

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as sub-section (1) is concerned it applies to cases where general meeting is held and so far sub-section (2) is concerned it gives general right to a member to demand the documents and they have to be supplied.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments No. 8 and 9 to the vote of the House.

Amendments nos. 8 and 9 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment No. 12 on Clause 6 by Dr. Ramji Singh. He is not moving. The question is:

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment by Mr. Kapoor on clause 7. He is not moving. The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

List of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1977-78 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House
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1

2

3

Revenue
Rs.Capital
Rs.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

2	Agriculture	10,00,00,000	..
5	Forest	1,00,000	..

Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.22 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(GENERAL) 1977-78

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1977-78.

Motion moved:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1978 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 5, 7, 12, 16, 32, 34, 40, 49, 53, 56, 63, 64, 82, 84, 86, 89, 100 and 105."

1	2	3
7	Department of Rural Development	20,00,00,000 ..
	MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS	
12	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	25,01,86,000 3,01,89,000
	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE	
16	Foreign Trade and Export Production	29,00,00,000 139,87,00,000
	MINISTRY OF ENERGY	
32	Power Development	6,11,01,000 117,80,00,000
	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	
34	Ministry of External Affairs 5,38,00,000
	MINISTRY OF FINANCE	
40	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	121,95,00,000
	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE	
49	Medical and Public Health	4,29,30,000 87,76,000
	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS	
53	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	10,92,000 ..
56	Other expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	2,000 ..
	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY	
63	Industries	5,00,00,000 20,00,000
64	Village and Small Industries. 4,50,00,000
	MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT	
82	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping ' 20,55,00,000
	MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES	
84	Department of Steel 1,000
86	Mines and Minerals 12,20,79,000
	MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION	
89	Department of Rehabilitation	3,86,00,000
	DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY	
100	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	5,00,00,000
	DEPARTMENT OF SPACE	
105	Department of Space 56,00,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are many cut motions.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,00,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Allocation of relief to cyclone and flood affected areas from plans/assistance contrary to the request from concerned States that it be non-plan assistance. (1)]

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,00,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give adequate assistance to cyclone and flood affected areas for rehabilitation of victims. (2)]

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of Forest be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take adequate measures to protect and develop forest areas where such measures are required for prevention of soil erosion (3)]

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to settle without further delay long standing grievances of employees of Food Corporation of India. (4)]

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum of not exceeding Rs. 5,20,00,000 in respect of Industries be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Continued refusal to entertain the requests of small scale manufacturers of steel products for exemption from heavy excise duties. (5)]

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,20,00,000 in respect of Industries be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Continued refusal to entertain requests of hosiery manufacturers for relief from high rate of general excise duty. (6)]

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I beg to move:—

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 10,00,00,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Acute flood situation in Orissa in last September. (7)]

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding

Rs. 10,00,00,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Man-made flood in Kalahandi District by the bursting of the incomplete Pipalnala Dam where rain water was impounded. (8)]

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of Forest be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Working of the State Forest Development Corporation in Orissa and large scale denudation of forest in Kalahandi District by contractors. (9)]

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 123,91,01,000 in respect of Power Development be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of expediting the construction of the Indravati Project and reassessing the Hydro-electric power potential in the country. (10)]

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, while supporting the demands for grants, I want to make a few observations about the lack of adequate and proper financial assistance to the victims of cyclone affected areas in Andhra Pradesh.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

The House is aware of the calamity that befell the country, especially the Andhra Pradesh, on 19th of last month and the colossal loss that we had to suffer because of that. The Government of India had sent a study team of 8 Members and it is expected to send its report shortly. The Government of India should come to the rescue of the Andhra Government. Unfortunately, I do not know, the assistance that they have given comes only to Rs. 75.13 crores. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have estimated that relief measures would cost Rs. 216.18

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

crores but the Government of India had given only Rs. 75 crores. The Andhra Pradesh Government have distributed already nearly Rs. 10 crores for some purposes. There is loss of cattle to the extent of 23 crores, sheep 75 lakhs, poultry worth one crore, pigs worth Rs. 2.50 crores; loss of houses or damage to houses 63.85 crores. Food and cloth to the people who were victims is estimated at 44.40 crores. They have so far given about 2.40 crores. Protection of cattle is Rs. 0.35 crores. On social welfare they have already spent 40 lakhs. On rehabilitation assistance to fishermen and artisans 8.10 crores. On assistance to agriculturists they estimated 3411 crores. On restoration of government buildings, public buildings, roads, bridges, port facilities in coastal areas, repairs to major and medium irrigation they estimated 5.50 crores, restoration of electrical installations 10 crores and so on. That is all estimated at 216 crores. This is beyond the capacity of the Andhra Government. Unless you provide 216 crores now, the entire area would be affected, especially these two or three district, would find it difficult to survive. After Prime Minister visited that place people expected that things would move quickly. He told us frankly there that money was not a problem; he told us that we should go and inspect and see all the facts, and he assured us that Government of India would come to their help. The total loss is estimated at 1000 crores—that is the total damage caused to public and private property. This is the worst in this century and Andhra alone cannot bear it. The entire country must come to its rescue. The Finance Minister is also here. Everywhere there is insurance for industry. Industry is being financed almost cent per cent by banks and public institutions. But we, agriculturists, put our own hard-earned money. For development and production they are giving loans. But for industry, the entire capital is provided by you

and there is insurance also. When they suffer losses due to cyclone or other reasons, they get back their money cent per cent. Of course, unfortunately some industrialists, without expecting cyclones, did not insure.

As I said, it is beyond the State Government's capacity to meet the situation. Several times members have expressed sympathy. Not only this country, but other countries also are giving assistance. The collectors have been given all the powers and the expenditure actually incurred by the collectors now is Rs. 10 crores. Every hut dweller is being given Rs. 150 to Rs. 400. If there is loss of cattle, Rs. 1000 are given as grant for a Buffalo. In this matter, there is no question of big or small farmer. All are equal. The Agricultural Commission has given the figure that those holding 10 acres and above constitute only 4 per cent of the total holdings and the area operated by them is 30.5 per cent, i.e. more than one-fourth, but their population is only 4 per cent. Sir, I was staying there for ten days and studying the situation. The farmers are very much depressed. Big farmers have no capital. Already they have borrowed a lot and no bank is coming to their rescue. Reserve Bank, land mortgage banks etc. are simply planning but no help has come from them yet. I request that there should be a moratorium for three or four years and also interest-free loans should be given for production. Otherwise, the economy will suffer. Future production of foodgrains will suffer. All we need is financial assistance for reclaiming the land and producing foodgrains. You please take up the responsibility of reclaiming the saline land and the sanded land. There are four feet of sand on sugarcane fields. All the crops have been damaged and the farmers are being neglected now. Of course, we are very grateful for the assistance that has been given—Rs. 150 for building huts, Rs. 500 for the goldsmiths, carpenters, barbers, washermen and others. We do not want any subsidy. Farmers with 1 or

2 acres of land may be given subsidy. But for those owning 5 acres and above, there must be interest-free loans. That is the only request we are making to the Government of India. That is the immediate necessity. The second crop will have to be raised and want 200 lakh tonnes of fertilisers on loan. The Andhra Government has no money to give even as loan. So, the State Government has sent a memorandum and other details to the Central Government. The Central Government should immediately come to the rescue of the Andhra people. There is no use of lip sympathy. Our people are laughing at us. The Prime Minister had been there I do not want to blame anybody. Ordinary people think so. There is a competition among people for going there. The point is, how best can we help the affected people—whether it is help from the Government of India, or from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. People don't think in terms of the Janata government, or the Congress government. The present government in Andhra Pradesh may be there, or may not be there. The Prime Minister and many other Ministers have said that agriculturists should be given priority. There is a provision now for spending Rs 15,000 crores on irrigation plans. For whose benefit will it be? Only for the benefit of agriculturists. These seriousness of the problems of the agriculturists in Andhra should also be considered in such a manner.

We know how much money has been spent in Nagarjunasagar. We have spent beyond our limit. It should now be taken over by the Centre. The Ganga-Kaveri project should also be considered immediately. Financial assistance may be obtained from the World Bank and other international bodies.

Once again I request the Finance Minister to keep in mind the serious plight of the Agriculturists and to grant them interest-free loans to the extent of Rs. 1000/- or Rs. 1500/- each.

All the commercial crops in the Guntur district have been destroyed. Even people having 20 acres or 100 acres do not have food. Some of them may have food, but they have no capacity for future production. Apart from rice mills, there is only one rural industry in the villages, viz. sugar mill. We are giving some relief to the factories by way of reduction in excise duty. We do not object to it; we are happy about it. But the grower is not getting anything from it. The percentage of recovery was not fixed earlier. The recovery basis now is Rs. 8.50 per quintal, with a premium of 10 paise per quintal for recovery of 0.1 per cent additional recovery. All the sugarcane crops have fallen down. We have lost them in 4 or 5 districts. Government should come to their rescue. There was a report by the Marathe Committee. Governments are not giving any attention to its recommendations. The previous Government had not given due consideration to it. You are showing special consideration to sick mills and other sick industries. You should now treat the agriculturist in Andhra Pradesh also as you treat a sick industry, i.e. especially in the 4 districts of Andhra Pradesh affected by cyclone and tidal waves.

Lastly about the sugar industry. I happen to be the president of one co-operative. There was a committee and one Mr. Sampath had recommended certain things. In 1975, taking into consideration the cost of production, they have miscalculated everything. One Shri Sampath was entrusted with this work. He recommended that this concession may be given even to those who have constructed sugar factories with lesser cost. I have given a representation against this to the Agriculture Ministry.

The sugar industry has four husbands—the Department of Co-operatives, Ministries of Agriculture, Industry and Finance. Yet, nobody is willing to hear their problems, even though the Finance Minister is a retired ICS officer, he comes from an

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

agricultural family and he knows the needs and problems of the agriculturists, including that of the sugarcane growers.

I have taken up this question with the Andhra Pradesh Government that they are giving concession to those who have constructed factories with lesser cost. At the same time, we are penalised and not given any concession, because Shri Sampth has recommended like that. He is a retired IAS officer, who does not know anything about sugarcane. Yet, he is appointed the Sugar Adviser. I do not know why they are allowing such things.

We in our general body meeting passed a resolution that unless the Government come to the rescue of the co-operative sugar factories, they are going to liquidate them. What is the alternative? I have invested Rs. 10,000 out of which Rs. 6,000 was borrowed from a bank. Now the bank has given me notice. I am not able to repay it because the co-operative has no profit and is not declaring any dividend. On the other hand, if it had been a joint stock company, we would have been able to dispose of our shares in the stock exchange.

Finally, I would say that sugar co-operatives should be given interest-free loans. Sick industries in this sector should be helped. There should also be provision for insurance.

In the end, I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (सीकर) :
सभापति महोदय, ये पूरक मांगें माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने प्रस्तुत की हैं। मैं उनका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, हमको मालूम है कि जो बायदे हमने जनता के सामने किये थे, वे एक तकनीक दृष्टि से सरकार के बारे

के सारे बायदे पूरे करती आ रही है। लेकिन जहाँ तक आर्थिक स्थिति का सवाल है, मुख्य रूप से कीमतों में वृद्धि का, उनके बारे में हमने जो प्रावधान किया है कि महंगाई को रोका जाएगा, उसमें हम पूरी तरह से सफल नहीं रहे हैं : मैं एक उदाहरण आपको देता हूँ। बाजार से सरसों का तेल गायब हो गया है। सरकार ने इसका दस रुपये किलो भाव तय कर दिया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से कारण थे जिन से वशीभूत हो कर सरकार ने इस प्रकार का एक भाव तय किया और अगर भाव तय किया तो सरकार के पास ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को वह चीज उपलब्ध कराई जाती। जब उनको वह चीज उपलब्ध नहीं होती और सरकारी स्तर पर घोषणा कर दी जाती है कि भाव तय कर दिया गया है तो इसका सीधा प्रभाव सरकारी नीतियों पर भी पड़ता है, उसके आचरण पर भी पड़ता है और इसका दोष जनता हम को भी देती है और हम लोगों को भी इस चीज को सहन करना पड़ता है। अगर आप समझते हैं कि यह एक अभ्यावहारिक निर्णय था तो इस प्रकार का निर्णय आपको नहीं लेना चाहिए था। अगर निर्णय लिया गया था तो उस निर्णय की कार्यान्विति भी होनी चाहिए थी। वित्त मंत्री जी मंत्रिमंडल के प्रमुख सदस्य हैं। इस प्रकार का निर्णय ले कर जो दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तु है वह अगर बाजार से गायब हो जाती है तो वह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं जन साधारण की जो अपेक्षा थी बजट से वह बात भी नहीं हुई है। आप सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स ले कर आए हैं और जिस प्रकार के आपने इस में प्राधान किए हैं, उनको सदन ने पहले भी स्वीकार किया है और अब भी करेगा। लेकिन जिस प्रकार की हमारी घोषणाएँ रही हैं उनकी पूर्ति भी होनी चाहिए ताकि लोगों की हम पर

आस्था जमी रह सके । इस वास्ते जो कुछ आप कहते हैं उसकी कार्यान्विति की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए ।

करोड़ों रुपया आप का खर्च होता है जिस का कोई बहुत ज्यादा उपयोग नहीं होता है और उस तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए । मैं खास तौर पर इस संदर्भ में राजस्थान की जो समस्या है उसकी और आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । हमारे प्रान्त में लगभग पचास हजार शरणार्थी इस समय हैं । इन पर सरकार हर साल तीन चार करोड़ खर्च करती है । 1971 की लड़ाई के बाद ये लोग आए थे । तब से लगातार इन पर हर साल इतना पैसा खर्च होता आ रहा है । सरकार ने उनके बारे में अभी तक कुछ निर्णय नहीं लिया है । इसका नतीजा यह है कि प्रतिवर्ष उनका भार हमारे बजट पर पड़ता रहता है, उन पर तीन चार करोड़ प्रतिवर्ष खर्च हो जाता है । अगर स्थायी रूप से उनकी पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था हो जाए तो यह राया बच सकता है और हमारे ज्यादा जरूरी कामों पर खर्च हो सकता है । प्रतिवर्ष यह भार हम अपने बजट पर डालते हैं । सरकार के जो वरिष्ठ नेता हैं उनकी मान्यता है कि जो लोग आए हैं वे पाकिस्तान वापिस नहीं जाएंगे । अगर नहीं जाएंगे तो करोड़ों प्रतिवर्ष उन पर खर्च करने के बजाये एक बार में दस बीस करोड़ खर्च कर दिया जाये और उनका पुनर्वास कर दिया जाए तो यह जो हर वर्ष हम को खर्च करना पड़ता है यह बच सकता है । अभी तक आपने इस का कोई हल नहीं निकाला है और इसका नतीजा यह है कि व्यर्थ में हम हर साल इतना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रिमंडल से विचार विमर्श करके जो करोड़ों रुपया इस प्रकार से खर्च होता है इसको आप बचाएं और उनको

स्थायी रूप से आप बसाने की व्यवस्था करें ।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I share the concern of the nation at the national calamity which befell Andhra Pradesh, and on which there has been a full-dress debate a few days ago. I do not want to speak on that subject on which much has been said, and shall confine my observations to some of the Supplementary Demands that have come before us.

Demand No. 2 refers to floods and the various measures that the Central Government is taking such as grant-in-aid in the shape of wheat to the various States to the tune of 80,000 tonnes. This will go a long way to help those areas which have been affected by floods. Though this paragraph does not mention my State, Orissa, and refers only to Assam and West Bengal, I know very well that a Central high power team visited my State when there were floods there in September. I sent a telegram to Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, and he was very kind enough to send a central team which made an on-the-spot study of the flood situation in Orissa and, more particularly, in my district of Kalahandi.

These Supplementary Demands also suggest a supplementary appropriation of a short-term loan to the tune of Rs. 25 crores in addition to Rs. 75 crores which had been budgeted for this year. So far as the flood situation in Orissa is concerned, the State Government of Orissa prepared a memorandum on the floods in Orissa, in 1977, and submitted it to the Central Government for a Central assistance to the tune Rs. 18 crores. Now, it has been increased to Rs. 25 crores. If you will kindly go through this report, you will find a very peculiar feature. The Kalahandi district which has never been a flood-affected district which is located in the hilly area has been the worst affected district by the cloud bursts which took place on 9th, 10th

[Shri P. K. Deo]

and 11th September, 1977. There has been a rainfall of more than 11 inches. It created an unprecedented flood causing a lot of damage to life, both human beings and cattle, and to property. If you see the casualty list, you will find that the estimated value of houses damaged in the Kalahandi district tops the list of all the districts affected by the flood of 1977. So far as the paddy and sugarcane fields affected by the flood are concerned, again, the Kalahandi district tops the list. Thousands of acres have been affected by this flood.

We experienced the last flood in 1967 when there was a rainfall of 13 inches in one night. But the magnitude of the damage was not so much 10 years ago as it has happened this time. It is because there has been a continuous denudation of forests in the catchment areas of the various rivers. If you study the topography of the Kalahandi district, you will find that in south Kalahandi, the four major river systems have their beginning there. They originate from there. The rivers are: Vansadhara, Nagarvali, Indravati, and Hati which is the main tributary of the Tel river. The Tel river itself arises from very close to that point. In the second Lok Sabha, Sardar Swaran Singh was the Minister of Agriculture. I brought to his notice that at least the catchment areas of the Tal river should not be disturbed and they should not be denuded of forests. But to our misfortune, all the forests were completely cleared and bull-dozed. The entire Dandakarnaya area was denuded of forests because new lands had to be created for the East Bengal refugees for their rehabilitation there. As a result, on those hilly tracts where the gradient is very steep, because there are no forests, all the rainfall that falls rushes through and all the devastation takes place in a matter of a day or two. That has been the experience this year. In Demand No. 5 on forests, a very good

suggestion has been made. An Indian Institute of Forest Management is going to be started in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for which the Swedish International Development Agency is likely to make a substantial sum available. The personnel who would be trained there will man the operations of the State Forest Development Corporations in the various States. It is a very good suggestion. I hope that the forest operations will be done now in a scientific way; the working plan in respect of forests will be executed in a scientific way and there will be no indiscriminate felling of forest trees. There was a pious Resolution brought by the previous Orissa Government in the course of the last two years that henceforth they would put an end to forest operations by contractors and they would not auction forests. But in the last minute, because of the influence of powerful contractors, the resolution was given a go-bye and forests were put under auction. The unscrupulous contractor to make profits go on felling trees indiscriminately and the petty forest officials are subjected to all kinds of bribe and corruption. Thus, we lose our national wealth. It takes a hundred years for a tree to mature, but it hardly takes ten or fifteen minutes to cut down a tree. So, artificial desert conditions are being created there and soil erosion follows.

I would be failing in my duty, while discussing the floods if I do not bring to the notice of the Government of India certain discrepancies which have not been pointed out in this memorandum to the Agriculture Minister. Shri Barnala, regarding Pipalnala Minor Irrigation Project. This is a small minor irrigation project, and even though there were lower tenders received, the contract was given to a blue-eyed contractor of the previous Government—Shri Ramavatar Agarwal. There was a half-an-hour discussion in the last Session. He owed nearly Rs. 68 lakhs to the Government of Orissa

and to the Food Corporation of India. He did a very bad job in the Pipal-
nala Project. The main dam was yet
to be completed another 14 feet high.
Before the completion of the dam, the
rain water was impounded and when
there was a cloud-burst, the main
Pipalnala dam burst. As a result
man-made flood thousands of acres of
land were sand-cast. Bhawanipatna,
the district headquarters, was inun-
dated. Several houses collapsed and
many lives were lost—both cattle and
human beings. All the approach
roads to Bhawanipatna were cut off;
all the bridges were washed away—
cutting off the district headquarters
from outside world....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to
conclude.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I will finish in
three or four minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have al-
ready taken ten minutes. Please try
conclude now.

18 hrs.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Lastly, I would
like to highlight the importance of
the Upper Indravati Project. This is
a multi-purpose project which has
been recently cleared by the Techni-
cal Advisory Body of the Planning
Commission and it is going to be in-
cluded in the Sixth Plan. But I
doubt if the resources of the Orissa
Government can accommodate it in
the Orissa Plan. I suggested that it
should be split up and the power por-
tion should be taken up by the Cen-
tral Government; the National Hydro-
Electric Corporation of India can take
it up. It is going to cost Rs. 142
crores and it would generate 600
megawatt of hydro power at a very

cheap rate. The irrigation part of
this project, which would cost Rs. 78
crores and will irrigate 5 lakh acres
of chronically drought affected area
may be taken up by the Orissa Go-
vernment and could be spread over
five years. Further, there should be
some time-limit to complete this pro-
ject, otherwise the cost will further
escalate and it would be beyond our
capacity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude
now. You may supply all other facts
to the Minister and he will reply to-
morrow and will take those facts into
account.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, I have
made certain specific suggestions and
I would like to get specific answers
to these points

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Alagesan.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arko-
nam): Mr. Chairman, Sir,....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may con-
tinue tomorrow.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg
to present the Tenth Report of the
Business Advisory Committee.

18.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Wednesday, Decem-
ber 14, 1977/Agrahayana 23, 1899
(Saka).*