

about these matters, to wait for the formulation of the fifth plan to judge the work of the North Eastern Council. I think he will have reason to be satisfied with the work that is now being done.

There was some reference by Prof Mavalankar to certain arrests on political grounds. I can assure him that we do not arrest people on political grounds. Politicians are arrested sometimes but not for political reasons. Sometimes politicians break the law or have intentions of breaking the law. Sometimes they provoke the people. For one of these reasons which the local administration considers valid, it may arrest people. But it can never be for holding a political opinion. If there are specific cases brought to my notice, I will be glad to find out the facts and let him know the exact position.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I also referred to the people who have returned from Burma. You have not replied to that.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am not just now aware of the exact position of the people who have returned from Burma. They are in different areas spread in various States. As to the precise difficulty of the people who have come to Manipur, I cannot say of hand. Sir, I have done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There was some reference to Manipuri dance.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I may remind you that I had the privilege of piloting the North Eastern Council Bill in this House. On that occasion, I allowed myself full freedom to dwell on matters like Manipuri dance, the cultural refinements of the area, its heritage and scholarship, the beauty of the terrain, the beauty of the people, the enormous impact it has on any visitor from any part of the country, etc. These are things which I have mentioned every time I have participated in any debate on Manipuri.

This time I thought the House has had enough of this. But since you have reminded me, I think it is my duty not only to acknowledge the beauty of Manipuri dance but also to acknowledge the interest you have taken in it and to say how happy we are that you are keeping up that interest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri N. K. Sinha has raised one point to which the hon. Minister has said that he has no information now. When he gets that information, will he pass it on to the House, because this is a very important point?

SHRI K. C. PANT: May I suggest that he may ask a question.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: (Muzaffarpur): There are many subjects on which question are asked. Will he accept a Short Notice Question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can find out some way.

Now the question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 28th March, 1973, in respect of Manipur, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 14th November, 1973."

The motion was adopted

16.56 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF ORISSA

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up item No. 9, Statutory Resolution on Orissa.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to move the following Resolution:

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

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Shame.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Shri Deo might hide his shame after he has heard me.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Shame.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Nevertheless, you should not be so happy to express your shame because if you know the facts you will yourself see that it is inevitable.

SHRI P. K. DEO: It is a plea.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I ask you to hide your shame.

We are anxious that the elections to the Orissa Assembly should be held as early as possible and popular rule restored to that State. However, in accordance with article 82 of the Constitution, after each census the Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in each State are required to be re-adjusted and new electoral rolls prepared before elections are held. The Election Commission are already going ahead with this constitutional requirement and it is hoped that the Election Commission would be in a position to conduct the elections to the Orissa Assembly early next year. It is because of this unavoidable constitutional process that we are now seeking the approval of the House for continuance of President's Rule for a further period of six months. I would, therefore, request the House to accord its approval to the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

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

The time allotted for this Resolution is two hours. I have got a big list of members from both sides of the House. So, I would like hon. Members to be as brief as possible. While they should try to cover all aspects, they should not be repetitive.

*SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA (Ghatol): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the current session of the Lok Sabha we discussed the Orissa budget some days ago and on that occasion we got an opportunity to express our views on the President's Rule in Orissa. But within one month of that it is found that a resolution has been brought before this House for extending the President's Rule in Orissa by another six months. This only proves that the present Government is reluctant to show the slightest respect for the views of the opposition parties. We are sorry to see that the President's Rule has been clamped in many States. However in the case of Orissa the circumstances are somewhat extraordinary

17 hrs.

The reasons that have been put forth for the dissolution of the Orissa assembly are not all logical. The argument that a Government formed by the opposition parties cannot be a stable one is not reasonable. In the system of Parliamentary Democracy as it prevails in our country, if such a situation arises that no single party is able to gain absolute majority in a State election, then should we take it that no representative Government will be installed in that State and only election after election will go on

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

being held till one party gains absolute majority. If the single biggest party in any State being unable to gain absolute majority though having a simple majority refuses to form the Government in that State, then the party coming next in strength can surely form the Government though not having absolute majority. Whether such a Government enjoys the majority or not will be decided on the floor of the Assembly. If they fail to gain the majority support in the Assembly, then they will surely quit. No particular party has got the right to decide whether any coalition Government will be successful and stable or not. If such a Government cannot function properly, if they cannot meet the hopes and aspirations of the people, then the people will decide their future. It is for the people to decide whether that Government will continue in office or not. The need of the hour was to hold elections in Orissa at the earliest. In a backward State like Orissa which is pregnant with immense potentialities and possibilities, a popular elected Government should have been installed through fresh elections. It is most improper to keep this State under the President's rule for long stretches. During the discussion today on Manipur Shri Pant has said and during the discussion on Orissa budget Shri K. R. Ganesh had also said that the reason for continuance of President's rule was the delay likely to be caused through delimitation of constituencies etc. for the purpose of holding fresh elections. But the reason cited is not very convincing. Had there been really a will to hold elections, then it surely was possible to expedite these process and to hold the elections in some States atleast. We are unable to comprehend what difficulties could be there for holding the elections to the Orissa Assembly when all the Municipal elections were held there. The other day during the discussion on Andhra Pradesh, Shri K. C. Pant had said that the imposition of President's rule there

was necessary not only for the maintenance of law and order but also for expediting the development programmes of that State. If that is so, then what is the necessity of the State Assemblies etc.? I will ask Shri K. C. Pant to abolish all the State legislatures and set up their great leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi as the President of India. All the States may then be brought under the President's rule and let it be shown how the country can prosper and make progress by leaps and bounds. But this is not to be so. What do we see in Orissa? During the President's rule the condition of the people has not been bettered in any manner. The prices of essential commodities have sky rocketed and are still rising. Only yesterday I read in the papers that the quantum of wheat that was supplied to Orissa has been reduced from 20,000 tons to 10,000 tons. That is, it has been reduced to half. This has been the benefit of President's rule. Moreover, can it be claimed that there has been noteworthy improvements in the field of industry or agriculture, or education or in the matter of employment during the period of President's rule in Orissa? The fact is that President's rule is being continued there only in the interest of the ruling party. Otherwise it would have been possible for them to hold elections during the past six months. The more delay is there in holding the elections, the more apprehensive people become that the ruling party don't intend to hold elections till conditions are favourable to them. In the words of Tagore it can be said, "when the right moment will be at hand, I will visit you in the bower". The people have been bluffed in this manner and democracy has been strangled. The realities of the situation there have been suppressed from the people. A few instances of starvation deaths in Orissa were mentioned here in the Lok Sabha. Some steps were also taken for discussing them here. But subsequently due to some

[Shri Jagdish Bhattacharya]

mysterious reasons the Lok Sabha was deprived of the opportunity of discussing the starvation deaths in Orissa. The Government always denies the occurrence of any starvation death even when cases are cited before them. But Sir, the situation there is very grave. I come from a place bordering Orissa and I have to go there on many occasions. I have personal knowledge of the condition prevailing there which is absolutely unbearable. The conditions in Orissa are no way better than any other State in the country. The people have been deprived of a popular Government of their elected representatives to whom they could go with their demands and grievances, and whom they could pressurise for their redress. Therefore, Sir, my first demand is that elections must be held in Orissa at the earliest. The present term of the President's Rule is coming to an end in September. It is not possible to hold the elections before that. It is true that it is necessary now to extend the term of President's rule. But it must not be sought to be extended any further. I will expect the Minister to state in his reply when the elections will be held there. He may categorically announce it here in the Lok Sabha.

Sir, the assembly has been dissolved in Orissa. But side by side we see that in some other States like Andhra and Uttar Pradesh the assemblies have been kept under animated suspension. When these instances are viewed side by side, the people get the impression that where the Congress party has got a majority but are unable to form a Government due to their incapability and due to their internal feuds, they like to keep the State Assembly under suspension but in other States where there is a possibility of the opposition parties forming a Government, they dissolve the State Assembly with undue speed and impose President's rule. Therefore, Sir, the hap-

penings in Orissa and creating a bad precedent for the entire country. Democracy is being buried there. The earlier this situation is remedied in Orissa, the better it will be for the country. I will request the Government to bring an end to this situation as early as possible. With that, Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution which seeks to extend the President's rule in Orissa by another six months. The House is well aware of the circumstances in which President's rule had to be imposed on the State of Orissa—the then Congress Chief Minister resigned and recommended to the Governor dissolution of the Assembly; the Governor consulted the Opposition whether they could form a stable alternative Government and when they failed to do so, recommended imposition of President's rule. That is how the President's rule was imposed on the State of Orissa.

The question now is whether it should or it should not be extended by another six months. The Minister, while moving the Resolution, has explained the circumstances which necessitate the continuance of the President's rule for another six months, the main reason being under Art 82 of the Constitution after the enumeration of the census, fresh delimitation of the territorial constituencies and that takes a long time and the Delimitation has to be done. Commission has not yet started work regarding Orissa.

17.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Commission has to meet the associate Members and then it will visit the State and hear the objections and then come to certain decisions which will be notified in the Gazette of India and then the delimitation

would be completed. So, it naturally takes time and the earliest this work could be completed would be by the end of the year. Therefore, no one is anxious that the President's rule continues for a longer period than necessary. The earliest that we can think of having elections in the State is February or March 1974. The hon. Member who preceded me said that when municipal elections could be held why not elections to the Assembly be held. Again he misses the point. Elections cannot be held unless the delimitation of the constituencies is completed. That is the reason why the delay is taking place. Not that the people of Orissa or the Congressmen or the Government of India are anxious to continue the President's rule.

The hon. Member also spoke of Sankhya Gharishta. The Sankhya Gharishta of the Congress will be proved after the elections and I can assure him that the Congress will come out with a big majority.

The real question is, as I said . . . (Interruptions). It will come true. Last time when I spoke on Orissa, Budget, I said that Orissa is a politically weak State. Why it is so is that the feudal forces in Orissa are still active and powerful. In eight of the districts they still hold their sway. This is responsible for the political instability in the State. That is the political history of Orissa. From the day it was carved out in 1936 till 1972, no Party could continue in power for five years. It is all short-lived Ministries, one Ministry going out, another Ministry coming in and being toppled and then another coming in and also being toppled and then the President's rule and so on.

Therefore, I say that the people need a stable Government. Stability carries with it the progress and development. The political history of Orissa also proves that coalitions are failures. We have had two coalitions in Orissa—the Swatantra and the

Jana Congress in 1967 which lasted for four years with internal bickerings and then in 1971 we had the coalition of the Swatantra and the Utkal Congress which lasted for one year.

SHRI P. K. DEO: What about the Ganatantra Parishad coalition?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: The election symbol of Swatantra Party is star. When any Party joins as a tail to the star, the star becomes a comet and when comet is seen, it is a bad omen. The comet was seen on the Orissa horizon from 1967. The result was disaster, famines, pestilences, etc. Therefore, coalitions are no good for Orissa. The people want a stable Government. . . . (Interruptions). If my friends feel that they can have it, by all means they can have it. If the people vote them into power, then none will have any objection. Therefore, the present need of Orissa is a stable Government. And stability can be ensured only when elections are held after the delimitation of the constituencies.

Having said that, fortunately or unfortunately, I would say Orissa will be under President's rule for full one year, for the 1973-74 financial year, which is the final year of the Fourth Plan. Orissa will be fortunate if the Central Government takes into account the various developmental needs of the State so that the projects on hand are executed quickly and the needs of the backward areas, the tribal areas and the chronically drought areas of the State are attended to. The people of the State would be unpahhy if no fresh orientation is given, if no emphasis is given with regard to the execution of the projects. Actually, some of the projects in Orissa have had a bad history. I would cite for instance the case of the Balimela power project, which is a joint venture. It was taken up ten years ago. It was a joint venture of the Orissa and Andhra Governments. The original estimate was Rs. 12

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

crores. Now it is Rs. 50 crores. I understand that Andhra Government is not willing to share the increased cost which has come about now. Several projects are just dragging on. In my own district there is a project called Bahuda Irrigation Project. This was taken up in 1960 and four wiers work was done at various levels. But the construction of dam is not included in the Fifth Plan. If the Central Government bestows attention to these facts and immediate needs of the people, the people will be benefited by continuing under the President's rule. The proposals of the Fifth Plan of the Orissa State are at present under discussion with the Planning Commission. I hope the Plan as formulated by the State Government with such modifications as the Planning Commission thinks necessary in view of the resources position, would be finalised soon.

Out of 13 districts of Orissa, 8 districts are chronically backward. The terrain is hilly. Unless minor irrigation is given importance, the people who are tribals and adivasis will not get the benefit. This is an aspect which I have been emphasising. But so far my requests have not been complied with.

The backward areas and tribal areas need attention by accelerating development under the minimum needs programme. This minimum needs programme envisaged by the Central Government must be implemented fully and the Central Government must bear the entire cost of the minimum needs programme of the State for the entire fifth plan period. I hope Government will take note of this aspect of the matter. Orissa States is more backward than some of the backward areas in the developed States. Therefore, to remove this backwardness, to enable the State to catch up with the other developing States and developed States, special attention has to be given by the

Central Government to see that Orissa does not lag behind. And it can catch up only when it is enabled to be on a level with the rest of the States. I will not go into the details about all these matters at this stage. The Central Government will be in charge of this State for full one year. I hope and trust that they will justify the continuance of the President's rule there in Orissa by concentrating fully on the economic development of the State and thereby uplifting the down-trodden tribal people and adivasis. Thank you.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): With regard to the Resolution under the President's rule, the situation in Orissa, both politically, economically and administratively, had come to such an extent, that even one of the members of the Treasury Benches in the Consultative Committee on Orissa—Mr. Kumar Majhi—came out, or burst out that starvation deaths had taken place in Orissa. He also gave certain concrete instances and figures.

Now, sir, whenever any problem connected with Orissa is raised in this House, it is being referred to the State Government and they are always relying upon—rather they are depending upon—the statement from the Orissa Government. The Centre is now seized of the whole problems of Orissa. Therefore, even though there is Governor's Rule and much was expected, nothing has come about.

We find that as far as plan target is concerned, from Rs. 836 crores it has come down. We are afraid that it would be brought down still to Rs. 535 crores. For that, discussions have been going on but nothing has been finalised.

Therefore, I demand here that as far as plan target is concerned, the Centre must allocate a minimum of Rs. 1,000 crores for Orissa. They have now circulate a note on the activities of the Departments of the

Government during the President's Rule in Orissa, that is upto 30th June, 1973. From this, one can see that as far as lift irrigation is concerned, out of 1,000 lift irrigation points, only 40 lift irrigation points have been energised. It is ridiculous that for the year 1973-74, Rs. 45 lakhs is provided for. For 1972-73, out of 1849 projects, only 1167 are completed and the rest 700 of them require Rs. 30 lakhs. If funds are given, they could be energised by March 31, 1974. Regarding procurement target, that was fixed at 3 lakhs tonnes but it has been brought down to 2 lakhs tonnes out of which the fulfilment shows that it has gone up to only 1½ lakhs tonnes. You will see that not a single hoarder has been arrested. Just as an eye-wash, some of the retailers somewhere have been arrested and now it has been given a publicity that so many hoarders, so many profiteers and so many cases of arrests have been made. This is nothing but a mere eye-wash. Not a single big hoarder or wholesale trader has been arrested so far. So, the position in this regard has also deteriorated. On the other hand, those who are fighting for de-hoarding or those who are fighting against the profiteering have been arrested. For example, the Communist Party led the movement against the hoarding and organised a *bandh*. The President has thought it proper that the people should come out openly and take the initiative for it against the price. He said that there must be a movement against the price rise. In spite of these declarations being made by him, we find that many people in Ganjam *bandh* had been lathi-charged indiscriminately; there was a firing and also there was tear-gas. Several arrests have been made. At Chatrapur on 6th two students who were making mike propaganda were arrested under instructions from the District Collector—one student is from the Students' Federation and the other is from the C.P.M. This is something ridiculous. Why should a man, who is making a propaganda against hoarding, be arrested

and put into the prison house? That is how the Administration is going down in its efficiency. As for the incomplete and continuing projects for medium and minor irrigation projects, we now find that the speed has come down. An absolutely there is no provision. I had also a discussion with most of the engineers and they were complaining of shortage of funds. No allocation has been made in the budget either for the completion of the projects like Daha, Bagwa, Jarwa and Harabanki though a demand by the Orissa Governor for an additional amount of Rs. 3 to 4 crores had been made. This could not be sanctioned by the Centre. So, the Centre has been only an on-looker and it is not concerned with the lives of the people in Orissa; it is also not concerned with profiteering and de-hoarding by the traders who are looting the Orissa people who live below the poverty line. And no action has been taken by the Centre. They are mere on-lookers. Perhaps, it appears that they are concerned only with the election chances making their own calculations by sitting here.

Therefore, I bring up this serious charge against the Centre that with regard to procurement of foodgrains, with regard to medium and minor irrigation projects etc., nothing has been done which might have resulted in increasing the food production to a great extent.

From the report that has been given, we find that except for some help for raising the rabi crop, otherwise no incentives have been given. We have been putting forward proposals that if some agricultural inputs could be given to the landless people who are now getting some lands and who are already in occupation of some lands the food production could be increased. In this very House, I have shown by calculation that by spending just Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 3 crores, we could have an additional income in the form of 60 crores of rupees worth of paddy, which would constitute about 20 per

[Shri D. K. Pande]

cent of the total food production in Orissa. But nothing has been done in this regard. But on the other hand, we find that much has been spent only for suppression of the different movements.

For instance, what happened at Cuttack? The electricity workers organised under the federation which is led by the CPI there, which represents 12 units, had entered into an agreement with the Government, the chairman of the Electricity Board etc., and at least after having achieved four of our demands we could have withdrawn the strike call, but the superintending engineer at Cuttack and some other saboteurs who had organised the strike sabotaged the eintire line and thereby they caused great damage to the electrical installation. Those very persons against whom there are charges of misappropriation to the tune of Rs. 2½ crores, which have still not been looked into, are still continuing at the helm of affairs. The Governor had transferred one Chief Engineer who had been working in the State Electricity Board, but after a few days, he has been re-transferred to his original post, perhaps under the pressure of some political leadership belonging to the ruling party. That is the information that I have got. This matter has to be gone into. I do not want to mention any names here, because hon. Members would again raise objections and moreover the person concerned is not here. But I would only submit that this has to be gone into and investigated. This is how the bureaucratic administration which has been functioning there has become corrupt and bad.

Regarding the movement against price rise, we fought very herecically and we dehoarded a huge quantity of foodgrains. At Bhugaon we dehoarded 10,000 quintals of foodgrains, at Balasore, we dehoarded 37 bags of sugar from one Harmukhlal

Joshi, and 294 tins and 45 barrels of mustard on from one Tirthraj and Company, and 100 tins of vanaspati from one Rampyarelal at Chandwali. All these things were dehoarded because of the movement led by the Communist Party in Orissa. At the same time, we find that when we demanded that these things should be sold, some people at Balasore interfered and they said that since Government had no information, therefore, they should not be sold. What is the reward from the Central Government that those people got? The bureaucratic officers in the administration and the police officers combined together, and not only did they suppress the movement, but more than 650 volunteers who campaigned for dehoarding have been arrested. Section 144 continued till the 13th. On the 7th, the *bandh* was organised in Ganjam district and sec. 144 which was promulgated continued till 13th. Is this democratic? So I say that these vicious bureaucratic officers should be removed; there should be an inquiry so far as this is concerned.

Then Rs. 1 crore worth of towers for Balimela and Raigada could not be purchased due to faction fights between the two Chief Engineers in the Electricity Board. These things have been brought to the notice of the Governor, but no action has been taken.

Coming to small and medium industries....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are details.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: These are very vital points.

They were allowed to consume electricity at 16P. For domestic consumption, we are paying 23.6 P. per unit. A public undertaking, HSL, is paying 12P whereas the aluminium industry run by a big foreign monopolist and Bangur Brothers' Jai Shri Chemicals have been given a con-

cessional rate at 15P. What is the unit cost of production? It is 3P, whereas they are given the power at 12P. Under the head 'Financial effect of social burden', all these concessions are given to all the monopolists and big and large houses.

Therefore finally, I demand that firstly, medium and minor irrigation projects should be given more emphasis and the continuing projects should be completed before the completion of the Fourth Plan. Further allocation of necessary funds should be made.

Secondly, as regards labour policy, there is the Daitari Mines Labour Union. Shri Balachandran who is adviser number two....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under the pretext of concluding, you have started again.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Even when the Regional Labour Commissioner has declared that the Dairari Iron Ore Mines Labour Union..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is no conclusion. This is a new subject you have started.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: When the Regional Commissioner has already verified and found that it is the major union, even Shri Balachandran, could not ask Shri Nair who is the chairman, that is the management, to recognise this Union. Therefore, the situation has become worse. Administrative functioning has gone worse and it has become so critical now by such criminal acts of the Government that the right reactionaries will capitalise on these criminal acts of the administration. So I demand that there should be proper administrative steps taken, proper emphasis has to be laid on minor and medium irrigation projects and central projects already finalised should immediately be taken up and money should be allocated for the purpose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri R. V. Swaminathan who was to raise the half hour discussion today is, I am told, not here.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Postpone it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not here. I think we can utilise this time upto 6 P.M. for the present debate.

AN HON. MEMBER: Where is he?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not here.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Was he removed?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. I do not know. We will continue with this debate till six.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I want to know what happens to the discussion when the member concerned is absent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rules will take care of it. Why should we discuss about it now?... (Interruptions).

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): Sir, while speaking on this resolution, I am one with the Union Government that there is justification to continue President's rule for some time more and I do hope that the Government are doing their best to hold the Assembly elections at the earliest opportune time. Sir, the Governor's administration over there has done a good job in toning up the administration, but to an extent only, and much more remains to be done. The loose-ends of coordination between departments are yet to be tightened up; the lack of impetus among the officers and officials needs boosting up; the feeling of "Hatao Jhanjha" amongst the staff should not be

[Shri P. Gangadeb]

allowed to find place in the day to day administration. Therefore, Sir, the cumulative effect of all these in the administration has been causing a great deal of concern to the general public in Orissa. As the State is still under-developed, if I may say so, still backward and lagging behind in its progress inspite of 25 years of rule since Independence, I must stress that only a forward looking and clean administration is called for to work relentlessly for the progress of the State of Orissa. It is a vital problem, a problem—with every State, to find the right man for the right job and for the right system; and Orissa is no exception to this rule. The cult of corruption in the State is very much visible. Neither the bureaucracy is free from it, nor the political parties. Sir, something rational in this regard has to be done as because man is a rational animal and the animality part of the man has been the root cause of retarding the progress of our democracy and socialism. Let me, therefore, hope that the new political set up after the Assembly elections will usher in progressive Rule, a renaissance in the right direction for the benefit of the people of Orissa. During this current year, there has been a spate of reports about the sub-standard living conditions of the people with chronic problem of drought, alternated by cyclone and floods.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about starvation deaths?

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Starvation deaths are denied by the Governor. Deaths are probably due to malnutrition. There have been the details in the bunch of papers that we have received; there were no starvation deaths. That is all I can say here. I, therefore, suggest that firm and effective measures be introduced to establish accountability for administrative lapses and responsibility in running the Government efficiently. Sir, it is gratifying to note that the Government have taken the decision

to establish a new fertiliser plant in the State; and for that, Sir, all our thanks to Hon'ble the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals for accepting our popular demands.

I now wish to refer to some aspects of the States Five Year Plan, because I feel certain changes are necessary at this initial stage. The Orissa Government have presented a draft fifth plan with an outlay of Rs. 836.09 crores inclusive of the national programme for minimum needs, which is to the tune of Rs. 216.11 crores. If this amount is excluded, the amount available for development of different sectors comes to Rs. 619.17 crores. Out of this, 38 per cent goes to irrigation and 34.7 per cent to power. Both are no doubt important. But, to my mind it seems the Plan is somewhat imbalanced because only 5.6 per cent of the outlay has been allotted to industries and minerals. Whereas the strategy spelt out says that the main thrust of development will be primarily in the central sector, in respect of large scale and heavy industries, including mineral projects. In the first instance, the shape of central projects should have been much more. The amount of R 2731 crores allotted to large and medium industries along with mineral development is a drop in the ocean. Today even a single unit in core industries like cement, paper etc. may cost Rs. 15 crores or Rs. 20 crores. The Orissa Industrial Development Corporation has a large number of schemes in hand. Therefore, the question arises whether the State Government has worked out any estimate as to how much it will cost to establish these units? In a State like Orissa, which lacks local entrepreneurship and other pre-requisites, I for one feel that the Government themselves have to play a promotional role in setting up new industries. And to do that, there should be enough funds and the plan

should provide for that. Then again, to my mind, the amount of Rs. 7.22 crores allotted to small and village industries is also too small. The small industries have great employment potential and their growth in the State will also help rapid increase in the supply of essential commodities. Therefore, I suggest that these small industries be made focal points for development in the Plan and that the allotment should be raised substantially.

Yet another problem to which I wish to refer is the grain distribution system in the State. There are reports that some quantities of grains which were dehoarded are being handed over to the FCI. I do not know whether the report is correct. If it is so, I do not think it is the right step. It will be better if such dehoarded stocks are sold to the needy people at cheap rates through the existing fair price shops, of course, under Government supervision. Also, let the Government establish distribution centres, where grains are stored and the people are supplied with grains against ration cards at controlled rates.

This will spread out the distribution system and it is definitely for the better. My only apprehension is that the FCI will bungle, as it has been doing now. Let there be a good distribution system run by the State itself, which will have nothing to do with the FCI organisation.

Lastly, let me speak out that too much publicity about shortages is given in the newspapers. And for that, the hoarders get a cue to hoard more. What is worse is that the law enforcement has not been rigorous enough to detect hoarding and to punish the culprits. Sir, you will agree with me that the Government, whether at the Centre or in the States, can maintain its good image only if the enforcement machinery is made more alert and vigorous. There-

fore, I am in agreement with the suggestion of the West Bengal Chief Minister, which came out in the papers, that the Penal Code should be amended to provide life imprisonment and as third class prisoners, for those blackmarketeers, hoarders and other anti-social elements, who are taking the society to ransom. It is high time that such elements are strongly dealt with not only in Orissa but all over the country. With these words, I support the Resolution.

श्री लाल जो नाई (उदयपुर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ समय पूर्व उड़ीसा का बजट आया था उस समय यह मांग की गयी थी कि लोकप्रिय सरकार ही बनायी प्रिय सरकार बनी लेकिन कांग्रेस के आपसी झगड़े के कारण यहां पर जो दूसरी लोक-प्रिय सरकार बनने जा रही थी उसको नहीं बनने दिया गया और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया गया। आप ने राष्ट्रपति शासन उस समय लागू किया वह ठीक है, लेकिन मैं उस की अवधि बढ़ाने के विरुद्ध हूँ। आप जो 6 महीने की अवधि और बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ, यह अवधि नहीं बढ़ायी जानी चाहिए। मैं मांग करूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जल्दी ही वहां पर चुनाव कराये और जनता की मौका दिया जाय कि वह लोक प्रिय सरकार बना सके। नहीं तो अगर अवधि बढ़ाने की स्कीम चलती रही तो यह जनता के लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों का हनन है।

आज स्थिति यह है कि देश में कमर तोड़ महंगाई है, कोयला, मिट्टी का तेल, सीमेंट, डालडा आदि नहीं मिल रहा है, और जो मिलता भी है उस में मिलावट है। आज राशन का अभाव है सारे भारत में, लेकिन उड़ीसा में ज्यादा हो सकता है, और राष्ट्रपति शासन की बजह से और समस्या कठिन हो सकती है। मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश का उदाहरण

[श्री साधुजी भाई]

वृ, वहां पर अभाव के बारे में जनता ने प्रदर्शन किया था कि अभाव नहीं होना चाहिए । लेकिन हुआ क्या कि अभाव का सामना करने पर उस में मिलावट लोगों ने पायी । लोगों ने कहा कि एक तो अभाव और दूसरे मिलावट यह अनुचित बात है और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए । तो एक तो महंगाई, दूसरे जो राजन मिल भी रहा है कम उस में मिलावट की समस्या दूर करना तो भलच रहा लोगों पर बोलियां चल रही हैं । लोग पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं । यह स्थिति सारे देश में बन रही है । उड़ीसा में यह और भी जटिल है ।

उड़ीसा में अकाल भी है । उससे कई और समस्याएँ वहां पैदा हो गई हैं । बाढ़ भी वहां आई है और हजारों लोग बाढ़ों के कारण मारे गए हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि लोगों की रक्षा करने के मजबूत कदम धाएँ उठाए । यह ठीकी हो सकता है जबकि राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि को न बढ़ा कर वहां तुरन्त चुनाव कराए जाएँ और जनता को लोक-प्रति सरकार बनाने का मौका दिया जाए । ऐसा न करना जनता के साथ धांधल करना है, उसके हितों को घोट पहुँचाना है, उसके अधिकार का हनन करना है ।

मैं जोरदार शब्दों में मांग करता हूँ कि तुरन्त वहां चुनाव कराए जाएँ और राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि को न बढ़ाया जाए और लोगों को अंतर दिया जाए कि वे लोकप्रिय सरकार बना सकें । धन्यवाद ।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as things stand today in Orissa, I think, there was no choice for the Government but to extend the President's Rule for another six months,

As the hon. Minister has assured in the other House, that perhaps, before the end of six months there will be elections in Orissa, we hope, by February, next, the elections will come. The Delimitation Commission has also issued a notification that by 15th of December, they will be able to delimit the constituencies and the electoral rolls will be ready by that time. I hope, the people of Orissa in the New Year will exercise their verdict for a progressive and democratic Government.

I would like to just bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that 1978 is a very crucial year so far as Orissa is concerned. This is the last year of the Fourth Plan. Orissa has come under the President's Rule during the last year of the Fourth Plan. The Draft Fifth Plan of Orissa which is now being discussed had proposed an outlay of Rs. 836.09 crores for the entire Fifth Plan period. It includes about Rs. 216 crores for national minimum needs programme. But, I think, now the way the discussions are going on between various States and the Planning Commission, I am very apprehensive that, perhaps, the most unkindest cut we are going to experience, and Orissa is also going to have it.

I would just try to impress upon the hon. Minister that Orissa has got its special needs and it cannot be compared with other developed States. So far as the eastern region is concerned, it has its own special problems of backwardness. We had impressed upon the Government about it during the earlier discussions to the House. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government and to the hon. Minister that, today, the difference between national per capita income and per capita income of Orissa comes to about Rs. 198. The Planning Commission is now deciding to have a Plan of Rs. 235 crores for Orissa, inclusive of national minimum needs programme whereas the

State Government had submitted a Draft Plan for Rs. 836 crores which is completely insufficient also. Therefore, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that, taking into consideration the special needs of Orissa which has the highest percentage of tribal and Scheduled Caste population and which has also the maximum number of people living below the poverty line, that is, 65 per cent people living below the poverty line they should get a top priority

I would like to suggest that during the President's Rule, the foundation should be laid for a total investment of nearly Rs. 3,000 crores in Orissa during the course of coming five years. I am submitting this to the hon. Minister so that the Planning Commission should take this into consideration and, so far as the Plan allocation is concerned, they must have a Plan of Rs. 1,000 crores. All the 14 nationalised Banks, including the State Bank of India, are having an investment of Rs. 800 crores to Rs. 1,000 crores in Maharashtra and Rs. 800 crores in Gujarat. Taking into consideration the special needs of Orissa and the eastern region and its backwardness, the widening gap between the national per capita income and the per capita income of Orissa, why should they not plan an investment of another Rs. 200 crores a year for five years? That will come to another Rs. 1,000 crores.

Besides this, I would also like to make my suggestions about the various projects. We are grateful to the Government of India that the Cuttack-Paradeep rail link has already been opened to goods traffic; it is a good thing that it has come up. We are also grateful to the Government of India, to our Prime Minister and also the Defence Ministry, for the announcement that the navy boy's training school at Chilika Lake will be coming up with an expenditure of Rs. 16 crores. These are signs

that the Government of India are opening their mind to see that the backwardness of Orissa is gradually removed.

The Central Government has been kind enough to give us these two projects. There are a number of other projects which are lying with the Central Government like the Nickel Project, Nalangatoli Iron Ore Project and the Lead Project. These are projects for which the foundation was laid one year ago. Government of India should try to see that these projects also come up immediately during the President's rule.

Then there is the Jakhura-Banspani rail link. That is a 'must' not only for Orissa's development but for the development of the eastern region and also for the development of the Paradeep Port. The engineering survey was already over. I do not know why the Railway Ministry is trying to delay this matter by having another engineering survey which will take another two years. I would submit to the hon. Minister that this should be expedited, so that this Jakhura-Banspani rail link comes up in the Fifth Plan period.

The Central Government has already decided to set up the fertilizer plant at Paradeep and I request that this should be expedited. Along with it the caustic soda plant and the soda ash plant should also come up.

The atomic mineral complex at Gopalpur with an investment of Rs. 80 to 65 crores should also come up. The Gopalpur Port also, which needs to be developed to help in the export of atomic minerals, should also come up; it is being delayed only at the Central Government level; the technical survey and other things are not being expedited.

Then, the super thermal power station at Talcher and the ship-building

[Sri Chintaman Panigrahi]

yard at Paradeep should also come up

All these are lying with the Central Government and should be cleared. All these projects involve a total investment of another Rs. 1,000 crores. Therefore, altogether, with an investment of Rs. 3,000 crores, in the coming five years, foundations will have been laid, under the President's rule, for building a new and prosperous Orissa ..

Orissa (Res.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon Member may continue on the next occasion.

The House stands adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, August 22, 1973, at 11.00 a.m.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 22, 1973/Sharada 31, 1973 (Saka)