme of electrification and transmission and they want assistance by way of more borrowings. As the Assembly there has been dissolved and the powers of the State Legislature are exercisable by Parliament, I have brought forward this Resolution to seek the approval of the House to the proposal of the Orissa Government to fix the borrowing limit of