SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): Sir, in connection with Starred Question No. 977 which was replied by the hon. Minister this morning, I am submitting to you my telephone bill which is printed in Hindi. I request you to direct the Minister to correct the mistake.

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine it.

12.44 hrs.

MOTION *RE.* DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1978—83—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Morarji R. Desai on the 3rd May, 1978, namely:—

> "That this House do consider the 'Draft Five Year Plan 1978—83' laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978."

Mr. P. K. Deo to continue his speech.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr Speaker, Sir, I just started yesterday to speak on the Plan. At the outset, I deem it my privilege to express my gratitude to the Prime Minister who visited my constituency on the 9th of April and had a first-hand knowledge of one of the most backward tracts of this country. He went there to lay the foundation stone of the Upper Indravati Project which is estimated to cost Rs. 232 crores. My life's effort and mission has been fulfilled. My dream of 40 years has been realised. My persistent demands in this House for the past 25 years have yielded results. We hope a new era of prosperity has dawned because it will irrigate 5.1/2 lakh acres of chronically drought effected areas in my constituency and will generate 600 megawatt of hydro-power But I am distressed to find that there is absolutely no mention of this Project in the Draft Plan. The Prime Minister in his inaugural speech has rightly emphasized on the time-scale dule, the project to be completed in time. Otherwise, it will not only make the Project more costly but, at the same time, the benefits are also delayed and more new problems are created. A big project like this should have been started in a big way. Only a paltry provision of Rs. 1½ crores in the State budget or no mention in the country's Draft Plan is rather very disappointing. So, I suggest that this project should be categorised as 85A among the new schemes on p. 172 of the Draft Plan after the new thermal stations under Chapter 10.

Coming to the thermal stations, I would like to point out that these thermal stations are based on non-renewable resources, that is, coal, lignite or atomic fuel. This means that once we consume our mineral resources, we cannot replace them. At the same time, it creates environmental pollution. In the working of a super thermal station, we need about 5 lakh tonnes of coal every year and it emanates sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide and pollutes the atmosphere. The other day, the Department of Science and Technology had appointed a committee to go into the working of the thermal plants in Agra and they came with a recommendation that, to save the Taj and to avoid pollution in that area, these thermal plants are to be shifted to a far-off distance. Not only that. They suggested that the working of coal-based locomotives also should be stopped in the Agra Marshalling Yard.

I would, therefore, submit that our vast hydro-electric potential should be tapped. Our country has got tremendous hydro-electric potential. The entire Himalayan region is there. Even in the south, there are perennial rivers like Indravati. The Indravati project which has passed all stages of technical scrutiny should be immediately taken up and there should be no delay in that.

In Chapter VI, the Draft Plan has highlighted the removal of regional disparities and development of the backward areas. This is a very old jargon which has been repeated time and again in all the five Plans. This Plan does not throw any new light. It has remained a myth and in spite of our 25 years of planning, the gulf between the poor and the affluent areas has been widening. The interest of the backward areas has been sacrificed at the alter of the vested interest of the more affluent and more vocal areas. How long can the people of the backward areas remain as mute spectators to this spectacle? If there is an occasional outburst in the form of a Naxalite movement or adoption of any extreme method which is the only natural manifestation of deep-rooted injustance, grievance and resentment, that has to be dealt with sympathy and there should be a proper remedy for this kind of malady. A bold step has to be taken to develop these areas and massive investment has to be made because the strength of the chain lies in its weakest link.

A study of the State per capita income which constitutes composite indication of relative prosperity or backwardness of different States shows that Orissa is one of the States having very low per capita income. The gap between national per capita income and State per capita income which was Rs. 80/- in 1950-51 increased to Rs. 96.3 in 1974-75 and Rs. 87.3 in 1975-76. In 1976-77, the per capita income in Orissa was likely to decline because of the unfavourable weather conditions.

A study of the plan outlay State-wise will convince you and you will be surprised to know that allocation has been made in a massive way to more affluent States. In the First Plan the per capita investment in Punjab was Rs. 175 and in Orissa, it was Rs. 56; in the Second Plan, it was Rs. 146 for Punjab and Rs. 54 for Orissa; in the Third Plan, it was Rs. 212 in Punjab and Rs. 120 in Orissa; in the Fourth Plan, Punjab was divided into Punjab and Haryana and in Punjab, it was Rs. 816 and in Haryana, it was Rs. 315; in Orissa, it was Rs. 113; in the Fifth Plan in Punjab, it was Rs. 748 and in Haryana it was Rs. 599; in Orissa, it was Rs. 267. In another more affluent States like Maharashtra, it was Rs. 460. We thought that the process would be reversed, but there has been no indication in this Draft Plan.

These are the areas which are full of natural resources. Only geographical dispersal of various industries to these areas is not going to solve the problem. You may put up a big steel mill. But what happens to the local people? We have a Rourkela Steel Plant. But what happens to the people who have been uprooted? If you go to the periphery, you will see the same conditions. Chhota Nagpur is full of natural resources. In spite of so much of investment made there, what is the condition of the local people? The Prime Minister had been to Koraput where large investment in the public sector has been made. But the conditions of the people there remain the same.

All barriers to development should go and the area is to be opened up. Infrastructure has to be built. New railway lines have to be constructed. Special emphasis should be laid on this. It has been rightly stated on page 112 of the Draft Plan that major bridges, roads, marketing facilities, investment in labour training, encouragement of rural banks, co-operative societies and other institutions should be developed and support should be given for implementation of land-reforms, administrative changes and to improve the capability for plan implementation.

But I find that one thing has been left out by mistake and that is the implementation of prohibition policy. I fully support the prohibition policy of the Government. When the Prime Minister announced the policy, I was

[Shri P. K. Deo]

the first who acclaimed his prohibition policy and wrote to him saying that it should be given effect to in the tribal areas in my constituency where I.T.D.P. was being taken up. He wrote to me saying that I should put pressure on the State Government. What to speak of the State Government, in spite of the unanimous recommendations of the District Development Board, all the recommendations have gone to the waste paper basket of the Orissa Government. Instead of implementing the prohibition policy in those tribal areas, the Orissa Government are manufacturing foreign liquor under East Coast Brewery under Public undertaking which was a sick industry of some individual. It had been bought at a colossal cost. They are going ahead with it. There should be some consistency between precept and practice. I know personally that many families have been ruined because of drink—This evil has to go. If the USA has failed, if the USSR has failed, if Finland has failed, that is no reason why our country should fail; if we make an earnest effort in this regard, we will succeed. If we want to ameliorate the condition of the poor, emphasis should be laid on implementing the prohibition policy, and I am one with the Prime Minister on this.

Now, coming to southern Orissa, in this Draft Plan, they have categorised certain backward regions and they have highlighted the conditions of southern Orissa, particularly Kalahandi, Koraput district and Phulbani district, where we have a 45 per cent tribal concentration, where even today the colonial economy has been functioning, where the people are being exploited by the people of coastal areas. I beg to submit that, if you go through the various statistics that have been given here, whether in respect of literacy or mileage of road or rural electrification or indebtedness, you will be convinced that it is one of the most backward regions. Therefore, unless the Constitutional protection is given, unless the responsibility is taken up by the Centre itself and the powers are exercised through the Governor under article 371, there is no hope of this area being developed. Article 371 is very clear. When the Maharashtra State was formed, Marathwada and Vidarbha were given special protection; special Development Boards were created and special allotments were made. Similarly in the case of Gujarat, special considerations were given for Kutch and Saurashtra regions. That is why I have moved this amendment:

> "This House, having considered the 'Draft Five-Year Plan 1978-83', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th April, 1978, regrets that no mention has been made to give constitutional protection (like article 371 in case of Maharashtra and Gujarat) to the most backward southern region of Orissa by providing a separate development board and equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said area and equitable arrangement for providing adequate facilities for technical education, vocational training and adequate opportunities for employment in services."

These are very constructive suggestions. I sincerely hope that the Prime Minister will give his thoughtful consideration and sympathetic approach to these.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Draft Five-Year Plan has been criticised by the Opposition on various grounds. But, to my mind, one great defect in this Draft Plan is that participation of people has not been sought. At no stage has the consultation been made: what to say of grassroot, even Block, District or State Planning Committees have not been consulted. Before the formulation of this Plan, in the case of the Fifth Five-Year Plan we saw

that even Block Committees were consulted. This year such a consultation has not taken place. The Draft Five-Year Plan was, perhaps, prepared in a hurry and was put before the National Development Council, and now it has been placed before this Houst for discussion. I would suggest one thing. The National Development Council is to meet in November. Meanwhile, it will be worthwhile consulting the State and at least District Committees about this plan. They have their own problems. They might suggest something and that should be taken into consideration...

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member will continue after lunch.

The House stands adjourned for lunch till 2.00 p.m.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

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

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

STATEMENT *RE.* AMENDMENT OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ACT AND STATUTES

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Ever since the Aligarh Muslim University Act was amended in 1965 and 1972, there has been a controversy amongst a large section of the Muslims about the changes brought about by the Amendment Acts. It has been alleged that the Amendment Acts affected the basic and historical character of the University and abridged its autonomy.

There has also been a persistent demand both in and outside the Parliament for restoration of the historical character of the University and its democratic functioning. The Executive Council of the University itself appointed a Committee, on which various interests *e.g.* the Faculty and Students, Old Boys and the Non-teaching Staff etc. were represented, and asked them to make sugggestions for amendment of the Aligarh Muslim University Act and Statutes. The Report of the Committee was submitted to the Government in April, 1977.

Government has considered the whole question in the light of the recommendations of the aforesaid Committee as well as the Beg Committee which was appointed before the amendment Act of 1972 was enacted. It has also taken into account the strong feelings that have been aroused on this matter among a large section of Muslims of India and the staff and students of the University, both past and present. Government has come to the view that by and large the position created by the amending Acts should be rectified and substantially the position which obtained in 1951 should be restored. Government also considers that certain modifications have become necessary on account of the passage of time and to re-establish the historic character of the University. The broad features of the Amendment Bill will be as follows:—

(1) Restoration of the supreme governing status of the Court with Statute making power.

(2) Restoration of the 1951 composition of the Court and the Executive Council and Finance Committee with minor modifications.

(3) Restoration of the Office of the Honorary Treasurer and the method of election by the Court of Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor.

(4) Change in the procedure of appointment of Vice-Chancellor so that both the Court and the Executive Council participate in the real sense in the selection.