

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) : Sir thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I wish to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister a matter regarding the discrimination in regard to the grant of HRA, to the Union Territory of Pondicherry. So far as Goa is concerned, the entire territory is being given the HRA. In Pondicherry Territory, only the town Pondicherry is being given the HRA and the rest of the territory like for example, Karaikal, Mahe and Yenam are not given this HRA. This causes great hardship to the Government servants. From the Budget I see that you have brought supplementary grants to the tune of Rs. 23 lakhs wherein some portion is for giving the dearness allowance according to the award of the Third Pay Commission. When you can consider that, why cannot you consider this point, which has been brought to your attention repeatedly? Kindly consider it again I request that Pondicherry town may be given A status and Karaikal, Mahe and Yenam B status I request the hon. Minister to consider this request of mine Thank you

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : The hon Member has raised certain points which would require detailed examination and along with some other points, I will consider them also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1974-75 be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will put the clauses to vote

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE . I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.44 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1974-75

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now take up discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General).

DEMAND No 1—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,65,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Agriculture'"

DEMAND No 3—AGRICULTURE

MR. CHAIRMAN Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 481,74,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 8—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 66,00,00,000 on Revenue

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Food'."

DEMAND No. 11—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,52,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND No. 12—FOREIGN TRADE AND EXPORT PRODUCTION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 21,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' "

DEMAND No. 15—POSTS AND TELEGRAPH WORKING EXPENSES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,92,29,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses'."

DEMAND No. 17—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,57,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs'."

DEMAND No. 18—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND No. 19—DEFENCE SERVICES—ARMY

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 171,75,85,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Army'."

DEMAND No. 21—DEFENCE SERVICES—AIR FORCE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,23,78,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Air Force' "

DEMAND No. 22—DEFENCE SERVICES—PENSIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,58,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 24—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Education'."

DEMAND No. 25—EDUCATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,71,74,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No 27—MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,75,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No 28—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,62,46,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 29—CUSTOMS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 41,20,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND No. 30—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,63,70,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No 31—TAXES ON INCOME, ESTATE DUTY, WEALTH TAX AND GIFT TAX

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,34,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax'."

DEMAND No 32—STAMPS

MR CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,37,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 33—AUDIT

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,66,37,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 34—CURRENCY, COINAGE
AND MINT

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 62,40,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Currency Coinage and Mint'."

DEMAND No. 37—TRANSFER TO STATE AND
UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 55,82,50,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 11,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND No. 38—OTHER EXPENDITURE OF
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 61,90,01,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 40—MINISTRY OF HEALTH
AND FAMILY PLANNING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,07,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND No. 41—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC
HEALTH

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,58,66,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 32,39,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 42—FAMILY PLANNING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,75,89,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Family Planning'."

DEMAND No. 43—MINISTRY OF HEAVY
INDUSTRY

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,86,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Heavy Industry'."

DEMAND No. 44—HEAVY INDUSTRIES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 66,92,41,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Heavy Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 45—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,61,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs' "

DEMAND NO. 46—CABINET

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,51,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO 47—DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

MR CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,97,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' "

DEMAND NO 48—POLICE

MR CHAIRMAN : Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,25,53,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 50—OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,60,41,000 on Revenue Account

be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No 51—DELHI

MR CHAIRMAN . Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,75,20,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 25,80,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No 52—CHANDIGARH

MR CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,82,52,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 39,14,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Chandigarh' "

DEMAND NO. 53—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

MR CHAIRMAN . Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 43,18,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 19,51,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 54—ARUNACHAL PRADESH

MR, CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,70,50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Arunachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 55—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,70,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli'."

DEMAND No. 56—LAKSHADWEEP

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,95,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st of March, 1975, in respect of 'Lakshdweep'."

DEMAND No. 57—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. 58—INDUSTRIES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,96,77,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 64,74,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 60—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,000 on Revenue Account be

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 62—BROADCASTING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,59,11,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 65—POWER SCHEMES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,42,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,13,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Power Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 66—MINISTRY OF LABOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,61,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour'."

DEMAND No. 68—MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,25,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 70—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,19,75,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 74—MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,82,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Ministry of shipping and Transport."

DEMAND No. 75—ROADS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,06,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 8,99,89,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Roads'."

DEMAND No. 76—PORTS, LIGHTHOUSES AND SHIPPING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 9,82,52,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ports, Light, houses, and Shipping'."

DEMAND No. 78—DEPARTMENT OF STEEL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 27,93,15,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Steel'."

DEMAND No. 79—DEPARTMENT OF MINES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,79,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Mines'."

DEMAND No 80—MINES AND MINERALS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 65,83,65,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Mines and Minerals'."

DEMAND No. 81—DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Supply'."

DEMAND No. 82—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 48,64,000 on Revenue Account

be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND No. 84—MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 86—AVIATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 87—TOURISM

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 37,38,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Tourism'."

DEMAND No. 88—MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,44,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Works and Housing'."

DEMAND No. 89—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,24,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 91—HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,76,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 61,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND No. 92—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,35,79,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 94—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects."

DEMAND NO. 95—NUCLEAR POWER SCHEMES**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Nuclear Power Schemes."

DEMAND NO. 101—GRANTS TO COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,99,90,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

DEMAND NO. 102—DEPARTMENT OF SPACE**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 17,76,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Space'."

DEMAND NO. 104—RAJYA SABHA.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

The Supplementary Demands are before the House.

***SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA (Ghatal) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1974-75. The

general budget was passed in this House only few days ago. But within a few days a supplementary budget has been brought before us. The Government have formed a habit of presenting budgets in instalments. This only goes to prove that the Government are unable to plan their programmes in a systematic way. They hit upon some ideas suddenly and act accordingly by fits and starts. Sir, in these supplementary demands a sum of Rs. 1761.44 crores have been demanded. This is not a small sum. Therefore to ask for such a huge sum in a supplementary budget is somewhat unnatural.

In the introductory remarks it has been mentioned that a sum of rupees 120 crores are needed for payment of additional dearness allowance to various categories of Central Government employees. In the regular general budget also some provision was made for payment of DA. In this connection I have to say that 50% of this additional DA is being frozen by way of compulsory deposits and the poor employees are being paid only half of the DA to which they are entitled. So what actual benefits are the employees getting from this enhanced DA? In this supplementary demands itself Government have asked for Rs. 368 crores for public works due to rise in cost of building materials etc. They have asked for another Rs. 2.35 crores on account of rise in cost of paper. Therefore, Sir, when the Government themselves have to ask for additional amounts in the supplementary budget on account of rise in price of commodities, then we can easily imagine the plight in which the poor employees find themselves. The Government employees who find it extremely difficult to meet their domestic budget due to rising prices, are being forced to forego half the amount of their DA. Is it not a cruel joke on them?

Then, Sir, we find that Rs. 228.64 crores have been demanded for Defence. Sir, if this amount was needed for payment of

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

pay or DA to the Defence employees then there was some logic in it. But we find that sum of Rs. 95 crores have been separately provided for payment of D.A. Therefore this huge amount is being demanded for the various Wings of the Army, Navy and Air Force. In the General Budget a heavy amount was already provided for Defence. I do not think that our country is in danger of a sudden attack from any quarters. On account of this I oppose a grant of this huge additional amount for Defence.

Then, Sir, Rs. 79.21 crores have been provided for additional grants to the States and the Union Territories to aid them in their plan schemes. Sir, the provision of this small amount for the State Plans, although this is a supplementary budget goes only to prove that there is no planning in our country worth the name. Although it is a supplementary budget yet some 2,000 crores of additional amount has been demanded in it. The provision of only 79.21 crores out of that for the State plans is very disappointing. The Five Year Plans have become a farce. Whenever a budget proposal is presented some amount is provided as a ritual in that for the plans just as a person provides for some amount for performing the annual rites of his parents at the end of the year.

66 crores of rupees have been provided for subsidy to the Food Corporation of India on imported food grains. The FCI is given subsidy on indigenous food grains also. We fail to find any logic behind subsidizing indigenous food grains. I can cite one example. The Government procures paddy at the rate of Rs. 70 to 75/- per quintal and 3 quintals of paddy yields 2 quintal of rice. Even if we take that the Government pays to the farmers at the rate of 80 rupees a quintal for paddy, the price of procured rice cannot be more than Rs. 120/- a quintal in any case. Even after adding various other incidental expenses, the price of rice cannot be more than Rs. 150/- a quintal. The Government can sell rice at Rs. 1.50 per Kg. if they so

choose. But the Government sells rice to the consumers at Rs. 1.80 per Kg in the ration shops. In spite of this the Government is paying a huge amount to the FCI as subsidy. In the Eastern region alone we have seen that the Government paid about Rs. 30 crores to the FCI as food subsidy. I fail to understand how this becomes necessary? Surely, food grains worth so many crores of rupees are not lost in transit. There must be wide spread corruption in the activities of the FCI necessitating this huge subsidy by the Government.

Another fat amount of 481.74 crores have been demanded for fertilisers. There is no doubt that fertiliser is a necessary item and shortage of fertiliser is being felt in the country also. But it is difficult to understand as to where the shortage and want really lies. While travelling to various parts of our country I had the good fortune of visiting some fertiliser factories both in the public and private sectors. Some privately owned fertiliser factories were of the opinion that there was no real shortage of fertilisers in the country as made out by the Government. I also saw with my own eyes that huge stocks of fertilisers were lying there. The other day a report appeared in the papers that a slump has appeared in the fertiliser's market that is the cultivators are not going in for fertilisers in a big way. There may be two reasons for this, either the purchasing power of the cultivators are so low that they are unable to buy fertilisers or the distribution system for fertilisers is faulty as a result of which the fertilisers did not reach the cultivators.

Now, I will say something about coal, coal mining authority and the Bharat Coaking Coal Co. At Raniganj in West Bengal, 25 persons were arrested last August for selling spurious coal licences, through which coal is obtained from these authorities and sold to various parties. A high police official said, it was published in the papers also, that there are about 1500 people in the Raniganj, Asansol, Dhanbad coal field areas who are engaged in this trafficking in spurious and bogus coal licences. These

people are making lot of money in this racket and this ill gotten money is shared with some employees of these coal authorities who are in collusion with the racketeers. In this way a huge amount of coal is sold to outside parties through bogus licences. I demand a thorough investigation in this malpractices and stern action against the offenders

In this context I will mention another thing Sir this morning also the issue was raised in this House that six MIAs of Tripura have been arrested under MISA as some agitation is going on there. Happenings in Tripura may be a matter for the State Government but the use of MISA is not a matter of the State Government. The MISA legislation was passed here in this House. When the MISA was passed here, the hon. Minister on behalf of the Government had given a clear assurance that this Act will not be used against democratic movement and against the political opponents. But today we have seen its naked use and we feel that there can be no greater misuse of this Act. Due to these reasons I oppose the Supplementary demands placed before this House

श्री रामबहादुर साहूजी (पटना) नमोपनि जी, धनी हम 1,761 44 करोड़ रु. रु. पूरक बजट पर विचार कर रहे हैं। सरकार ने विभिन्न विभागों में जो बर्षा प्राधिक होने का पश्चात् किया है उसी को विमान में रख कर हम पूरक बजट को सबन के मजद उपस्थित किया है। इस सिलसिले में मैं कुछ बातों पर रोशनी डालना चाहता हूँ। इस में सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता देने की बात का उल्लेख किया है। सजापति जी, सचाय बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण है और इस सचाय पर भारत के लाखों कर्मचारी प्रभावित हैं। धनी हज़ार में इन्होंने कुछ समझौता किया है। तो से चाहता कि जो भी समझौता हुआ है उसी किस्त के बारे में वह उसे औरन लागू करना ही चाहिये, उस के प्रस्ताव भी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते की किस्तें बढ़ गई हैं, उन किस्तों की भी प्रदायगी

करने की व्यवस्था सरकार को शीघ्र करनी चाहिये। बरला सरकार को कर्मचारियों के बीच का भावना बनाना फेंकना और जंगलार प्राद्वालन का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इसलिये ऐसी स्थिति न घाने पाए, उस से पहले ही सरकार को उनकी इन न्यायोचित मांग को मान लेना चाहिये, पूरी भर देना चाहिये। और सरकार जा उनके भले की प्राची राशि मी० 30० एम० में अना कर लेती है उन कामून का जिनकी जल्दी सरकार समाप्त करे उनका ही सरकारी कर्मचारियों का विवाम प्राप्त कर मकेंगे।

इसरी बात यह है कि खास की बात बढ़ी गई कि खाद हम को देनी है। जरूर देनी है, वीजिए मेकिन प्राप्त राम उन के बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। मध्याह्न विमान के पड़ुब के बाहर की बात हानी जा रही है। उन की कीमन प्राप्त को बम बरनी चाहिये और उन बात की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि छोटे से छोटे किमान की भी खाद मिल जाये। धनी बड़े लोगों को तो खाद मिल जाती है, लेकिन माध्याह्न किमान यी ही रह जाते हैं। तो मैं चाहता कि आप खाद के बढवारे की ऐसी व्यवस्था करे जिन में और बाजारी न हो। हम लोग अनाक की मीटिंगो में जाने हैं, माण ममय उनी में खला जाता है कि चीज बाजारी में खाद जा रही है।

उनी तरह में खाद्यान्न की बात करी गई है। खाद्यान्न के मिनरगिने में प्राप्त की बन्नी नीति गमन है। विभिन्न राज्यों से कब्बर घा रही है कि प्राप्त गरीब किसानों पर कब्बरघनी कर के उन से तो गल्ला बसुली कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जो बड़े-बड़े विमान और जमींदार हैं उन स प्राप्त गल्ला बसुली करना नहीं चाहते, या उन के साथ नरबी विवमानते हैं, या प्राप्त के अधिकारी कुछ ने दे कर उनको टाड देने हैं। जो यह नीति उचित नहीं है। हमारी मांग है कि धनी लोगों से यस्ता बसुला जाता चाहिये ताकि राशन की दुकानों के जरिये हम उन गल्ले को प्राप्त जनता को दे सकें और राशन की व्यवस्था में जो महबुबी है उस को दूर किया जा सकें। राशन की दुकानों के जरिये तमान आवश्यक चीजों का देने का प्रबन्ध किजिये।

डाक तार के लिये भी धाप से जगमगी है। मैं पटना की बात जानता हूँ। वहाँ इतनी व्यवस्था कि है टेलीफोन में कि जब पॉलिबॉट के मेम्बर का टेलीफोन दो साल से ठीक नहीं हो सकता तो धाम लोगों की क्या क्या होगी इस का धाप संभाव लगा सकते हैं। पहले कुछ व्यवस्था ठीक थी। लेकिन सरकार ने धोर ठीक करने के लिये विट्टिद्वार वेनेजर, टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था कायम की तब से धोर स्थिति बिगड़ गई। किसी को ठीक से टुक नहीं मिलता, नम्बर सही नहीं मिलता, बात कर रहे हैं तो बीच में ही कट जाता है। इस तरह की बातें होती हैं तो टेलीफोन व्यवस्था धाप की पूरे भारत में गड़बड़ होगी यह मैं धापने यहाँ के अनुभव से कह सकता हूँ। धाप को उस में मुआर लाना चाहिये।

इस के बाद वित्त के बारे में मुझे एक बात कहनी है कि धाप के दफतरी में अफसरवाही का गंगा गांव होता है। मैं पटना के एक दफतर का नाम लेना चाहता हूँ कंट्रोलर प्राफ डिपेंस अकाउंट्स। वह इतना प्रष्ट अफसर है कि जो भी कहा जाय काम है। धोर अफसरों की बात यह कि है इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य हवाई जहाज से उड़ कर उस की पीरबी में जाते हैं। सालों से वहाँ लोग रह रहे हैं उन का ट्रान्स्फर होना चाहिये। धाप के नियम के मुताबिक लेकिन नहीं करते धोर जो यूनिवर्स के मेम्बर, 300, 350 हैं उन का धापने इन्टर कमाण्ड ट्रान्स्फर कर दिया है जो कि धाम तौर से नहीं होता है यह कहाँ की नीति है। सी० डी० ए० का बार बार बार ट्रान्स्फर हुआ लेकिन न मालूम धाप पर कौन सा जादू किया जाता है कि वह अभी तक वहाँ पर बरकरार है। वहाँ पर बहाली में भी बूझ ली जाती है धोर वहाँ पर धाम जो स्थिति है वह विस्कोटक है, वहाँ पर लोग आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। कलामबंद स्ट्राइक चल रहा है धोर हफ्तों से डिमान्डेशन चल रहा है, उससे किसी भी समय हिंसा की स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है वित्त की अबाधावही धाप की होगी। इसलिये धाप को इस तरह धाम लेना चाहिये।

27 Hrs.

उद्योगों की बात धाप में कही है। मैं केवल एक बात इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। उद्योग के सिलसिले में धाप ने बिहार में कठना में ट्रेक्टर कारखाना बनाने का फैसला किया है लेकिन धाप तक उस के लिये जमीन एक्वायर नहीं की गई है। अब हमने सुना है कि उसको वहाँ से हटा कर कहीं और ले जाने का बर्दास चल रहा है। यह गलत बात है। वहाँ पर ट्रेक्टर फैक्टरी बनाने के लिये धाप कार्यवाही शुरू कीजिए। धाप ने एक स्कूटर फैक्टरी खड़ी की है लेकिन वहाँ पर स्थानिय लोगों को काम न दे कर मेनेजर के लोगों और कहीं दूसरी जगहों के लोगों को धाप वहाँ पर रख रहे हैं। सरकार का नियम है कि स्थानिय लोगों को नौकरी दी जानी चाहिए लेकिन धाप ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं यह चाहूँगा कि वहाँ के स्थानिय लोगों को धोर जिनकी जमीन ली गई है, उन के एक-एक आदमी को धाप वहाँ पर नौकरी दीजिए।

इस के बाद मैं कटाव के बारे में कुछ बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं ऐसे इलाके से आता हूँ जहाँ पर इस की स्थिति भयंकर है। हमारे क्षेत्र के दो हिस्सों में कटाव मनेर धोर दानापुर में बर्षों से चल रहा है धोर दर्जनों गांव कट कर गंगा नदी में बिलीन हो चुके हैं धोर वहाँ पर स्थिति यह है कि बिहार सरकार तमाम लोगों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करने में असमर्थ है। हम ने धोर वहाँ के एक विधायक ने पेटीशन कमेटी में एक दर-खास्त दी। उस पेटीशन कमेटी ने यह कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिए कि कटाव के कारण हजारों लोग जो विस्थापित हो गये हैं, उन को बसाने में मदद मिले लेकिन अभी तक यह बात नहीं की गई है।

इस में धामों की बात भी कही गई है। धामों के संबंध में मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में 32 धामधावेराइज धामें काम कर रही हैं धोर उन में दुर्भटनाएँ होती हैं। एक दुर्भटना माइल धाम में हुई धोर उस में 40 धामधी बरे। मेरा कहना यह है कि धाम धामधावेराइज धामों को बन्द कीजिए। धाप ने धामों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

किया है। इतिहास के प्रायः उन कल्पानुसंगिक कर्मों को अपने कर्मों में लेना चाहिये। धर्म कर्मों में नहीं ले सकते हैं, तो बिना साहचर्य के क्यों काम चलाते हैं। इस तरह की प्रायः को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

श्रीर प्राचीर बाठ, समाधि जी, मैं वरुं श्रीर हाउसिंग के बारे में कहना चाहना है। इन के लिए प्रायः ने पूरव मांग रखी है। इन में नन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई की योजना है, स्मन किलवेरेंग की योजना है। बड़े बड़े मंत्रों में प्रायः के स्वप्न प्रयास हैं। मैं पटना से आना है और वहां की भाग जानता है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानियों में पटना जैसा गन्दा शहर और गन्दी बस्ती नहीं होगी। यह पूरे का पूरा शहर गन्दा है। इन की तरफ प्रायः का ध्यान बार बार खींचा जाना है और प्रायः उन को अपनी योजना में शामिल भी किया है। गन्दी बस्ती योजना में बिहार सरकार ने 42 लाख रुपये मांगा था लेकिन प्रायः न प्रायः 20 या 22 लाख रुपये ही दिया है। बाकी प्रायः नहीं दे रहे हैं और पूरव मांग पेश करने वाले जा रहे हैं। प्रायः का ध्यान पटना शहर की तरफ जाना चाहिए। धर्म मंत्री जी मेरे मांग पटना शहर वाले तो बहा पर मच्छरों का इतना उत्पाद पाएंगे, जोकि किसी और शहर में नहीं मिलेगा। वहां के किसी विधायक ने इन बारे में कुछ हठनास भी की थी कि पटना में मच्छर बहुत अधिक हैं। मच्छरों को प्रायः तभी काम कर सकते हैं जब प्रायः बहा पर भूमिगत नालियां बनवाए।

इन तमाम बातों की तरफ प्रायः का ध्यान जाना चाहिए जिस से जनता में विश्वास पैदा हो कि प्रायः जो पैसा मांगते हैं टैक्सों के रूप में, उस पैसे का सदुपयोग होता है, दुष्प्रयोग नहीं होता है और प्रायः के अधिकारी मनमानी नहीं करने हैं और जनता के फायदे के लिए काम करने हैं। तभी प्रायः पर लोगों का विश्वास होगा और तभी शान्ति होगी और तभी जो देश में प्रतिभावी शक्तियां सर उठा रही हैं, प्रायः बढ़ रही हैं, उनके खिलाफ प्रायः लड़ सकेंगे और सचबच बंध में समाजवाद, जनतन्त्र और शान्ति कायम कर सकें। केवल

पार्टों के न शान्ति प्रायः वाली है और न समाजवाद प्रायः वाला है और न प्रतिभावी शक्तियों और फासिस्ट शक्तियों के खिलाफ प्रायः लड़ सकते हैं। प्रायः को राजनीतिक मोर्चों पर लड़ना है, प्रायः मोर्चों पर लड़ना है और सामाजिक मोर्चों पर भी लड़ना है। धर्म प्रायः इन तमाम मोर्चों पर लड़ेंगे, तभी वेस प्रायः बढ़ सकता है और जनतन्त्र लोगों के हाथों में जाने से उन को बचाया जा सकता है।

जो महा बोधक सिंह शास्त्र (कादम्ब) समाधि जी, शाली जी ने धर्मों बहुत से विषयों पर धर्मन मुँ उठाए। मैं केवल दो विषयों पर ही कुछ कहना चाहना है।

मैंने अनुमानों की मांगों को पढ़ा। उन में एक प्रायः दिया हुआ है 66 करोड़ रुपये का खास नियम को इतिहासिक महत्ता देने के लिए। 66 करोड़ रुपये की रकम प्रायः उन के लिए मांग रहे हैं। क्या यह मांग ऐसी नहीं है जो कि हमेशा ही होती रहती है और मांग होने के बावजूद प्रायः की डिमांड इन प्रकार बढ़ती रही और काम ठीक नहीं हुआ। मरा कहना इन मन्त्रों में यह है कि जब तक प्रायः की योजनायें सही नहीं होगी जब तक प्रायःका प्रशासन प्रायः के साथ नहीं होगा, प्रायः की जे योजनाएँ और प्रायः ताक में रखी रह जायगी। मैं प्रायः ने पूछना चाहना है कि खास नियम के लिए जो प्रायः ने 66 करोड़ रुपये की रकम मांगी है, तो प्रायः ने कभी यह देखा है कि इस का कारण क्या है। प्रायः हुआ मैं विचार बनना चाहते हैं। इन डिमांड को पूरा करना है, तो प्रायःकी भारत के कृषकों की तरफ देवना पड़ेगा। धर्म प्रायः उच्च तरफ ध्यान देते तो प्रायः को 66 करोड़ रुपये मांगने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं रहती। धर्म प्रायः की विषय दुल्स होती तो प्रायः प्रायः को इतने खर्चे नहीं मांगने पड़ते। प्रायः को चाहिए था कि खास नियम में इतने बड़े धुलते होते ह, उनको देवते। बहा पर नाला प्रकार के स्टूडेंट होते हैं। जनवरी के 887 धर्मियों की निकाल देना क्या है और काम सुचारु रूप से नहीं चल रहा है। मास बाहर से धारा है, तो वह मोबासो

में पका नवता है। धनी जैसे बखवार में पका था कि बिहार के स्टेशन पर बाल पड़ा रहा और उस को डकने के लिए कोई इत्सखान नहीं था और उस की मोराम में नहीं रखा गया। इसी तरह से पहले निकला था कि इन्डि के पोखान पर 50 हजार टन के लगभग धापाका गल्ला खराब हुआ। इसी तरह से धापा करते रहिये और फिर माप बढ़ाने जाए। इनसे कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। फायदा तभी हो सकता है जब धापा बेज के किमानों की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाएं और इन के लिए धापा को कुछ विशेष कार्य करने होंगे। धापा जो नियम की मंडियों तक पहुँचाने है, उसके लिए धापा 26 रुपये प्रति बिबटल खर्च देते हैं जबकि यह 2 रुपये में पूरा किया जा सकता है, लेकिन धापा इनको करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। और होना क्या है? 26 रुपये धापा नाजायज तौर पर उम पर लगाने हैं। इनसे 26 रुपये कीमत प्रति बिबटल बढ़ जाती है और बढ़ने के बाद वह उपभोक्ता के घर पर पहुँची है। इस तरह में महंगाई बढ़ती चली जाती है और धापाकी स्कीम पीछे रह जाती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि धापा बेज के किमानों को फायदा नहीं पहुँचाना चाहते हैं। धापा बिबेकों को फायदा पहुँचाने हैं। धापा बिबेकों में 150 और 155 रुपये प्रति बिबटल के हिमाज में गेहूँ खरीबते हैं और बेज के कारखाने को उम के गले का केवल 105 रुपये देते हैं। धापा कीमत जब देते हैं जब जान लेते हैं कि खनिहान से गल्ला निकल धापा। उम के बाद धापा की भाँति निश्चित होती है। जब तक गल्ला खनिहान में रहना है धापा की नीति धापा की फाइम में रहती है। धापा को चाहिए कि धापा मूल्यों को पहले से घोषित करे।

मैं धापा से एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग की रिपोर्ट धापा के मामलें बहुत पहले में था चकी है लेकिन धापा धनाज खनिहान में जाने के लिए है और धापा ने कीमत घोषित नहीं की। क्यों धापा धोषित नहीं किया? धापाको कीमत पहले से घोषित कर देनी चाहिये। जिस बचत बुध्दाई का मौका होगा है उससे पहले धापाको कीमत का घोषित कर देना चाहिये ताकि

किसानों को उपज बढ़ाने का प्रोत्साहन मिले। ऐसी धापा नहीं करती हैं। 150-155 क्या बिबटल गेहूँ के धानो की मांग हुई है। पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ने 150 रुपये की मांग की है, दूसरी स्टेट्स ने 140 की की है। यह सब मनाधारपको में धापा है। धापा क्यों नहीं बढ़ाने हैं। एक तरफ तो धापा अधिक मूल्य किसानों को नहीं देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ किसानों के उपयोग की जो वस्तुएँ हैं उनको धापा उन्हे बहुत ज्यादा मूल्य पर देते हैं। बिजली की दर वी घाने थी उनको बढ़ा कर चार घाने कर दिया गया है। कटिवाहजर का बोरा 51 रुपये में मिलना था अब 109 में मिलता है। सिचाई के लिए धापा किसानों को तो रात में बिजली देते हैं लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े मिल बाने हैं उनको दिन में देते हैं। मैं एक किमान हूँ, बेहान में रहता हूँ, मैं जानता हूँ कि रात के समय जब बिजली मिलती है तो बिमान को कितनी कठिनाई होती है। गडा एलीमेंट जो है, जो चोर उकीन है वे उसका प्रहरण कर लेते हैं। वह जान की बानी लगाना है लेकिन मूल्य उमको क्या मिलना है, 105 रुपये बिबटल। इन भाँति में धापाको सफलता नहीं मिलेगी यह टोटली फेज हो चुकी है। धापा को चाहिये कि धापा दाम बढ़ाये।

बेबी की नीति का धापा से। बेबी धापा किन रूप में बसूल करते हैं? मैं जानता हूँ कि धापा यह कह कर टाल देते कि यह मामला स्टेट्स का है। लेकिन मैं पूछना हूँ कि क्या धापाके तीन कंट्रोलरिज रूपको की नहीं बनाई है, बडे किमान, छोटे किमान और सीमान्त किमान? जब बनाई है तो क्या धापा उनको निबेज नहीं दे सकते हैं कि सीमान्त जा किसान है, जिन के पाम तीन से पाच एकड़ तक जमीन है उन में कोई लैबी बसूल न की जाए। इनसे वा लाभ होंगे। छोटे किमान में जा धनन्ताप है वह दूर होगा और दूसरे जो बडे किमान है, जो भूछविम्भा में रहते हैं, वे धापाकी उत्पादन क्षमता को बराने की कोशिश करेगे। इस तरह में धापा को डबल लाभ हापा।

शांभी जी ने कहा कि छोटे किमान से गल्ला बसूल होगा है लेकिन बडे जो किसान हैं उन से

नहीं किया जाता है। वही इसका सामाजिक आधार हो या वैसे का आधार हो, यह नहीं है कि छोटे किसान से मिला बहुत पिया जाता है बड़े पैट वाले से नहीं। बड़े फाल्सकार को प्राप करता छूटे नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका प्राप सर्वेक्षण कराएँ और अगर यह सिद्ध हो जाए कि बड़े किसानों से बहुत नहीं होता है तो उन से प्राप बहुत करेँ और छोटे किसान को इनमें मुक्त करे।

सैबी की नीति को भी प्रापको बदलना चाहिये। प्रापन मार्केट में प्रतिस्पर्धा के आधार पर प्राप गेह की खरीद करे। यह जल्दी नहीं है कि प्राप मूल्य निश्चित करें। इस नीति को अपनाया तो प्रापको जिनना बड़े पैट में चाहिये मिल जाएगा।

7) 21 करार को प्रापने जन कल्याण तथा धनसूचि जालियों के लिए मांग पैट की है। यह बड़ी घण्टी बात है। इनमें कोई दो गये नहीं है। लेकिन देखना यह चाहिये कि इस राजि का अनुपयोग होता है या नहीं। अगर अनुपयोग होता है तो इसकी या इनमें भी ज्यादा राजि को देने में कोई प्रापति की बात नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन जो प्रापकी व्यवस्था है और जो योजनाएँ हैं वे बायत्रा पर ही रह जाती हैं, उनका कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। प्राप देखें कि देश में लयधन दो लाख ऐसे बाब है जहाँ पीने का पानी तक उपलब्ध नहीं है। जब प्राप पानी नहीं दे सकते हैं तो भोजन की व्यवस्था प्राप क्या करेये, शिक्षा, आवास प्रादि की व्यवस्था प्रादिवासियों के लिए, अनुसूचि जालियों के लिए, स्व. करेंगे। प्राप दिल्ली में ही देखें। प्राज भी यहाँ प्राप लोगों को फूट पावस पर सोने हुए देखेंगे। प्राप राजि मांग रहे हैं बायत्रा के लिए, प्रापवृत्तालीय स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए, गुजरात में सूखे की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए। प्राप जानते हैं कि इनमें, बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश के बैचरके एरिया में जहाँ बाब प्राती है प्रापने अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया है। हिमाचल में भूकम्प आया, बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ, प्राप बलवत् कि प्रापने जहाँ जहाँ सहायता पहुँचाई?

उत्तर प्रदेश में 6-7 जालियों को प्रापे प्रापे किसानों के प्रापे पड़े। नमान फलमें नष्ट हो गई। मैं प्रापना करता हूँ कि इसका प्राप सर्वेक्षण कराएँ और जिन किसानों को नुकसान पहुँचा है उनको राहत देने का प्राप प्रवृत्त करें।

प्रापने जिन कार्यों के लिए पैट की मांग की है, जिन योजनाओं के लिए की है अगर उनको नहीं देना से प्राप में लिया जाता है और पूरा किया जाता है तो पैट देने में कोई प्रापति की बात नहीं है। लेकिन प्राप देखें कि ये योजनाएँ प्रापने तक ही सीमित न रह जाएँ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contat) : I shall avail of this opportunity to place before the House the problems being faced by the peasants and cultivators of West Bengal and particularly in the Midnapore District.

Firstly, the West Bengal Government decided, perhaps in accordance with the Central policy, that non-irrigated lands of 1/2 acres and above and irrigated lands of four acres and above will have to pay a levy according to the quantum fixed. And the quantum has been fixed without any rational for the various districts, not on the basis of any general principles. They were arbitrarily fixed. I will give only two examples.

The 24-Parganas is the biggest district of West Bengal, and for that they have fixed only 25,000 metric tonnes of levy for this year, whereas for the whole of Midnapore District one lakh tonnes has been fixed, and for the Contai Sub-division alone 633,000 metric tonnes. It means 8,000 metric tonnes more than that fixed for the biggest district of West Bengal. In the case of Nadia, it is only 10,000 tonnes, in the case of Murshidabad, it is only 2,000 metric tonnes. And on the basis of this arbitrary fixation, a virtual reign of terror has been let loose upon the cultivators of West Bengal, particularly in the Midnapore District, for the realisation of the quantum fixed. And they are seizing paddy from the harvests of the cultivators, but not realising

the levy according to the quantum fixed. You will be astonished to know what they are doing. They are just putting a stick into the stock. It is called gola. Mr. Mukherjee knows it. Taking the circumference of that they say that it is the density in the volume that gives the mass. I asked the District Magistrate if he has any instructions for doing this. He said there might be a difference of 15 or 20 per cent this way or that. They are not using the spring balance.

On the basis of that, they are going round, particularly in the Contai Sub-division, because, according to their calculations, there is a good harvest there as also in the whole of Midnapore District. They are sending batches and batches of police to the houses at night and during day time, and they are seizing paddy from the houses of innumerable peasants there. It has let loose a reign of terror in the whole of Midnapore District, particularly in the Contai Sub-division.

Sir, what has happened as a result of that? The rich peasants are running to High Court and in almost 99 per cent of the cases, they have got injunction. Secondly, Sir, these lists are being prepared by the Tahsildars, by bribing Tahsildars and by giving them extension and so on. Most of the members of the ruling party from the high-ups to the down, from District level to the Block level are being relieved of the burden of levy. This has been admitted to me by the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Officer. This is the language used. All big fishes are out of our net! By taking advantage of the injunctions granted by the High Court on the one hand and political pressures brought on the officers on the other, they escape the burden of the levy. As a result of this levy policy, what has happened? The small peasants, the middle-class peasants, the middle-class cultivators are not only being deprived of their year's earnings but they are being arrested under MISA and so on. Virtually a reign of terror is let loose just to test the depth of

their distress. Not only that, Sir, there is another point.

Now, Sir, the procurement price of wheat is Rs. 100 or Rs. 105 per quintal all over India. Even then they are all against it. Now, there is a demand that the procurement price of wheat should be raised to at least Rs. 125/- per quintal. What is the price given to the Bengal peasants? It is only Rs. 74/- per quintal of paddy. Now, Sir, in the ration shops wheat is sold at Rs. 140/- per quintal and rice is sold at Rs. 170/- per quintal. On the basis of this proportion, we should have at least Rs. 127/- per quintal of paddy. But only Rs. 74/- per quintal is given. With this price, they are not able to meet the cost of production.

Last year, what I did was this. I said I would not hold any public meeting, I would not make any propaganda and I would not make any arrangements for conference. I just issued a leaflet in my name. But I was surprised to find that about 10,000 people came from far of areas and rural areas on foot. They came from a distance of about 20 to 25 miles. Then I realised that the depth of distress of the peasants was so much. The District Magistrates and others were there and I said "Look, I had not addressed any public meeting and I had not made any arrangement for Conference or anything; I just issued a leaflet." I asked them to go to the District Magistrate and voice their feelings against the injustice, firstly in regard to procurement price, then in regard to seizure of paddy and then in regard to levy price. All these problems had created a very deep distress. But I tell you, it is helping us. In a sense if I had been of that type of politician I would have kept silent. I would have been happy because elections are coming it is helping us. Practically a reign of terror has been let loose and the depth of distress is so much. This would have helped us, but I did not want to float in politics by taking advantage of the distress of the people. So I would ask the hon. Minister that at least some justice should be done

and when you fix the procurement price of wheat, there must be a proportionate price for paddy as well, for the paddy growing areas and rice growing areas of the whole Eastern region :

Secondly, Sir, the whole of the District of Midnapore is a flood-prone area, particularly Contai. There have been five major floods and one drought in the last eight years. Suddenly in regard to the Central and State loans, they created an impression as if the Government is going to give them relief. This year the crop has not been so good but it is not bad. Now, suddenly in regard to the accumulated loans of these 8 years, they have served notices. Not only that, Sir, You will be surprised to know this. If you had taken a loan of Rs. 200 with the compound interest, it will become Rs 400. If it was Rs 500 it has become Rs. 1,000. If it was Rs. 1,000, it has become Rs. 2,000 in 8 years. They are going from house to house—this is the harvest season—and seizing all the paddy and selling it. This kind of terror has been let loose there. Government should ponder about what they are doing.

I repeat a fair price should be given to the cultivators proportionate to the procurement price of wheat given in the Northern region. If the price of Rs. 105 is raised to Rs. 125 in the case of wheat, money will flow to the rural areas. Take the whole eastern region of Orissa, eastern part of Bihar, Assam, Tripura and West Bengal—the rice-producing area. If paddy is procured at Rs. 75 per quintal, what will be the differential? Money will go to one area and the rural people of the other areas will be deprived. There will be serious imbalance between the agricultural communities of one area and another. Therefore, there must be some reasonable parity and the fixation of procurement price of paddy should be done in such a way as to give justice to the rice-producing areas also.

Although Farakka Barrage is a delicate issue, it is a question of life and death for the whole industrial complex of West

Bengal as well as Calcutta port. I know negotiations are still going on with Bangladesh. I do not know how far it is true, but I am told that Farakka Barrage which was to be commissioned in 1972, has already been completed but water is not being released. This is the lean season for flow of water and it has created a serious problem for the incoming and outgoing ships in Calcutta. If the shipping traffic in Calcutta is hampered, the whole industrial complex of west Bengal will come to a standstill. Calcutta port is the outlet for the whole eastern region and the economy of the entire eastern region will be affected. It is a serious problem and Government should take it up. Calcutta port is dying and with it the industrial production of the whole of the eastern region is also dying. You must not forget that the industrial production in and around Calcutta has now been reduced to the eighth position during the last 27 years. One major factor responsible for this is the lack of dredging facilities in the river Hoogly. This is in connection with irrigation. I want the Minister to take up the matter with Bangladesh. Sir, you know how much I fought for Bangladesh. Ultimately, Bangladesh also will be affected if Calcutta is affected. So, water must be released for Farakka without delay. Otherwise, it will seriously affect not only Calcutta port but the industrial production of the whole of the eastern region, including Greater Calcutta.

Recently, the West Bengal Government had sent its Chief Secretary to have negotiations with the World Bank regarding financial assistance for CMDA. I have been told that the negotiation was completed and the World Bank wanted to give certain financial assistance earmarked for development work in Calcutta. But, unfortunately, the Finance Minister here had a different formula and the West Bengal CMDA has been deprived of what has been promised by the authorities. Those who are dealing with CMDA say that a serious situation has developed there due

to financial constraints. Works have been stopped and there is a lot of dislocation almost every where in Calcutta due to lack of funds. They have not got even ten per cent of the funds that they wanted from the Central Government. Here in this House the Central Government had announced several times that there will be no dearth of funds—this is the language used—for the development of Calcutta. The development of Calcutta should not be equated with the development of other cities like Bombay or Madras. For historical reasons, suddenly the population of Calcutta increased two-fold due to the onrush of the refugees with all the attendant problems. There are 13 refugee colonies in and around Calcutta. In these refugee colonies there are so many Ph.D. and M.Sc. Those colonies are nothing but slums. Even though this Government promised to do many things for these colonies, nothing has been done. In contrast, take Delhi, which is the political heaven of India.

श्री ज्ञानचल ज्ञा झाझर (भागलपुर) धरम इन की हिन्दी में कहें . . .

श्री क्वार गृह दिल्ली में पूज खिलने है। दिल्ली में उधर-उधर, यहा बहा, पूज है, धीर कलबने के बंधन धीर जीपडिया है। यहा पूज गिरने है धीर बहा धाम गिरने है। कलकता के माथ मेंट्रस बचनेमेंट का यह बलाव है। धरम सरकार ने धरने बादे की पूज करता है, ता कलकता के ईबलपमेंट के लिए जो खपया माना जा रहा है, तो वह पूरा खपया दे।

श्री ज्ञानचल ज्ञा झाझर धरम हिन्दी में कहें, तो दिल्ली कूलो में बली, धोसकण से बीवी दिल्ली मुजाप है, सुधमा है, ग्नीनी ह। प्रेमिका-बड में पडी भाकली की भाषा, दिल्ली कूलो की सेत्र मधुर रस बीवी है।

श्री राज क्वार (टोक) सभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्री हर बर्ष धरको खपये का बजट वेम करते है धीर धरने भाषण मे किमानो, धनसूचित जातियो तथा जन-जातियो

धीर दुर्बल बर्ष का विशेष खप से उल्लेख करते है। मुझे 1951 से विविध पर काम करने बादे मजदूरी धीर धनसूचित जातियो के खेपो में रखने का बहुत धरनर मिमा है। लोक-सभा मेरे बार सात का धनसूच यह है कि उनके प्रति सरकार की कोई मधुभाषना नहीं है। धरम दिल्ली मे गेले माखो लोम नर्क-ना भोग रहे है। धरम उन लोगो को केवल 25 गज का प्लाट भी दिया जाता है तो दिल्ली महर से नकरीबन 25 किलोमीटर दूर दिया जाता है।

धनसूचित जातियो धीर जन जातियो को नीकरियो मे जो प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाडिये वा वह किमी भी डिपार्टमेंट मे पूरा नहीं किया गया है। मे पिछले डेड-बां नाम मे धनसूचित जातियो धीर जन-जातियो की कल्याण ममिनि का ईम्बर है। हमने देखा है कि बंको, रेलवे तथा वित्त मन्त्रालय धादि सरकार के मागे डिपार्टमेंटो मे भाई-भतीजाबाद चल रहा है। उन मधमे मे हमका एक नई बाव देखने को मिली है।

कमेटी को वा धाकडे दिये गये है उनके धनसूचा खपीपरो की सफा 400 बवाई गई धीर उनमें 300 मधुखड काम्प के है धीर 100 मान-मधुखड कार्टस के है। इन तख खमारी कांसेस सरकार मे खपीपरो के पदो मे भी खोगी होती है धीर उनमें भी मान-मधुखड कार्टस के लोपो को रखा जाता है। मे ममसता : कि जब तक कांसेस का राज्य रहेगा, तब तब इन लोपो के माथ न्याय धीर ठीक ब्यवहार नहीं हो सकता है।

एक माननीय सखस नहीं बाव कहिये।

श्री राज क्वार यह बिल्कुल मय है, धरम झूठी बात होगी ता मे यहा मे इन्टीफा देव्ना।

धरमी राजस्थान मे सिधुखड कार्ट के लोपो को 150 गज के प्लाट दिये गये है। लेकिन राजस्थान सरकार ने किमनी होमियारी की है कि कुछ लोपो को तो उनके पुराने घरों के डी पट्टे दे दिये, जब कि मांथ में बुरे लोपो के कोई पट्टे नहीं है। उसने यह बोधना कर दी कि इतने हजार हरिजनों को पट्टे दिये गये है। कहीं

कड़ी कर्मों के बीच में काकी जगह रही है लेकिन उनकी जहाँ जगह न केकर एक मील दूर ऐसी जगहों में आस्ट बिने जमे हैं जहा चन्दा पावी रकूटा होला है। कहां भी यांच वाले उनकी बचने कही दे रहे हैं। सरकार की यह नीति बिल्कुल अनुचित है। वह एक तपडा बडा कर बेती है ताकि धारमी उसमे उलझा रहे और उनको अपनी उन्नति करने का मौका न दिने।

राजस्थान मे हर वर्ष अफान पडता है और बाड भी घाती है। राजस्थान नहर की स्कीम को बनने हुए बहुत समय हो गया है। बाड के नहर के मिनिस्टर, इजीनियर और ठकेदार आदि सब ने मिलकर पैसा खाया है और कोई काम नहीं किया है इसीलिये वह काम अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। केन्द्र का राजस्थान नहर पर विशेष नियंत्रण रखना चाहिये और उनके नियंत्रण का धन देना चाहिये।

जरा नव लैबी का सबड है वह किसानों की दृष्टा के अनुसार बहुत बनी चाहिये। अघर किसान के पास कालान् अनाज होला ता वह बचन देला। लेकिन जिन तरीब के पास अनाज नहीं है, सरकार उनमे भी अवरन लैबी बनून जरूरी है। मैंने पिछली बार हाउस मे कहा था कि जिन तरीब लोग के पास तीन-चार एकड़ जमीन है और जिनके पास अपने खाने के लिये भी अनाज नहीं है, उनको अनाज खरीदकर लैबी देनी पडी। सरकार का चाहिये कि वह लैबी की योजना बडे किसानों पर लागू करे। वह या तो जमीन को छोड़ने या लैबी देंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि किसानों के लिए धाप बीज और खाद की व्यवस्था करे। धाप के गेहू की सीमा तो बराम कर दी लेकिन उन के लिए बीज और खाद की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। तां वह भी धाप सस्ते मूल्य पर उन को बीजिए।

कट्टील का भी कपडा है वह बिल्कुल बेकार और नाशामयब है। इसीलिए कपडा भी कुछ अच्छा होना चाहिए। पांच कट्टील की दूकाओं पर जितना अच्छा कपडा जाता है वह ती बीनर रख देला है और बिल्कुल बरबाद कपडा गरीबों

और किसानों को देला है। इस की ठीक तरह से धाप व्यवस्था करवाएं। बीज और खाद की व्यवस्था भी करे।

ट्रैक्टर या और बितने भी खेती के यंत्र हैं उनमे छोटे किसानों ने कोई लाभ नहीं उठाया है। बडे बडे किसान ही उन को काम में ला सके हैं। तां इनमे भी धाप कोई ऐसी नीति निर्धारित करे कि जिन मे छोटे लोग भी ट्रैक्टर खरीद सकें। उन की कीमत या तो घटावे या कोई ऐसी सुविधा उन को दे जिन मे छोटे किसान भी उन का काम में ला सकें।

यही मेरे कुछ निवेदन हैं जिन पर धाप ध्यान देने की कृपा करे।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telcherry) Sir, I just want to bring to the notice of the House some of the problems concerning my State, Kerala. It is known to the Government that the coir industry, cashew industry, handloom and Bid industry are providing employment to several millions of people in that State. Today, all these industries are facing a serious crisis.

Take the case of coir industry. What is needed is liberal assistance for the reorganization of this industry from the Centre. It has been recommended by the Planning Commission that a few crores should be given for this purpose, and the Centre has given very little. Then there is a Coir Board which is under the Ministry of Industrial Development. Instead of helping to reorganize the coir industry, the Coir Board unfortunately comes quite often with stands which go contrary to the development of the coir industry and the interest of the coir industry in that State. Now the Coir Board is involved in an open warfare with the Kerala Government. The State Industries Minister has come out with a statement saying that the Coir Board Chairman should be a person who knows about the coir industry. We have proposed many years back in this House that the Chairman of the Coir Board should not be a junior Secretary of the Government

A non-official Chairman should be appointed in place of the present Junior Secretary of the Government and the Board should be given more powers. This should be given due consideration.

About the cashew industry, today it is facing a crisis. Most of the industries have already closed because of non-availability of raw material i.e. cashew nuts. The Government should take measures to provide this raw material so that the industry can survive.

Now I come to another important aspect and that is sea-erosion. I would like to get an answer to this point. The Kerala Government has requested several times that the sea-erosion should be treated as a separate subject. It is a national problem and 90 per cent of it is affecting Kerala. It is now linked with flood control. There are two totally different subjects. Flood control and sea-erosion should be delinked, and more funds should be provided to Kerala.

There has been a constant complaint and we have written so many letters to the Minister that the Telegraph Office in Mannanthody in Wynad hills is not working satisfactorily. The telephone subscribers are subscribing, but they are not able to put a telephone call to Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut etc. This situation is there for the last so many years. It is a hilly area. We have made repeated representations, but the Government have failed to take any measures. I would request the Government to take some serious steps in that direction, so that the situation is rectified.

Regarding minor ports development, Alleppey and Azhikkal should get priority.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha):
As also Quilon.

श्री फूल चम्बु बर्मा (उज्जैन) समापन महोदय, मैं धन्युरक धनुषागो की मांगों पर बोलने के लिए बड़ा हुआ हूँ। सब से पहले मैं भारतीय खाद्य निषम के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा जिसको ५०

करोड़ रुपये दिए जा रहे हैं। यह पैसा खरीब हाथों में हीर वत के बचकर ऐसे ही किसानों से मिल कर अच्छा फल ही किसानों की दे देते हैं और सेकेंड क्वालिटी का फल जवता की देते हैं। फल हीर इस के अधिकारियों के घर छाने नारे जावें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कुली मस्तान और यूजुक पटेल की भी ये बात कर दें। इतना क्या इन के बरो से निकल सकता है। भारतवर्ष के घर घर खाद्य समस्या पैदा की है तो इती भारतीय खाद्य निषम ने पैदा की है। ये इतना पैसा अछ्दाचार से कमा रहे हैं कि जिस की कोई मिसाल नहीं दी जा सकती।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि सरकार की कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति लेवी के सिक्किने में नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश की एक घटना है मागर जिले की, वहा तीन बर्ष के एक बच्चे को जो एक किमान का था, लेवी बसून करने वाले अधिकारियों ने इतना मागा उस के पिता की अनुपस्थिति में कि वह मर गया। यह हालत नबी बसून करने के घर घर हा रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि लेवी की कोई राष्ट्रीय पार्लामी प्राप निर्धारित करे। सरकार ने गेहूँ का मूल्य 105 रुपये विबटन तय किया पर मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में कई मुख्य मंत्रियों ने 150 रुपये विबटन की माग की जिसे सरकार न नहीं माना। मेरा निवेदन है कि किसान का उस की पैदावार का उचित मूल्य मिले ऐसी नीति प्राप को निर्धारित करनी चाहिए।

किसान को बिजली देने का जहा तक तालुक है उत्तर प्रदेश में किमानो को रात में बिजली दी जाती है। किमान को पना नहीं चलता कि पानी खन में जा रहा है या नाने में जा रहा है। मगर दिन में बिजली नहीं दी जा रही है। साथ ही खाद्यान्न के मामले में जो पिछड़े रहे हैं उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि किसान केवल फ़ास कपान, गन्ना, मूसाफ़ी इत्यादि को रखा है। सरकार किमान को प्रोत्साहन मूल्य, सपोर्ट प्राइस दे किमान बराबर गेहूँ और दूसरे खाद्यान्न बोएगा। लेकिन सरकार किसानों की सहायगी नहीं दे रही

है। इसलिए इस बारे में भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश के धरदर रामपुर नाम का एक जिला है। वहाँ पर माला में युजवलि सरकारी कैम्प लगाए गए हैं। उन सरकारी कैम्पों में माला के धरदर सरकारी महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार किया गया और उन का अपहरण किया गया। बार-बार कहने पर भी इस सब में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। अभी वह से 89 परिवारों को इंदौर के बजुराना नामक गाँव में शिफ्ट किया गया है जहाँ उनके लिए न तो पानी की व्यवस्था है न खाने की व्यवस्था है और न उन को टम्पर बना कर दिए गए रहने के लिए। यह सब मर रहे हैं। सरकारीयों के साथ में इस प्रकार की सरकार की नीति है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करना कि जिन बातों की धार मैंने सरकार का ध्यान दिनाया है उन बातों का मंत्री महोदय अपना उत्तर देन हुए जवाब दें।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): We have constructed at Delhi a Sansadiya Soudha at a cost of Rs. 3 crores. There has been a demand all over the country that some form of parliamentary activity for integration of the country should also take place in other parts as well. I wish this money could have been... (Interruptions) I have registered my point and I think at the time of further investment—the Works and Housing Minister is here—and in regard to further construction work, the requirements of other parts of India for the integration of the country will be taken into consideration.

There was a most valid point I wanted to make. This country is likely to lose over 11 million tonnes of high grade ores, composed of 10 million tonnes of iron ore and 1 million tonnes of manganese ore on account of the Kali Hydro-electric Project when the waters are impounded for the generation of electricity. A lake will be formed as a result of the Supa Dam which has been cleared by the Planning Commission. If we lose this, the cash value of

the loss to the nation will be to the extent of Rs. 160 crores. This matter was raised on the floor of the Karnataka Assembly as also in their Council. It is a matter of Rs. 160 crores worth of iron ore. If it is converted into steel, the net value of the product will be to the tune of Rs. 2,000 crores to Rs. 3,000 crores. Except blindmen, nobody will permit this loss, Sir. The only other point I would like to submit is in regard to the steel mill which has been dragging its feet. It is the fate of all the 3 steel mills in the South, viz. Salem, Vijayawada as well as Vijayanagar; and the allotment is extremely low. Particularly in the State I come from, with the slow progress with regard to the Kali Hydrel Project under the Ministry of Energy and the steel mill at Vijayanagar also having had a token allotment of hardly Rs. 2 crores and the Persian aid to Kudramukh to the extent of 300 million dollars still not having left the shores of Persia, I request that the Ministry of Steel as well as the Ministry of Energy, in order particularly to save this iron ore, will put their heads together and clear them and ask the MMTC to take up this job immediately and explore it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for participating in this discussion. Various subjects have been brought within the purview of this discussion. I would like to discuss 2 or 3 things which are of general interest—particularly regarding the price of foodgrains—which have been narrated by some Members and regarding the assistance which is being given to the State from the Special Pool. Sir, it is not even a week ago that the Finance Minister was replying to the budget discussions; and had explained in detail about the attitude that the Government has taken regarding the assistance to be given to the State, particularly in the context of the Finance Commission's Recommendations. Whenever the particular project of a State comes, it is to

be expected that that particular project is to be financed out of the total assistance which the State expects to have from the Centre. So far as the particular point which has been mentioned by Mr. Samar Guha regarding the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority is concerned, in fact, Sir, it is not a new project; it is a continuing project and even for the current year's Plan allocations, it has been made. But what I want to emphasize is that out of the total . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Not as much as was requested.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : It depends, because this time, Government of India had decided that the Central assistance for the Plan allocation would be limited to the extent that it was in the last year. Therefore, there was no scope to go beyond that. And each and every State would have to make its own arrangements within the constraints in which we have to pass through.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about the past assurances ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : One hon. Member had asked as to why the Defence expenditure is so much and why it has been put in the Supplementary Demand. And at the same time, he had asked as to why dearness allowance to the Defence personnel is not being given. If he could have taken the trouble of going through the actual allocations, he could have found that almost Rs. 94 crores on this particular account is for dearness allowance. Therefore, it is not correct to say that only to augment Defence Forces, has this amount been allocated. It is not so. Regarding certain other points which affect the various other Ministries, Sir, as you know, as per the usual practice, I will pass on the suggestion to the concerned Ministries for their consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put the Supplementary Grants.

(Interruptions)

Now, the question is:

"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 to defray the charges, which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 1, 3, 8, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27 to 34, 37, 38, 40 to 48, 50 to 58, 60, 62, 65, 66, 68, 70, 74 to 76, 78 to 82, 84, 86 to 89, 91, 92, 94, 95, 101, 102 and 104."

The motion was adopted.

17.55 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL*, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 2 dated 20-3-75.