

225 Re. move for im- SRAVANA 4, 1895 (SAKA) D.G. (Orissa) 226
proper procurement of food grains 1973-74

NERY. PROCUREMENT PROGRAMMES MADE TO FAIL, FCI FUNCTIONS BEING TRANSFERRED TO PRIVATE AGENCIES VIOLATING SECTION 13 FCI ACT 1964. PRAY USE YOUR GOOD OFFICES FOR PROTECTING SANCTITY OF ACTS SOLEMN ASSURANCES DECISION IN PARLIAMENT BEING WANT ONLY FLOUTED VIOLATED.

ASRU BOSE SECRETARY"

This is the telegram received from Shri Asru Bose, Secretary, All-India Food Corporation' Employees Association. I have received all these telegrams.

I have shown these telegrams today morning to the Prime Minister when we were having a meeting with the Prime Minister. I have shown them to the Minister of Agriculture, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ammed. A very important part is that the FCI function that is, the procurement function, is being transferred to private agencies. This is a very serious charge. Procurement is becoming a very vital issue for the whole country. Most of the discussion today was about procurement. Unfortunately, the hon. Minister did not reply to that on the floor of the House.

I would request the Government, through you, Sir, to find out whether it is a fact that the procurement machinery of the F.C.I. is being wound up and is being transferred to private agencies. This is the telegram sent by the Secretary of the All-India Food Corporation' Employees Association. This is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will convey it to the Minister concerned.

Now, Shri P. K. Deo is to continue his speech. He may do it after lunch.

13.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha Adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

1105 LS—8.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (Orissa), 1973-74—cont'd

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir I have written to Speaker to raise a matter under rule 377. This is an article in the *Hindustan Times* on running of brothels in Delhi where a Minister....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have written to the Speaker. Let him convey his decision. Because you have written to him, it does not mean that you can raise it. I am told that Speaker has disallowed it. (*Interruptions*) Order please. I think, every Member reads the papers. Everybody has read this item of news. I would request you not to abuse this opportunity. You had written to the Speaker, and I am told that he has disallowed it. (*Interruptions*) Order please. You cannot just compel me to do something which is irregular. Mr. P. K. Deo.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What I say is that the Government should make a statement on this that organized brothels are being run which are being patronised by the Ministers and civil servants.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want the Government to make a statement. The Government has heard you and it is for them.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): While I was speaking on the Orissa Demands for Grants, Shri Jaganatha Rao, my distinguished colleague, raised a point and I certainly concede that, that every citizen has got a right to write anything he likes to the

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Governor of Orissa, including the PCC Chief. He or she may write any nonsense to the Governor and I do not mind. But I take strong exception to the very fact that the Governor takes cognizance of this letter and acts on that letter. How the Governor was a party interfering in the free and fair municipal elections is borne out by this fact. I am reading a letter. This is from the Government of Orissa, Urban Development Department Letter No. Ele. 7/73/UD, dated Bhubneswar, the 16th June 1973-from Shri K.C. Mahapatra, Director of Municipal Administration...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where is he quoting from?

SHRI P.K. DEO: I am quoting from a Government letter. It has come into my possession.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He may lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI P.K. DEO: I will lay it after I conclude my speech.

"To the District Magistrate, Bolangir.

Subject: Allegation against declaration of election result in Ward No. IX of Bolangir Municipality.

Sir,

I am directed to send a copy of the letter dated 7th June, 1973 from Smt. Nandini Satpathy, along with its enclosures in the above subject and request that a detailed report in the matter indicating the legal position may please be sent immediately by return of post.

This should be given top-priority.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

Directed of Municipal Administration.

Memo No. 18692/UD. dated the June 1973.

Copy along with copy of enclosures referred to above forwarded to Election Officer, Bolangir Municipality and Executive officer, Bolangir Municipality for immediate necessary action

Sd/-

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Director of Municipal Administration."

In this regard I would like to point out that there is the specific Municipal election law and there is a specific provision that if there is any illegality or irregularity committed in the course of the elections, there is a procedure to take it to the Tribunal or to the Court. Instead of directing the usual process to follow, the Governor steps in and tries to interfere by an executive fiat. The Governor's action is highly irregular and highly parochial and highly partisan and through you, I like to convey it to the Election Commission that if in a minor election like the Municipal Election the Governor uses his position and goes to the extent of exercising his executive power in interfering in municipal elections, how can we have free and fair elections if there is a mid-term poll or general elections (Interruptions). From here it is clear that the Governor has been dancing to the tune of the P.C.C. Chief, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy and he has been acting in the way that the entire Orissa has been witnessing a puppet being pulled by strings by the PCC Chief.

As there is a demand that I should lay these papers on the Table, I have authenticated them and I lay them on the Table of the Sabha.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISSHAN (Badagara): Have you allowed him, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This matter was mentioned by you yesterday also and I am told that the Speaker has communicated his permission for you to lay the papers on the Table. So, under the circumstances, I allow him.... (*Interruptions*). Kindly sit down. I have been informed by the officers at the Table that the Speaker has communicated his permission to him to lay these particular papers on the Table.

SHRI P. K. DEO: This morning in the Prime Minister's meeting there was a lot of talk regarding austerity and cutting down all wasteful expenditure.

But I would like to point out that so far as Orissa is concerned, deliberately money is being wasted from the exchequer. Poor people's money has been wasted in this manner, to perpetuate the party in power. In the Kendu leat Enquiry Commission, briefless lawyers, who are communist and congress card-holders, are being engaged. They are being paid Rs. 100 per day. The Advocate General, in previous commissions, used to be paid Rs. 300 per day. Now he is paid at the rate of Rs. 50/ per day. This aspect has to be gone into.

About land reforms we are all for land reforms but there will have to be a pragmatic approach to it. The other day in the Consultative Committee we came to know that only a lakh of acres of land, surplus land, will be available for distribution to the landless if these land reform measures are taken. But, Sir, I find as many as 8½ lakh acres of cultivable land is in possession of Government, that is Government land which could be easily converted into cultivable land. This is to the tune of 8½ acres. And, the Government is sleeping over the matter. The previous Government the Swatantra led Government, the Swatantra led Government, used to give 5 acres for every landless adivasi and Harijan. But since the so-called progressive Government sat

on the Chair of the Orissa administration they reduced 5 acres to 2 acres. This is the present position

Lastly, I demand that there should be an end of this colonial rule and His Excellency Basappa Dasappa Jatti should be recalled; we will give him a fitting farewell. There should be early election and there should be restoration of popular Government in the State of Orissa.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Let us discuss matters dispassionately on principles. With reference to the Government, why should he say 'colonial rule'? What does he mean by saying 'colonial rule'?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Colonial rule means colonial rule. Please look up the dictionary and refer to it.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It does not indicate anything..

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is repressive rule, it is worse than colonial rule.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): They are indulging in maligning; they are using all sorts of language. It should be expunged, Sir.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is perfectly permissible language,—colonial.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: He says, the State Government is imperialist. You are a very learned person. Don't try to confuse the issue. Nobody uses such language, except you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is, turning States into colonies of the Centre.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everything is there on the record. Whatever he said has gone on record. Mr. Mody, there should be an end to it. Now, we have practically exhausted the time, namely, two hours

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

allotted for this Debate. But I find. (Interruptions.) Order please. There should not be any cross-talk.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: He is making wild allegations which are unwarranted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has used a certain expression which is provocative and you have had your say on that. Everything has gone on the record and you may draw your own conclusions and inferences. So far as I am concerned, nothing unparliamentary or undignified has been said and therefore, this forms part of the record

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): After all, a lakey of imperialists is entitled to call somebody else a colonialist.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have practically exhausted the time of 2 hours which have been allotted. I find that there are 8 more speakers from the Congress Benches (Interruptions).

Why does the hon. Member not allow me to finish what I am going to say? It is in his own interest and in the interest of the House. I find that there are about ten more to speak, excluding the Minister. So, I think we have to extend the time. But I would like to know up to what time we should extend it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): By one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not mind, but then there are eight more Members from the Congress Party to speak.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Let us have one more hour and then we shall see.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall extend this by one hour more.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA (Balasore): I firmly dispute the unhealthy insinuation made by my hon. friend Shri P. K. Deo. I have a feeling that clean Governor's rule in Orissa has been a death-knell for the reactionaries who now think that they will never be returned to power in Orissa in February, 1974.

While I support the Demands for Grants, I have in my vision the sad plight of 2 crores of people of Orissa who have sunk into sullen silence of despair because of the economic crisis which is pervading the whole State from one end to the other. More than this, there have been starvation deaths, although the Governor has disputed it. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Board, Shri S. N. Dwivedy, who was here once as the leader of the PSP and who is now in the Congress, has almost agreed that there have been malnutrition deaths which tantamount to starvation deaths, in the district of Keonjhar in Orissa. It is a sad pointer to the fact that there should be more grants from the Government of India in the shape of relief to help the people who want more employment. Nobody is a beggar in Orissa, and nobody wants free food. Shri S. N. Dwivedy, of course, in his statement said in a very peculiar and fantastic way that two per cent of Orissa's population mostly in hills and in the cyclone-affected areas should be given free food for five years, and the entire costs should be borne by the Centre. Although I do not agree with him, I firmly believe that the Government to India should now come forward with more and more help to help the people of Orissa who since 1967 up till now have been ravaged by either floods or cyclone or drought.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Ravaged by Swataptra rule.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA: The responsibility lies squarely on the Centre.

In my speech last time on the Orissa budget, I had said here when

-we talked about starvation deaths, the Ministers tried to dispute it. Shri Shinde said on August 28, 1972 that there had been no starvation deaths during 1970-71 and 1972. I have repeatedly requested him to change the famine code. Unless we change the famine code, we cannot give relief to the people, because the doctors will come and say that the death has been caused due to this disease or that disease which is incurable, or it was due to malnutrition, this, that and the other, and it will be difficult then for Government to help the people. So, the famine code has to be changed. Although the hon. Minister said that he would do something in that direction, I do not think that he has proceeded in the matter at all.

During the last 10 years, the loss in Orissa due to cyclone, flood and drought has been of the order of Rs. 1,000 crores, a very fabulous and unbelievable sum. There have been 20,000 deaths and the deaths of 30 lakhs cattle. The figure is too much. One shudders to think that this has hapened during the last ten years.

During the Fourth Plan Period Government decided that they would have model villages to the extent of 4585 and model towns to the extent of 197 with help from the Government of India, to save the people from the ravages of flood and drought. So, the people of Orissa have a claim to say that as far as help to such model towns or villages is concerned, they should have their due share.

Recently, there had been a great flood in four districts of the State. Every year we come to the Lok Sabha to argue out our case, and every year, the Government puts forward the plea that such and help had been given, dams would be constructed, barrages would be constructed, canals would be constructed and the people would be saved from that

misery. But I do not know whether all that has gone in vain. The people of Cuttack district have a claim to say that they are no longer prepared to hear hyperboles in this matter, and the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L Rao, has to give us a plain reply, and the target has to be fixed saying that within such and such year, the dams or barrages would be constructed and there would be no floods.

A little rain causes flood and the Government comes forward with all help during the relief period.

I remember in 1957 the State Ministers of Irrigation and Power were called to Delhi for a conference. The object was to proceed forthwith with the preparation of State plans for the river systems to enable the River Commission to draw up integrated master plans'. What has happened to that?

After the 1971 cyclone and floods, Dr. K. L. Rao, visited Orissa. He said that out of Rs. 23.23 crores sanctioned by the Government of India, Rs. 3.90 crores would go for construction immediately of dams and barrages to check flood. What has happened to this amount? There has been no mention of it in the budget.

When a cyclone is forecast, people get very panicky. When it comes out in the newspapers that a cyclone, even a mild one, is about to break, people start shuddering. I want to know why a raddar has not yet been installed at Paradeep and why a meteorological observatory has not been established at Bhubaneswar. The Minister will kindly answer these points.

Dr. Rao had promised that for checking floods in the river Subarnarekha, there would be some embankments and barrages constructed

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mobapatra]

to prevent recurrence of floods. During my discussion with him three months ago, he said an expert committee was going into the matter and by the end of August it would submit its report and Government would then come forward to do something.

A long time has elapsed between 1952 and 1972. People have waited for twenty years in Balasore to see that the ravages of Baitarani, Budabalanga and Subarnarekha would come to a stop. Unless this is attended to immediately, I think people will become restive and they will not be satisfied with false hopes and promises.

Orissa needs more industries. Without having industrial development, we cannot give economic relief to the people. Orissa has only one steel plant at Rourekela, two cement factories at Rajgangpur and Bargarh, one aluminium factory at Hirakud, a paper mill at Brajrajnagar, Chouda-ar and Raigara, fertiliser at Talcher, an iron mill at Barbil, ferro-manganese at Raigara, a ferro silicon plant at Koraput, a glass works at Barang textile mill at Choudar etc. A state with two crores of population cannot certainly be satisfied with this industrialisation. We have to have industries in every district. That was the idea of four planners, that poverty has to be removed from every district and every panchayat.

I remember the Congress Government many years ago in the State had decided that in every panchayat there would be one industry, but when the reactionary government came, everything was scrapped. Planning has to be in such a way as to implement this scheme. I draw the attention of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Planning to this. In every district, there should be an industry, small, medium or big to give employment to the people.

Of the total industrial production in India, Orissa's production in 1950-51 was 0.26 per cent; in 1960-62 it was 2 per cent and in 1965-66, it was 2.5 per cent. Now it is hardly 4 per cent. This is the figure in terms of the All India figures. Naturally, the people of Orissa have a claim to a much larger share in the industrial map of India.

Orissa has no jute mill. Out of 64 such mills in the country, the share of W. Bengal is 54. I am happy they have got such a big share. Now I think Orissa produces 4 lakh bales of jute, out of which the share of Cuttack district is 3 lakhs. I do not understand why Orissa cannot have at least two jute mills.

AN HON. MEMBER. What about Paradeep port?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: The question of the development of Paradeep has been causing stress and strain in our minds. I hope the Minister who is here has a soft corner for this and he will give due consideration to this aspect.

The tribal districts of Orissa have been totally neglected. The tribals constitute 36 per cent of the population of the State. This segment of the population goes without proper attention, proper industrial development. We have all our sympathy for the tribals and schedule castes. I can tell you that 9 districts of Orissa are mostly populated by tribals and scheduled castes and we have not paid due attention to them.

So, I bring to your kind attention the fact that the Government of India should from now on attach more importance to the tribal people to see that they are satisfied. I ask, how many of the tribals and the Scheduled Caste People are in the administrative services, such as the IAS, IFS and the IPS. Probably very few.

We have not given them English education. We shifted to basic education and ashram schools and kanyashram schools in the tribal areas, and when they found that they were not in a position to compare their intellect or merit with the students who had English education they could not compete. So, we should give them English education right from the beginning. But we have neglected it. Therefore, I submit before you that we should now attach more importance to this aspect.

I now wish to bring to your kind notice a very sordid thing. Many hon. Members complained about the procurement. There is now a tussle between the Supply Department employees and the officers of the Food Corporation of India. During my last speech here I said that in the district of Balasore, six million bags of foodgrains worth Rs. 28 lakhs vanished, and there is a mild enquiry into it, and nobody has been suspended or dismissed till now. This does not speak well of our administrative system. In Uttar Pradesh, they are now making a list of corrupt officers as to who should be dispensed with. Why not the Government of Orissa, now under President's rule, decide who are the officers that are most competent to deliver the goods and who are the officers who are the bottlenecks in the acceleration of our socialist transformation so that we can tell the latter, "Get out of the country; we do not want you."?

SHRI C. M. SINHA (Mayurbhanj):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is most unfortunate that President's rule has been enforced in Orissa when there was a majority in the opposition camps.

Many points about Orissa, so far as the budget of Orissa is concerned, have been mentioned by many of the previous speakers. I shall only point out one thing, and that is, about the

provisions or the non-provision for the scheduled areas in the State of Orissa. From the lists, you will kindly find that there is no provision for the administration of the scheduled areas in Orissa. It is a known fact that Orissa has got two scheduled districts, districts which have been declared under the Constitution as scheduled areas; two district and a part of another district, have been declared as scheduled areas. But from the budget provisions, it will be seen that there is no provision for the administration of the scheduled areas though the Governor has special powers for the administration of the scheduled areas.

You will be surprised to know that the condition in these scheduled areas is very precarious. So far as the scheduled areas of the Mayurbhanj district are concerned, there are many villages in which the tribal people have abandoned their houses and have gone in search of jobs elsewhere. For the last two or three years, there has been drought in that district, and the mines, metals, and non-metals—have closed down, and the people have no employment there. As a result of this, there has been a widespread uprooting of the tribal people in the Mayurbhanj district. Apart from that, there has been dispossession, for nobody up till now has thought over, or nobody up till now has been worried, over the huge unemployment of Adivasis in the district. After the closure of the mines which the Tatas had, about 15,000 to 20,000 persons were unemployed.

No relief was possible from any quarters; nobody ever spoke for them for any kind of relief. If the Government of India or the railway authorities were kind enough to look into this problem, probably those unfortunate people would have found some employment. These mines had been leased out to private owners who are not able to transport ore from that area because railway faci-

[Shri C. M. Sinha]

lities are not being given. It is said that Box wagons cannot ply on that route. But loaded Box wagons are sent to different stations of that area, they are being unloaded and re-loaded with different materials. The steel factories and the MMTC want the Box wagons to ply in that route. If that is allowed the mines could be re-opened by the private employers and thousands of people can get employment in that area.

It is said that there is a difference in the rates given by the MMTC for iron ore. In Badampahar areas the rate given by the MMTC is Rs. 3 less than the Bodvil area for the mines which are situated in Mayurbhanj district. If the MMTC could give equal facilities or equal consideration these mines can be operated and people can get employment. Many things are being said about the welfare of Adivasis and we often hear of the facilities existing for the welfare of Adviasis. Under the President's rule the welfare of Adivasis can be considered and action can be taken. In a school for Adivasi girls, Class VIII was opened last year. Students were there but no teacher was provided till the last summer. It is a pathetic state of affair.

It is a district which has been declared as backward. But not a single industry has come up there. It was heard that a ferro-venadium factory would be set up but nothing has been done so far. It is said that the Government of India are not giving clearance; if that is so, the needed clearance should be given.

The difficulty about food supply has already been mentioned. A person who wants to deal in wheat, etc. has to obtain a licence by depositing Rs. 200; that is the procedure. It is the same fee for the wholesaler and the retailer. A wholesaler deals in thousands of quintals; a retailer may deal in just half a quintal or one

quintal; the deposit is the same. That is why people have not come forward from the rural areas, as they are not able to give the deposits; that is why licences are not issued in the rural areas. There is widespread difficulty in the supply of food.

The Government have declared it as their policy to take care of the welfare of the tribal people. But the proper administrative machinery is not there to take care of them. After independence, in this scheduled district of Mayurbhanj, not a new single irrigation project has come up. There is a proposal to construct a medium irrigation project on the Khadkei for the last two or three years. Though some officers have been placed there, they are sitting idle. They say that the clearance for the project has not come from the Government of India. I suggest that if they want to take care of the welfare of the schedule tribes people, a separate machinery like a special development board should be created for the welfare of the adivasis. Otherwise, there will be no improvement in their condition.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri): Sir, I rise to support the Orissa Budget and while doing so, I mention a few points for the serious consideration of the Finance Minister. Looking at the budget, it is a very meagre amount for any planned development. The resources are very little. Orissa is very much burdened with a huge amount of loans for which they have to pay an interest of Rs. 29.9 crores every year. Out of this, they have to pay Rs. 21 crores to the Government of India alone. In addition, they have taken a special loan from the Government of India which they have not been able to clear. Before the Finance Commission was established, the Hirakud Dam project was taken up by the CWINC. The Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao,

was then Superintending Engineer in Hirakud Project. He knows it how an agreement was arrived at between the Government of India and the Government of Orissa. After completion, a portion of the loan will be taken over by the Government of India. On Hirakud Stage I, Rs. 82.6 crores have been spent and we have been paying interest on it. By the end of the century, I think the interest would have amounted to double the principal.

In the agreement containing financial arrangements between the Centre and the State in respect of Hirakud, it was clearly laid down as follows.

"The entire financial prospects of the project should be finally reviewed about 5 years after its completion, when the question of any financial assistance from the Centre whether in the shape of an outright grant or a concession in the rate of interest on a part of the capital or otherwise, should be dealt in the light of the allocation of revenue resources between the Centre and the Provinces under the new Constitution, the financial relations between the Centre and the Orissa Government at the time and other relevant considerations."

This provisional agreement has not been taken into consideration at all. The Government of India decided that the cost of Hirakud Dam will be allocated as follows. Flood control 33.4 per cent, irrigation 30.3 per cent and power 33.3 per cent. According to that the flood control amount should be debited to the Government of India from the relief aid. But it has not been debited so far and the Government of Orissa is paying interest of that also. So unless Orissa's case is considered sympathetically, this heavy burden of interest on loans will crush the State.

Shri Raj Bahadur and his predecessor, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, who was in charge of Shipping and Transport are sitting here. Both of them know more about Paradip port.

Paradip port was taken up by the Government of Orissa under miscellaneous loans. They incurred a loan of Rs. 15.69 crores. A part of the Express highway, a transport system to the Paradip was taken over by the Government of India, the liability of both these loans and interest have fallen on the Government of Orissa. After the Government of India have taken over the assets it is in the fitness of things that they should pay back the loans as also the interests accruing on these loans. Otherwise, the entire burden will have to be borne by the State Government and they cannot find resources to take up other development projects.

Similarly, after the Paradip port came into being the State Government constructed a highway of 143 km connecting Paradip with the hinterland. Only last year 73 km. of that highway has been declared a national highway. After its declaration as national highway the State Government cannot impose any toll. So, they cannot get any revenue from the express highways. During the heavy floods the railway line is cut off and the transport system does not work. So, you can appreciate the justification for an express highways. In order to keep up the export commitment, Paradip port must be connected by road transport for carrying ore to the port. The Government of Orissa have incurred a heavy expenditure of over Rs. 15 crores out of their revenue account for this project. I would request that this entire highway should be taken over by the Government of India and the expenditure incurred as also the interest on the loan recouped to the State Government. Now they have taken up only 73 km as national highways. I would say that the entire road must be taken up as national highways and the maintenance and upkeep of that should be the responsibility of the Government of India so that the port is properly connected and there is no difficulty in the transport to the port. It will

[Shri Banamali Patnaik]

also help the Orissa Government to divert their resources to developmental activities

If you look at the Plan allocation in the budget it is only Rs 37.37 crores whereas the interest charges alone come to about Rs 29 crores. What is left behind is a very small amount. Further, land revenue was abolished a few years ago. There was a proposal to have a graded system of taxation and the Government of Orissa requested Dr B N Ganguli, the then Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University and a prominent economist to prepare a scheme so that the graded system of taxation could be introduced. Now, of course, the K N Raj Committee has said that the agricultural sector can be taxed. There is a draft Bill prepared by the Government of Orissa on the subject. Of course, during President's Rule it may be very difficult to impose a very unpopular measure of taxation. Even when the land revenue was in existence even though the normal assessment was Rs 9 crores every year the collection was only Rs 3 to 4 crores or so because there was remission of revenue almost every year because of either drought or flood.

I would suggest that the land revenue or tax should be graded in such a manner that those who hold below the basic holdings do not pay and only those who have land above the basic holding have to pay land tax. Unless some source is there for the State to collect taxes it will be very difficult for the State to maintain the administration, not to speak of taking up further development projects. Moreover, 40 per cent of the population are tribals and people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. They have no purchasing capacity or paying capacity. So, we cannot raise any resources from them.

Orissa cannot be compared with other States. In Orissa even the landed aristocracy did not exist. A few

minutes back the Maharaja of Kalahandi was speaking about land reforms. If there is any excess land it is only with these Rajas. Whatever land is seen beyond his palace belongs to the Maharaja and to nobody else. Before freedom we were speaking of the colonial rule of the Britishers. But these Rajas perpetuated colonial rule. They did not allow anybody to be even educated.

I would like to tell you a very interesting story. The Maharaja was educated in the Ravenshaw College. When his father was the ruler, he found that one of his teachers who had passed matriculation was brilliant. He sent him for teachers' training. He stood first in Bihar and Orissa because then Orissa was part of Bihar. The old Maharaja thought 'Ramaswami is a very brilliant boy who has stood first in Bihar and Orissa. Let him continue his study for intermediate. So he sent him to the college. The young Maharaja also studied in the same college. While the Maharaja had three tutors, Ramaswami had none. When the result came while Ramaswami passed in the first division the Maharaja passed in the third division. The Maharaja sent him to the Patna College. Ramaswami continued his studies, took up English honours as his subject and was second in the University. Then he studied for B Ed, and M Ed and all throughout he obtained first class. After the completion of his M Ed he was appointed in the Educational Department. When the father of the Maharaja died and he succeeded to the throne, Shri P K Deo appointed him as the Palace Superintendent. From education he was shifted as Palace Superintendent. Then again, when the state was merged the Chief Executive Administrator thought that a person who has got first class consistently in his academic career would know all intrigues. So he was shifted from the post of Palace Superin-

tendent and appointed as non-gazetted tehsildar. Fortunately or unfortunately, he was my senior in the college and he knew me well. He wrote to me a letter saying "I want to be a teacher and you know whatever treatment I got from Kalahandi, I am not getting from the Maharaja of Orissa also." I wrote to the then Education Minister, Shri Lingaraj Misra, and he immediately appointed him a lecturer. Then he went to the Government of India as Deputy Education Adviser and retired as Deputy Secretary, Education. Then, he decided that he would never go to Kalahandi even after the merger.

15 hrs.

Everybody knows how they were treating the educated people. The present Vice Chancellor of Sambalpur University, Dr. Bhubaneshwar Behera, was a very brilliant student, but the Maharaja never allowed him to prosper his State. This is the way they were treating and they are saying that we are in the colonial rule now! They never allowed educated people to enter their States.

Sir, Orissa has a heavy burden of backward areas and half the area has been imposed on the other areas. Their entire development programme has been imposed on the State. Before the merger of the State, there was only one High School in Kalahandi State and a few primary schools. Today, after the merger of States, after the States have been integrated into the national life, there are sixty High Schools and there is a primary school in every village. Where from does the revenue come for all this? They forget what has come about to national life. They are thinking in a different way. He is not here and it is no use telling all these things.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I will convey it to him.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Many things have been told about the tribal population. May I point out to the Hon. Minister that even in the education budget here only rupees four crores have been provided. These additional four crores of rupees will be spent for additional dearness allowance and increased salaries. Additional dearness allowance is a problem which many States cannot face. Once as a result of the Pay Commission's report, there is increase in the Centre, the States are bound to increase the D.A. of their employees. The Orissa Government is paying dearness allowance at Central rates. They have no resources. How can they manage? In the tribal areas, there are schools where there are only three students with four teachers. We have to provide for that. Parents had to be paid to send their children to schools. That has been withdrawn, because there are no resources. Children had to be paid because they have to stay in hostels, but there is no money.

In the district of Koraput, with a population of nineteen lakhs, there are only forty High Schools, but in the Balasore district, with a population of thirteen lakhs, there are three hundred High Schools. Can you conceive of it? This kind of disparity cannot continue for long. So, whether it is the Planning Commission or the Finance Commission, it is their duty to see that the entire area comes on par; otherwise planning and development have no meaning. From that point of view, we have to see how our resources are mobilised and how assistance has to be given. Unless the Centre comes to our rescue it is not possible to develop the State.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उड़ीसा के पिछड़ेपन के बारे में तो सभी लोग जानते हैं। अभी जो माननीय सदस्य बोले उन्होंने यह कहा कि बुगने राजा-महाराजाओं के चलते उड़ीसा पीछे रह

[श्री मधु लिमये]

गया। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि उड़ीसा की गरीबी और अधिकाधिक पिछड़ेपन का कारण कांग्रेसी नेतृत्व का पिछड़ापन और प्रबन्धनवाद भी है। उड़ीसा की राजनीति में अब तक जितने कांग्रेसी नेता हुए, शायद श्री नबकृष्ण चौधरी के एक अपवाद को छोड़कर, बाकी सभी लोग तेजी से रथ बदलते रहे। आज नन्दिनी प्रगतिवाद की देवता बन गई हैं, लेकिन यह कौन नहीं जानता कि कुछ ही साल पहले वह बीजू पटनायक की चेली थी और उन को यहाँ राज्य मंत्री बनाने के लिये बीजू पटनायक कोशिश करते थे। हरेकृष्ण महताब आज बीजू पटनायक की तरह खल-गुरु बन गये हैं, प्रतिभियावादी बन गये हैं, लेकिन कुछ साल पहले नन्दिनी को राज्य सभा में जिताने के लिये उन्होंने 8 वोट अपने दिलवाये। तो उड़ीसा की राजनीति में कांग्रेसी नेता बराबर रथ बदलते रहते हैं। इस का नतीजा हो रहा है कि उड़ीसा की आजादी के बाद तरक्की नहीं हो पाई।

मैं माननीय सदस्य से महमत हूँ कि वहाँ जो गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार बनी, वह भी ऐसी ही निकम्मी और रगबिहिन माबित हुई और उस ने उड़ीसा को प्रगति के रास्ते पर ले जाने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रयास नहीं किया। आज स्थिति यह है कि उड़ीसा भारत का सबसे अधिक—बिहार में भी—गरीब राज्य बन गया है। फी-व्यक्ति आमदनी का जो ताजा आकड़ा मिला है उस के अनुसार वह बिहार से भी ज्यादा पिछड़ गया है। पंजाब की फी-व्यक्ति आमदनी उड़ीसा में ढाई गुना से भी अधिक है। पंजाब भी एक छोटा राज्य है। उड़ीसा से आधी के करीब उस की आबादी है। लेकिन आज उन दोनों की स्थिति में कितना फर्क आ गया है।

जहाँ तक खेती का सम्बन्ध है, पंजाब में 90,000 से भी ज्यादा परिष्कृत सेट हैं,

जब कि उड़ीसा में केवल 6,000 परिष्कृत सेट हैं और खुशे पता नहीं है कि उन में से कितने काम करते हैं। उसी तरह पंजाब में 22,000 से भी अधिक ट्रैक्टर हैं, लेकिन उड़ीसा में ट्रैक्टर की संख्या केवल 900 है। मेरा खयाल है कि उन में से ज्यादातर जमींदारों और राजा-महाराजाओं के पास ही होंगे। जहाँ तक फर्टिलाइजर का मवाल है, 1971-72 में जहाँ पंजाब में एक व्यक्ति के पीछे 52 किलोग्राम फर्टिलाइजर का इस्तेमाल किया गया, वहाँ उड़ीसा में मुश्किल से 5 किलोग्राम का। ऋण के बिना न तो खेती की तरक्की हो सकती है और न उद्योगों की तरक्की हो सकती है। लेकिन जहाँ पंजाब में एक व्यक्ति के पीछे 1000 रुपये से भी अधिक ऋण दिया गया, वहाँ उड़ीसा में मुश्किल में 157 रुपये। इस तरह पंजाब की तुलना में उड़ीसा में हर माने में पिछड़ गया है।

यह याद रखना चाहिए कि उड़ीसा की कुल आबादी का 38 प्रतिशत हरिजन और आदिवासी है। इस लिए जब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उड़ीसा में एक वैकल्पिक लोक-तांत्रिक सरकार को नहीं बनने दिया और राष्ट्रपति शासन को लागू कर दिया, तो मेरी राय में उस ने उड़ीसा की जनता के साथ अन्याय किया। जब श्रीमती नन्दिनी मन्थली का बहुमत समाप्त हो गया था और उन्होंने खुद इस्तीफा दे दिया था तो उन्हें गवर्नर को यह सलाह देने का कोई अधिकार नहीं था कि उड़ीसा में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया जाये। लेकिन फिर भी जब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जबर्दस्ती कर के उड़ीसा के ऊपर दिल्ली की हुकूमत को, नाँकरशाही हुकूमत को, थोप दिया है, तब कम से कम उस का यह दायित्व हो जाता है कि जब तक उड़ीसा में चुनाव नहीं होता है, तब तक वह बड़ी तेजी से कृषि के विकास औद्योगिक विकास और बेरोजगार मौजबानों को काम दिलाने के लिए ठोस और कारगर इलाज करे।

उड़ीसा की राजनीति ज्यादातर केन्द्र पक्ष की राजनीति रही है। इस बारे में इतनी रपटें आ गई हैं—बीजू पटनायक से लेकर मेहताब तक—लेकिन, अभी तक हम को पता नहीं है कि उन रपटों के बारे में क्या हुआ। क्या दोपी लोगों को मजा दी गई है, इस के बारे में हम लोगों को जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए।

यह जो कांग्रेस पार्टी है, "प्रगतिवादी" नन्दिनी सत्यधी के नेतृत्व में भी उस की स्थिति क्या है? ये लोग यदि सुधार, भूमि सुधार और भूमि वितरण की बात करते हैं। लेकिन जब भूमि वितरण का कानून चर्चा के लिए मदन में आया, तो क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि पंचम में अधिक कांग्रेसी विधायकों से उस का डट कर मुकाबला किया? मेरी राय में कांग्रेस पार्टी में कोई प्रगतिवादी नहीं है मगर जेम्स डे, मतलब आर इरा दख कर अपना रंग बदलन हैं और इसी लिये उड़ीसा की राजनीति और आर्थिक स्थिति में पिछड़ापन आ गया है।

अगर मेरी बात उड़ीसा की जनता के कान तक पहुंचे, तो मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि उड़ीसा के मतदाताओं का फर्ज है कि जब वहाँ फिर चुनाव हो, तो ये जितने पुराने नता है, जो बिल्कुल सड़ गये हैं और जिन्होंने उड़ीसा की राजनीति को सड़ा दिया है, वह उन में से एक-एक को हरावे और हमेशा के लिए उड़ीसा की राजनीति का शुद्धीकरण कर दे। उन के बिना उड़ीसा की प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है। (ध्वजबान) वह किसी को भी जिताये। वह चाहे हम लोगों को जिताये या न जिताय लेकिन उन गन्दे लोगों से मुक्ति पाना बहुत जरूरी है, जो पंद्रह बीस साल से उड़ीसा की जनता पर छाये हुए है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इतना प्राचीन राज्य, जो स्थापत्य और

शिल्प के बारे में सर्वोच्च बिन्दु पर पहुंच गया था—कोनाक और भुवनेश्वर का शिल्प विश्व-विख्यात हैं,—उस राज्य की यह स्थिति देख कर किसी भी हिन्दुस्तानी को जरूर दुख होता है। मैं फिर एक दफा सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि शायद फरवरी में चुनाव होगा, इसलिए आने वाले चार पांच महीनों में वह जितना भी काम खेती सुधार के लिए, या वहाँ छोटे छोटे कारखाने लगवाने के लिए, कर सकते हैं, वह करना चाहिए। और इ-रात के कारखाने का क्या होने वाला है? चौथी योजना में पाचवी योजना और पाचवी योजना में छठी योजना—ऐसा लगता है कि हम लोगों के चल जाने के बाद ही उड़ीसा में इ-रात का कारखाना बनगा। (ध्वजबान) उन लोग के रहना हुए होने वाला नहीं है। हम लाग चले जायेंगे, फिर भी वह नहीं वनेगा। अगर इन लोगों को उखाड़ फेंक दिया जायेगा, तो दूसरी बात है।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. There are six more speakers from the Congress party I am told by the Chief Whip that they have mutually agreed to take only five minutes each. They can, therefore, make only certain submissions and suggestions.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput) Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Orissa for 1973-74. I thought I would get more time. Anyway, within five minutes I will submit some of the problems which are being faced there today. I will confine myself only to two or three problems.

At first, there is the difference between the plains and the hill and

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

tribal areas. Due to the negligence of the developmental administration, the socio-economic development of the hill and tribal areas remains in a backward stage. The backward area development schemes are yet to be implemented in Orissa. Here, the Government of Orissa have sanctioned a scheme for advance action for special area development programme, they have given Rs. 1.04 lakhs. This is a new scheme and I think that this amount is insufficient for development. There are so many areas which are called 'pocket areas' still, which are in the stage of pre-development. It would have been better for the development of these backward areas if they had sanctioned something between Rs. 5 and 10 crores. There are about 3,000 sq miles to be connected. I mean to say main roads which are connecting the State Capital to the District Headquarters and which we call all-weather roads, they are really fair-weather roads. Our people who use the roads live in the interior part of the State and their villages have not yet been connected with the market places and though the Government of India have sanctioned money, most of the money has been sent on the big roads and not on the artery roads that connect the villages. The development programmes, the policies of the District Planning and distribution of money within the State—we are all talking about these. But there is great discrimination in the development within the State itself. You will be surprised that there are many neglected areas which are yet to be seen by the people and I will submit to you that in the Koraput District in the Bonda Hill which is 3500 feet high, the people there, I am ashamed to say, are in sub-human condition in education, and employment. They are exploited most. By exploitation I mean the exploitation of natural resources. On the scheme for advance action in education they have spent Rs. 1.96

lakhs. They opened a few Ashram schools in tribal areas. These will not solve our problem. More and more schools in towns should be opened and tribal students should be given stipends. Otherwise the tribal students can not get a modern outlook for lack of opportunity to exchange their views with others. So, my humble submission to the Central Government and Government of Orissa is that they should open more and more hostels in the State Capital and the District headquarters where there are good high schools and colleges.

Lastly, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Commissioner's report has said that the development of irrigation in the tribal areas is less than 1 per cent and that it will be increased to 3 per cent in the Fifth Five Year Plan. In my District there are so many irrigation projects—major, medium and minor. One project which is in my constituency took 10 years for investigation and is yet to be implemented. They have informed me that they will include it in the Fifth Plan. I do not know its exact position. I hope they will include it in the Fifth Plan. It will help the people of the backward areas.

I have a lot of points to say but as my time is short, I cannot mention them. I conclude with the request that within the short time, the Government should do something for Orissa.

*SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM (Thanjavur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing today the budget for Orissa for the year 1973-74. For the past two days the House has been discussing the budgets of other States. It is not with any feeling of happiness that the House discusses the budgets of the States for it is the State Legislatures which ought to discuss such matters. When you see the phenomenon of the Parliament taking over the domain of the State Legislatures of more than three

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

feeling that all is not well with our democracy. It cannot be the contention of anyone that this is the way to preserve and foster democracy in a country.

Sir, I would briefly refer to the circumstances under which President's Rule has been imposed on the unfortunate State of Orissa. The Chief Minister of Orissa finding herself in a minority in the State Assembly submitted her resignation to the Governor of the State and at the same time recommended the dissolution of the State Assembly. The Governor with great alacrity accepted the recommendation of the outgoing Chief Minister and quickly recommended President's Rule for the State. The Governor did not think it fit to find out whether any alternative Government could be formed by the opposition parties which claimed to command the majority in the State Assembly. It is unfortunate that the Governor should have acted in the interests of the ruling Congress party ignoring the welfare of the people of the State. This kind of politics has got to be deplored. Apprehension arises in the minds of people of the country as to whether the country is moving on the path of democracy or has taken the opposite direction. There can be no doubt that if this tendency continues to our country it will bode ill to democracy and indeed to the existence of this country.

Sir, it is not new that the Congress party imposes President's rule on the States whenever the interests of that party are to be served. For instance, in the composite Madras State the Congress party which had a strength of 138 MLAs in an Assembly of 350 MLAs was called upon by the Governor to form the Government. This happened as early as in 1952. The Governor was fully aware of the Congress party did not have majority and yet since he had to support the interests of the Congress Party he decided to call the Con-

gress party to form the Government. This only shows that Governors are made use of by the Congress party to further the interests of that party. It is no wonder therefore that more and more States are coming under the President's rule.

Sir, the people of a country want a Government to look after their well being. The Government is for the people and not people for Government. The political parties are to work for the betterment of the people; the people are not meant for the political parties. It is the interest of the people that should receive the prime consideration and it should be placed prior to the interest of the political parties. In fact, in any organised society the political parties take their birth so that the interests of the people might be looked after.

Sir, the political parties come to power by promising the welfare of the people and it will be indeed a tragedy if after coming to power the parties in power fail to redeem the pledges given to the people. Democracy will be doomed if the political parties place their party interests over the interests of the people.

Sir, as I said earlier it is unfortunate that there is no assembly in Orissa to discuss the budget of the State and get remedies to the various problems that are confronting the State. Many members who have participated in this discussion have brought out in detail the backwardness of the State of Orissa. Agricultural development is at a very slow pace and there are no adequate irrigation facilities for proper and extensive cultivation in the State of Orissa. Compared to other States the number of tubewells and pumps sets is negligible. In the field of education neither there has been any progress. In fact, the hon. member of Orissa have pointed out that there are inadequate number of schools and even in the existing schools the number of teachers is not sufficient.

[Shri S. D. Somasundaram]

Sir, Orissa is a land of adivasis as well. The conditions of adivasis have remained the same and their lot is indeed pitiable.

Sir, the time has come that there should be a representative Government of the people which is fully alive to the needs and hopes of the people and has the necessary enthusiasm to discharge duties towards the people. Such a Government is possible only if the elections are held at an early date and the political parties give up their self interest and come forward to serve the interests of the people. With these words I conclude

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal) Some three years back I read an article entitled—Madhu, the Man—written by Miss Madhu Limaye. I had not seen him. From that article I had some impression about him, but today I have a different opinion about him. I am convinced that he is the least knowledgeable person about the history of the political movement of Orissa.

It needs no mention at all that Orissa is a rich State inhabited by very poor people. The per capita income is very low, I think it is the lowest there. 75 per cent of the people live below poverty-line. Flood, drought and cyclone and all the natural calamities have been frequent visitors to this State. I need not mention these things within the short period that I have. But I must go into the history of Orissa during the last quarter century.

I was told by the late Raja of Dhenkanal who had signed the instrument of accession before Shri Sardar Patel that he was travelling by the side of another young Maharaja of Orissa, and the Raja of Dhenkanal told me that, that Maharaja tried to jump from the train twice, and he told me about Mr P. K. Deo....

SHRI P K DEO: It is false

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: He tried to jump from the train twice and the Raja of Dhenkanal had tried to rescue him.

AN HON MEMBER: Why did he try to jump?

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY.

Because they had signed the instrument of accession

That Maharaja is now telling us that Orissa has been under colonial rule. The reaction which was created in the minds of the rajas gave rise to the State political party called the Ganatantra Parishad. From that day, the reactionary forces started organising themselves, and some of us in the Congress tried to compromise with them, but ultimately we have failed.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER he goes into all this history, how can he conclude in five minutes?

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY I am telling you the reasons

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am pointing out the time-limit. He had agreed to speak within five minutes.

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY I am trying to cooperate with you. In case I cannot co-operate, I request you to kindly to cooperate with me.

SHRI P K DEO I submit that Mr Nandini Satpathy may be asked to be relevant to the point, I beg your pardon, Shri Devendra Satpathy may be asked to be relevant to the point.

श्री मधू लिमये इन्होंने कितने साल राज्य किया और आपने कितने साल किया । 25 सालों में इन्होंने कितने साल किया और आपने कितने साल किया ?

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: I did not mention the party, but I only referred to reactionary forces.

श्री नचू लिखय ' इस का मतलब है
याप भी उस मे आने है ।

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY

They have been dominating Orissa for the last 25 years. Today, the condition of the poor people that we see is the result of that rule of 25 years or rather misrule of the reactionary forces.

The Maharaja of Kalahandi who is here, whenever he speaks here in Orissa, always makes a political speech, and he attributes many things to our party.

SHRI P. K. DEO: On a point of order. The Maharajis dead. He has gone to the dust-bin of Indian history. Shri P. K. Deo is still living. If he wants to refer to me, let him call me P. K. Deo.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will the hon. Member correct himself and call him Mr P. K. Deo or Shri P. K. Deo?

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: Yes, I am thankful to you Shri P. K. Deo has been all the time critical of the Prime Minister in his speeches. This is a picture which shows how with the help of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indra Gandhi, Shri Deo has come to Parliament securing votes. This is a picture in which Shri P. K. Deo is moving along with the Prime Minister with the Swatantra Party flag and Rajaji's photo at the top. This was printed to misguide the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can send it to the Library; other members can see.

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: This is how some degenerate politicians have behaved and this is why there is poverty in Orissa.

श्री नचू लिखय . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
यह शब्द नहीं कहना चाहिये । इन को यह
शब्द नाम्न लेना चाहिये ।

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: I will not go into the details of the projects and other things within the five minutes allotted to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You had better withdraw that picture I think it is creating more interest than your speech. For the time being, take it back. Nobody is listening to you. You are diverting all the interest from yourself to the picture.

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: Because Orissa is under President's rule, people really expect something very much. It is good that the Ministry of Agriculture has been doing a lot of things, taking a lot of interest in the development of agriculture in Orissa. I want to point out to the Minister that the employees of the Food Corporation of India there have gone on strike. I talked to him yesterday. The entire staff in the eastern zone have gone on strike and many centres are remaining vacant at this time. If some settlement is not arrived at, it will create a difficult situation for the State.

To bring Orissa up to the level of other States, something more has to be done. With the money being allotted to Orissa, the State cannot develop because for the last many many years there has been progressive negligence of the development of Orissa.

I had gone to Shri P. K. Deo's constituency in 1966 when there was drought and famine there. I was there for about a month; we were working in the Bharat Sevak Samaj to help the people. If people from Delhi see those people in that area, it will be impossible for them to believe that they are human beings. All the same, Shri Deo has been the

[Shri Devendra Satpathy]
Raja there and he has been getting votes (*Interruptions*). Whether we call him a Raja or not, he is known as Raja in his constituency.

The students of the Medical College in Orissa approached some of us. They want that the number of seats in the medical colleges should not be reduced. They have demanded 100 seats. Now that we need more doctors, and the boys are not getting seats in other colleges in the country, there should not be any cut in the number of seats in the Medical College.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your time is up.

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: I was prepared for a long speech.

Sir, industrialisation in Orissa is very necessary. For the last three or four years, there has been only one industry. When Mr P K Deo's party was ruling there, during the period of about four years, there was only one industry and that was the Coca Cola industry. Now, about 10 industries have been given the letters of intent. In 1970 and 1971, letters of intent have been issued. But nothing has come up yet. So, I request the Minister to kindly look into this.

There is just one more point. You know the kendu leaf enquiry is going on in Orissa. I was told, and to some extent it is true, that the officers are not co-operating in the enquiry. They are not supplying the information and the files and all that. During the President's rule, if the Government of India does not become alert about it and it does not see that these things do not happen, then the whole thing will be defeated. I request the Minister over here to inform the Home Ministry to kindly see that these things do not happen and that all the materials are supplied by the officers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the enquiry commission to see to it.

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: That is what I want to inform the Minister. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): The picture showing the Maharaja with the Prime Minister should be placed on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Table cannot be used for any of these things. I have advised him that he could send it over to the Library. Members can go and see it in the Library.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The present Prime Minister's coalition with the Maharajah— it is very interesting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Order, please Shri A. C Das

श्री अनन्दि चरस दास (जाजपुर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अगर आज उड़ीसा में एसेम्बली होनी, तो इस वजह पर कम से कम बीस दिन तक बहस हो सकती थी। लेकिन चूँकि एसेम्बली नहीं है, इसलिए हम को केवल तीन घंटे दिये गये हैं। तीन घंटे में इतना बड़ा बजट पाम हो जायेगा। अगर इस के लिए अधिक समय रखा जाता तो हर एक डिपार्टमेंट पर बहस हो सकती थी और हम लागू उड़ीसा की विभिन्न समस्याओं को सरकार के सामने रख सकते थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इतना कम समय रखना उचित नहीं है।

आप जानते हैं कि उड़ीसा एक बिल्कुल पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है, जिस की 2/5 आबादी हरिजन और आदिवासी है। इस बजट में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिए करीब चार करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं। यह रकम काफी नहीं है इस पैसे से टी०डी०

स्पष्ट बनेंगे, होस्टल बनाये जायेंगे और बीकरशाही को तन्स्वाह दी जायेगी। तो तो फिर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का क्या कल्याण होगा? मैं फ्रान्स मिनस्टर साहब से अर्ज करूंगा कि बजट में जो पैसा रखा गया है, वह काफ़ी नहीं है, इसलिए वह उस को बढ़ायें।

आप जानते हैं कि उड़ीसा में सूखा, बाढ़ और साइक्लोन कोई एक दिन की बात नहीं है—उन का प्रकोप हमेशा रहता है। वहाँ सूखा और बाढ़ हर साल आते हैं, लेकिन क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई स्थायी कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है, ताकि लोगों को समय पर सहायता पहुँचाई जा सके? ब्राह्मणी, वैतरणी और खरखुटा नदियों में बाढ़ आई है, लेकिन इस बारे में पर्याप्त कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं। रिगली प्राजेक्ट और भीमकुंड प्राजेक्ट में से रिगली प्राजेक्ट के लिए अभी अभी केन्द्र में इजाजत दी गई है, लेकिन यह पता नहीं है कि वह प्राजेक्ट कब तक खत्म होगा। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार उड़ीसा की प्रगति देखना चाहती है, तो वह प्लड-कंट्रोल प्राजेक्ट में जो ज़रूरी से जल्दी पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करे।

ब्राह्मणी, वैतरणी और खरखुटा में जो भयंकर बाढ़ आई है, उस के परिणाम-स्वरूप तीन लाख आदिमी पानी में घिर गये हैं, बहुत से आदिमी मर गये हैं और बहुत बेघरदार हो गये हैं। कल मुझे टेलीफ़ोन पर समाचार मिला है कि वहाँ पर कई लोग ऐसे गांवों में बैठे हुए हैं, जहाँ से न कोई बाहर आ सका है और न सरकार के लोग वहाँ पहुँच सके हैं। जिस राज्य में इतने भयंकर साइक्लोन, बाढ़ और सूखा का हमेशा प्रकोप रहता है, उस के लिए एक स्थायी कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिए। उड़ीसा के पिछड़ेपन को हटाने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए।

उड़ीसा में इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था काफ़ी नहीं है, हालांकि वहाँ की ज़मीन अच्छी है। वहाँ पर नदी और नाले भी कम नहीं हैं। कम से कम ग्यारह प्लान क्लीयरेंस के लिए भी केन्द्र में पड़े हुए हैं। पंद्रह प्राजेक्ट्स पर काम दो, तीन, चार साल से चल रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन प्राजेक्ट्स का काम शुरू हो चुका है, उन को पूरा किया जाये, ताकि ज़मीन के इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था की जा सके।

अभी माननीय सदस्य ने उड़ीसा में बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज की स्थापना के बारे में कहा है। 1964 में वहाँ पर पचास इंडस्ट्रीज को शुरू किया गया था। आज वहाँ पर कम से कम सौ यूनिट बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। एक एक यूनिट के पीछे एक लाख से पाच लाख तक रुपया लगाया गया है। उन यूनिट्स को रिवाइव करने से बहुत से आदिमियों को काम मिल जायेगा। मेरी कास्टोडियुगन्मी में एक शूगर फ़ैक्टरी में दस माल से तीन लाख रुपये का सामान बेकार पड़ा हुआ है। वह एक अच्छी शूगर फ़ैक्टरी हो सकती थी, लेकिन उस की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। वहाँ पर एक बड़ा अफ़मर और एक चीकीदार रहता है, जिन की तन्स्वाह पर खर्च होता रहता है। उस में क्या फ़ायदा होता है? क्या उस से लोगों को काम मिलता है या एग्ज़िक्यूटिव का कोई फ़ायदा होता है? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि पचास इंडस्ट्रीज को रिवाइव किया जाये और उन के लिए फंड्स एलाब करिये जायें।

उड़ीसा में विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज की भी बहुत गुंजायश है। हमारे यहाँ बुनकर बहुत हैं। गुजरात, बिहार, यूपी० और पंजाब आदि की तुलना में हमारे यहाँ खादी और विल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज बहुत कम हैं। मेरी अर्ज है कि खादी और विल्लेज इंडस्ट्री को ज़रा जोर से वहाँ

[श्री अनादि चरण बाल]

फैलाया जाय जिस से वहाँ के लोगो को कुछ काम मिल सके ।

लैंड रिफार्म के बारे में अभी हमारी सलाहकार समिति में पास हुआ, उस को जल्दी से जल्दी कानून के रूप में लाया जाय । लेकिन उस में जा कुछ रियायते हैं जैसे जगन्नाथ मन्दिर के लिए टेम्पल लैंड के लिए नार्गियल के बागा के लिए और आर्चर्ड्स के लिए वह गलत है उस को खत्म किया जाय और इस लैंड रिफार्म का जल्दी में जल्दी कानून के रूप में ला कर उस लागू किया जाय ।

एक मेरी अर्थ यह है कि रिजर्वेशन इन प्रोमोशन आफ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट गेडशेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स गवर्नमेंट इम्प्लोईज हाना चाहिए । इनके ऊपर जो नोकशाही के बड़े बड़े अफसर लोग होते हैं वह इन का बिलकुल प्रोमोशन नहीं देते हैं । यह कानून पास हो जायगा तो जा आदिवासी और हरिजन लोग काम कर रहे हैं उन का कुछ प्रोमोशन मिलेगा ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस डिमांड का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI KUMAR MAJHI (Keonjhar)
Sir, I rise to support the Orissa Budget. At the same time, I am surprised how this little amount can meet the present situation in the State. The State has been visited by cyclone drought and flood. It is unfortunate that in my district of Keonjhar—I said it, in the Consultative Committee for Orissa that large scale starvation deaths are taking place in Udaipur panchayat, Bhopir and Juyangpur. My information is that no effective measures have been taken in that area. I am also surprised that though the foundation stone was laid by the then Revenue and Irrigation Minister Shri Brij Mohan Mohanty for the Ananipur

Barrage—I presided over that function but upto now the project has not been implemented.

SHRI P K DEO That was the second foundation stone. The original foundation stone was laid by the Swatantra Minister.

SHRI KUMAR MAJHI This has not been implemented because of some controversy among the technicians engineers and the CWPC. Last year, Mr Shah Nawaz Khan, the then Steel Minister, laid the foundation stone at Malangtali and Sukhinda for a nickel plant but it has not been implemented. When I wrote to Mr Kumaramangalam about it I received a letter from him saying "Nothing doing immediately." I also wrote to the Railway Minister. Shri L N Mishra for the construction of the Jakhapura-Banspani railway line. He has also written to me saying, "Nothing doing immediately." I should like to know from the Ministers why the progress is so slow in my State. I should say something about the seven member leader of the Swatantra Party, the Maharaja of Kalahandi Shri P K Deo. In the last week of May he was in Keonjhar district and he held seven or eight meetings. At that time a large number of starvation deaths took place in my district.

SHRI P K DEO But the Minister does not admit starvation deaths.

SHRI KUMAR MAJHI When he came there so many starving people met Shri P K Deo and requested him to visit some of the areas. But he did not go to the areas. In Keonjhar which is my district headquarter, he held a meeting. He found that only five or seven people attended it. So, he told the starving people "I cannot visit your area because you did not come to my meeting." He had gone to Keonjhar with the mala fide intention. He had collected

about Rs. 65,000 from the mine owners contractors and businessmen. When this is the attitude of the leader of the Swatantra Party, how can we expect our State and the tribal area there to improve? In 1966 when there was drought in Kalahandi district I went there for relief work and worked for four months serving the people. But I am sorry to say that when I came to my district, even though starvation deaths were taking place, he was collecting money from the people.

In the end, I would request Government to expedite the work on the Anantapur Barrage, Malantodi Iron Ore project and Sukinda Nickel Plant project.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak):

Sir, at the outset I would like to pin-point some of the problems of my State, particularly the problems of my constituency, at the short time at my disposal. As several hon. Members have correctedly stated, unfortunately Orissa is one of the States of the Indian Union where people are living below the poverty line. The average per capita monthly expenditure in the rural areas in Orissa is Rs. 22.69 as compared with the all India average of Rs. 44.57. This shows the gravity of the problem in Orissa. This problem is accentuated by the dependence of the people on agriculture. In Orissa 76 per cent of the people depend on agriculture and agriculture in Orissa depends mostly on the vagaries of the monsoon.

There is no year in which there is no flood, drought or cyclone in Orissa. To control the vagaries of monsoon the State Government of Orissa has submitted a number of proposals regarding construction of dams but no concrete steps have been taken to expedite these projects. I only mention one project, the Anandpur Barrage Project, referred to by my hon. friend, Shri Kumar Majhi. Four to six months back the Planning Commission and the CWPC accepted and

cleared the project for implementation. But I am very much distressed to know that, though this project has been accepted and cleared, it is still under the examination of the CWPC. I do not know what kind of clearance they have given to this project when they are still examining it. I am told, there is some controversy about the design flood discharge which is under examination in the Hydrology Directorate. Although this project has been cleared long ago, again they are examining the project, this shows utter callousness on the part of the department. That means, they do not want the execution of the project immediately. That is why there is so much of delay.

I am told there is some kind of wrong data about the maximum flood discharge which they have accepted and that is why they are going to examine it again. Someone in the rank of Superintending Engineer told me that this delay has been created unnecessarily because the maximum design flood discharge for Salandi spillway is 2.06 lakh cusecs and moderated flood discharge is 1.50 lakh cusecs, while that of Bidyadharpur Barrage is 1.15 lakh cusecs, which is about 76 per cent. When CWPC accepted 6.75 lakh cusecs as design flood discharge for Anandapur Barrage, after a series of correspondence for acceptance of the Barrage Report without consideration for Bhimkund, it is not known how they are again considering 9.5 lakh cusecs for the same barrage at present. Therefore when Orissa is in the grip of flood, cyclone and drought, I request the hon. Minister, Shri Ganesh and also the Irrigation Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, that they should expedite this project immediately so that they can control up to some extent the floods in the River Baitarni and irrigate nearabout 2.5 lakh acres of land in Balasore District and also some parts of Keonjhar District.

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

Similarly, in the case of Bhimkund Dam Project, there is a tug of war between two Chief Engineers, Shri Janardan Tripathi, who is a member of CWPC, and Shri Suresh Tripathi, who is Chief Engineer for the Project. Each one of them wants to establish his own claim, prestige and ideas. That is why there is unnecessary confusion and the project is going to be delayed for ten years or more. I may only remind you that the State Government of Orissa originally submitted the Bhimkund project to the Central Government in the year 1958 and, since 1958, this project is being delayed unnecessarily on some pretext or other. That is why I request the Minister concerned that they should expedite the project so that they can control the floods in the Baitarni river and irrigate the land in the district of Keonjhar, Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Cuttack and save the people.

With these words, I have done

16 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate on the second stage of Orissa Budget. The debate has revealed that hon. Members from all sides of the House have focussed attention on the chronic problem of development of Orissa which, though a very rich State in natural resources, is economically backward and will require a very massive outlay for its development and for being put on the same footing as some of the other development States of the country.

Sir, all the points that have been made by the hon. Members can be divided into two parts. The one part is relating to immediate difficulties, the delays in various projects which have already been taken up and the immediate distress that the people of

Orissa are facing as a result of successive cyclone and droughts which this State seems to be perennially affected with. The other part is about the perspective of future development of a State which in terms of per capita income and in terms of other statistical indices is backward from many points of view.

Before I go into some of the specific points which the hon. Members have raised and for which I have some information, it will be necessary to answer a few points which have been raised by some of the hon. Members. During the course of his very condemnatory speech which the hon. Member, Shri P. K. Deo, made, he made certain political formulations. One expected the virulence of it because of his political position in that State. One cannot quarrel with him. He has his own political position and because of that political position, certain political formulations have been made by him.

There are two or three points that I would like to mention. He said that Orissa has given a lead to what he thinks in starting a chain of political developments that have taken place in the country. It is one way of looking at development of Orissa. There is the other way also of looking at development of Orissa and other parts of the country. Yet it is correct that Orissa has been first to fire the shot that is brought about the consolidation of various forces against which we on this side of the House and other democratic elements have fought in the last two or three years. He also said that, like a prophet, Orissa may show the way for the rest of the country. It may be that Orissa may show the way to the rest of the country when the trial of strength comes.

The hon. Member has, in his anger, in accusing the Governor, has laid on the Table of the House some do-

cument, a letter which the former Chief Minister of Orissa and now the President of the PCC wrote to the Governor. It is a very simple letter. It is a letter complaining about some municipal election malpractices, as she thought so, and asking the Governor of Orissa to inquire into these. Any citizen of the country can write to the Governor, and a person holding the position of President of the PCC, when informed of certain malpractices in elections, has got the right to write to the Governor. That is exactly what she has done and the Governor has asked for a report from the district election authorities. To make a big gimmick of the whole thing and to place that document on the Table as if a huge revolution has been made, shows the extent of demoralisation, the extent of frustration, that the hon. Member has got.

The hon. Member has mentioned about the Planning Board. The Vice Chairman of the Planning Board of Orissa happens to be a former veteran of the Parliament. One may or may not agree with him in his present political position—We did not agree with him in his political position when he was here—but he is a person with certain political standing, with certain public standing, with certain integrity. The hon. Member should have welcomed that the Planning Board of Orissa is being deputy-chaired by no less a person than Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, whose experiences, whose political knowledge and whose integrity could be used for the good of the people of Orissa, instead of castigating him and saying that he has been rehabilitated, he should have been sent to Timbaktu.

There is one more point which I would like to answer before I got to the specific points that have been raised. Our friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, a veteran parliamentarian, a man of very strong views, has expressed

some views on the position of certain personalities of Orissa. It is not my intention to go into these things, but since he mentioned that in this House, it is necessary for me to correct the record. In the present situation in India and what was existing three years back, is not a question of who sends them to the Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha, it is a question of what part an individual, a personality, played in the whole process of development that has taken place during the last three years and that is continuing to take place in spite of all the difficulties which are there, in spite of all the shortages that may be there, in spite of the very difficult conditions that are there. In these three or four years of political changes that have taken place, the former Chief Minister of Orissa did play a very important role in the whole process of development.

With these few words on this particular position, I will now try to reply to some of the specific points which the hon. Member raised. As I have already mentioned, in the debate, the hon. members have, in a very glaring way, in a passionate way, brought out the economic backwardness of Orissa, even though nature has endowed Orissa with all the vast natural resources that the State has. They have also brought out the distresses of the people, apart from all other distresses which the rest of the country is facing like shortages of food and various other economic malaises. The people of Orissa have hardly got rid of the drought, they are now facing heavy floods; particularly in the hon. Member's district there have been heavy floods.

All these points that have been raised, it will not be possible for me to answer but about some of the major points I will try to supply them as much information as I have got.

One of the points raised was about the budgetary position of Orissa. The

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]
 budgetary position of Orissa along with the rest of the States is now engaging the attention of the Finance Commission. What should be the Central share in the debt of Orissa, what should be the various devolution of taxes as far as the State of Orissa and other States are concerned and what should be the financial arrangement between the Centre and the States—all these are now engaging the attention of the Finance Commission and I hope the new awareness that is there in the States and some of the specific problems the hon. Members have mentioned will be taken note of by the Finance Commission and probably some solution will be found.

Another point I just wish to mention. I am quite conscious of the fact that a very massive investment will have necessarily to be given to a backward State like Orissa. The only other point is that in the Central share in the central sector Orissa's position is significantly better than many other States because in the total value in terms of crores it occupies the fourth position and in the *per capita* it is almost on the top. These figures may not mean much because of the fact that it may be the Rourkela Steel plant or it may be two or three other prestigious industries in which this investment has been there, but in terms of statistics it is necessary to make this point clear though I agree with the hon. Member that it does not in any significant manner meet the real problem of the backwardness of Orissa or the development of Orissa.

It may also be necessary to stress here that before the last Government resigned, the land reforms Act was passed by the State legislature. In the State of Orissa which has been plagued by successive governments of a particular political complexion which are not interested in passing land reforms and the Land Reforms Act, it goes to the credit of the last Government that it passed the Land

Reforms Act. This Land Reforms Act which was passed by the State Legislature was discussed in the Consultative Committee on Orissa which was held very recently and many suggestions have been made and I hope that these suggestions will be discussed and finalised and the Act will be implemented... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhajanagar): There is a departure from the original Bill which was introduced by Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, the then Chief Minister. 10, 15, 20 or 30—that was the maximum. Now it has gone upto 81 acres.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I will convey your wish to the Home Minister. I am not in a position to state anything at the moment.

It is also necessary to state here that the Kendu leaves trade which as the House knows was a factor in pushing the politics of Orissa this way or that way, was also brought under State central and nationalised and certain steps were taken to see that this wealth of the people of Orissa was used for the development of Orissa and for giving a fair price to these who produce it.

Some reference was made about the Cancer Institute. I may inform to hon. Members that a Cancer Assessment Committee was set up by the Government of India in 1971 under the Chairmanship of Prof Wahi, Director-General of Indian Council of Medical Research and various other medical luminaries. This committee visited the S. C. Medical College, Cuttak. This hospital has a cancer wing and as a result of its assessment it has been decided that a regional centre consisting of various disciplines of cancer disease may be established in the hospital. The estimated requirement will be Rs. 44 lakhs for buildings and equipments and Rs. 6.20 lakhs for laboratories. A Regional Cancer Registry should also be organised as part of the Centre for

which there is provision of Rs. 1 lakh. This matter is now with the Health Ministry. They have to provide necessary finance for this. In March 1972 a techno-economic feasibility report was prepared and examined by the Fertilizer Corporation of India, envisaging the setting up of Fertilizer unit at Paradeep utilising about 100,000 tonnes per year of imported ammonia. Now, there was some difficulty about the question of import of ammonia and therefore the feasibility report was revised. Now the position is, the letter of intent has been given to Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa for setting up soda ash plant at Paradeep. The Fertilizer project at Paradeep is one of the public sector Fertilizer Projects to be effected during the Fifth Five-year Plan. Of course, it has taken some time, but now this is engaging the attention of the Government.

And, so far as the steel plant is concerned, as the hon. Members are aware, this matter was discussed in this House. The people of Orissa have expressed their views in the matter. It is engaging the attention of the Prime Minister. The matter was raised also before the former Steel Minister, he was very much interested in it. In fact, the whole question is now engaging the attention of the Steel Ministry. But, as hon. Members are aware, in the present economic situation in which we are placed, with various constraints on our resources, it will have to be put in the proper perspective.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: As it is, this will come only after the Sixth Five Year Plan. But the promise given to us was that the processing work will start during the Fourth Five-year Plan. We want some assurance....

SHRI K. R. GANESH: He knows I cannot give an assurance. I have to base myself here on certain facts which are given by the concerned Ministries. The Steel Ministry has given certain reports. As I have already said, this matter is engaging the attention of Government. The people of Orissa with one voice have put

their point of view before the Government. I don't think the Government is going to disregard the claims of the people of Orissa. Only, it has got to be taken into account within the various economic constraints which we face and the economic situation in which we are placed at the moment. We are in difficult position at the moment.

Regarding Berhampur-Raipur Road, this is at present a State road. This road is to be included by the Government of Orissa in the proposed National Highway System. The proposed National Highway System in the Fifth Plan is being considered. There is no question of abandonment of development of this road in the National Highway.

The State has set up a Pay Committee for going into the question of pay and emoluments of the State Government staff. Various development agencies and corporations have been set up to speed up the development of Orissa.

Primary education in the State is free and universal at the moment. Sustained efforts are made to bring in more and more children of the age group of 6 to 11. Various other industrial and agricultural schemes are taken up. I agree, seeing from reports, there has been delay in the various projects that have been there and I hope that this delay will be remedied.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: By what time?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: He knows what I can do. I will do whatever is possible. But, various projects are there. I agree with the hon. Member that there should not be delay. He has said yesterday very graphically about the various stages at which various schemes are there, awaiting completion. Probably, financial constraints as well as the fact that Orissa could not raise more resources have been responsible for the various delays.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

Hon. Members had made so many points, and I thought that I owed an answer at least on some of them. With these words, I commend the Demands to the House.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Orissa is mainly an agricultural State....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have taken too much time already on this .

SHRI P. K. DEO: I thank Shri Ganesh for having said that he would look into the various schemes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has pleaded that he can only convey certain information relating to various subjects that hon. Members have raised, but he is not in a position to give any answer. Hon. Members may please appreciate that.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I would only seek your guidance on one point. We had made a very small suggestion. Orissa is mainly an agricultural State. So, we would like to know whether agricultural inputs could be provided to the landless persons among whom 34 lakhs acres are going to be distributed. It is a simple question. Unless there is a budget provision, what can be done?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a good suggestion, and the hon. Minister will definitely give his serious attention to it.

There are a number of cut motions, in the names of Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri P. K. Deo and Shri Panda. I shall put them all together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State

of Orissa to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 4A, 5, 6, 6A, 7 to 11, 11A, 12 to 17, 17A, 18 to 24, 24A, 25 to 39, 41 to 43, 43A, 44 to 58 and 60 to 62."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants (Orissa) which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 1—ELECTIONS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE HOME DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,27,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Elections and other expenditure relating to the Home Department.'"

DEMAND NO. 2—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,96,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Jails.'"

DEMAND NO. 3—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,51,60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Police.'"

DEMAND No. 4—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE PLANNING AND COORDINATION DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Planning and Coordination Department'."

DEMAND No. 4A—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,34,60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Rural Development Department'."

DEMAND No. 5—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,23,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, etc.'"

DEMAND No. 6—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE POLITICAL AND SERVICES DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,97,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Political and Services Department'."

DEMAND No. 6A—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE POLITICAL AND SERVICES (R.V.D.) DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Political and Services (R.V.D.) Department'."

DEMAND No. 7—CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,40,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 8—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 9—MINISTERS, CIVIL SECRETARIAT AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,43,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ministers, Civil Secre-

tariat and other expenditure relating to the Finance Department' "

DEMAND No 10—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,41,40,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Pensions' "

DEMAND No 11—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 22,44,62,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Education Department' "

DEMAND No 11A—TEXT BOOK PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 26,23,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Text Book Press' "

DEMAND No 12—TAXATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 78,43,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Taxation'."

DEMAND No 13—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,98,84,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Land Revenue' "

DEMAND No 14—EXCISE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 37,37,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Excise' "

DEMAND No 15—REGISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 19,30,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Registration' "

DEMAND No 16—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,68,57,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'District Administration and other expenditure relating to the Revenue Department' "

DEMAND No 17—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,41,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974,

in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Industries Department'."

DEMAND No. 17A—MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,57,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Mines'."

DEMAND No. 18—CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE LAW DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,72,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Civil and Sessions Courts and other expenditure relating to Law Department'."

DEMAND No. 19—GOVERNMENT PRESS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,50,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Government Press and other expenditure relating to the Commerce Department'."

DEMAND No 20—LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,43,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974,

in respect of 'Labour, Employment and Housing'."

DEMAND No. 21—TRIBAL AND RURAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,83,55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Tribal and Rural Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 22—MEDICAL AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,55,32,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Medical and other expenditure relating to the Health and Family Planning Department'."

DEMAND No. 23—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,98,59,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 24—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,03,30,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. 24A—LIFT IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Lift Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. 25—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,15,85,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 26—STATE LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,40,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND No. 27—PUBLIC WORKS, COMMON ESTABLISHMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,39,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Works, Common Establishment'."

DEMAND No. 28—ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,61,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray course of payment during the year

ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Electricity Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 29—TAXES ON VEHICLES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,13,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND No. 30—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,84,38,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 31—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,24,38,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Forests'."

DEMAND No. 32—FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. 33—COOPERATION AND MARKETING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,83,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Co-operation and Marketing.'

DEMAND NO. 34—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,13,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Urban Development Department'."

DEMAND NO 35—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,34,87,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO 36—PUBLIC RELATIONS AND TOURISM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,47,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Relations and Tourism'."

DEMAND NO. 37—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,12,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 38—SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,07,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Supply Department'."

DEMAND NO. 39—PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ports'."

DEMAND NO. 41—LOANS TO LOCAL FUNDS, GOVERNMENT SERVANTS ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Loans to Local Funds, Government Servants etc.'"

DEMAND NO. 42—COMPENSATION FOR ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI SYSTEM ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,15,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Compensation for Abolition of Zamindari System etc.'"

DEMAND NO. 43—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,67,42,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes'"

DEMAND No 43A—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RELATING TO LIFT IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 32 87 000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Lift Irrigation'"

DEMAND No 44—AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 317 84 000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agricultural Improvement and Research

DEMAND No 45—GOVERNMENT TRADING SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4 66 67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Government Trading Schemes' "

DEMAND No 46—ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 20 46 000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Road and Water Transport Schemes'"

DEMAND No 47—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,61,85 000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Public Health and Urban Development Department'"

DEMAND No 48—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

That a sum not exceeding Rs 89 03 000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Capital Outlay on Industrial Development

DEMAND No 49—HIRAKUD DAM PROJECT

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 4 00 000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Hirakud Dam Project '

DEMAND No 50—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21 33 000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND No. 51—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RELATING TO LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Labour, Employment and Housing Department'."

DEMAND No. 52—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,21,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to the Education Department'."

DEMAND No. 53—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RELATING TO HOME DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Home Department'."

DEMAND No 54—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,63,26,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND No. 55—SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION AND LOANS TO COOPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,27,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Share Capital contribution and loans to Cooperative Organisations'."

DEMAND No. 56—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RELATING TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,99,60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to rural Development Department'."

DEMAND No 57—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RELATING TO ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,07,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Animal Husbandry Department'."

**DEMAND No. 58—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
RELATING TO THE GRAMA PANCHAYAT
DEPARTMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to the Gram Panchayat Department'."

**DEMAND No. 60—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
PUBLIC WORKS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,84,09,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works' "

**DEMAND No. 61—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
RELATING TO THE MINING AND GEOLOGY
DEPARTMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to the Mining and Geology Department' "

**DEMAND No. 62—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
RELATING TO TRIBAL AND RURAL
WELFARE DEPARTMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1.33 000 be granted to the

President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Tribal and Rural Welfare Department'."

16.23 hrs.

**ORISSA APPROPRIATION (NO. 2)
BILL* 1973**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K. R. GANESH):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of the Financial Year 1973-74.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of the Financial Year 1973-74."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I introduce† the Bill

I beg to move††

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration."

*Published in Gazette of India Ex- traordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 26-7-73.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

††Moved with the recommendations of the President.