

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

accounts. It was even said, at the time of the spill of the Communist Party of India, that their leader, Shri Dange had an account in a Swiss Bank and that that was also one of the causes for the split. This news had appeared in many newspapers at that time.

It is needless for me to say that the operation of foreign accounts by Indians lead to leakage of foreign exchange. In fact, this malpractice has been examined and according to the Kaul Committee appointed by the Central Government, the foreign exchange leakage was to the tune of Re. 240 crores. I, therefore, humbly submit that this matter of Indians holding foreign accounts should be gone into by the Reserve Bank of India and they should discover such accounts and bring them to public light. If necessary, the Reserve Bank of India Act can further be amended.

With these words, I support the Bill before the House on behalf of the D.M.K.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Even the hon. Member who spoke just now, though he made a mention of some of the things which are not connected with the Bill, has supported the Bill. He made a mention of some foreign accounts by some people in this country. If he has got any specific information, he can give it to us. But merely making allegations against anybody is not right, I would say, at least for a Member of this hon. House. But, any way as he has supported the Bill, I welcome his support to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one clause—clause (2). There are no amendments to it. The one amendment that was given was not given in time.

So, the question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.45 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS* (ORISSA), 1973-74.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Orissa).

DEMAND No. 1—Elections and other Expenditure relating to the Home Department.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 67,66,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Elections and other Expenditure relating to the Home Department.'

DEMAND No. 11.—Expenditure relating to the Education Department.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,95,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Education Department'."

DEMAND No. 23.—Public Health.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the state of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 24A.—Lift Irrigation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,58,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Lift Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. 31.—Forest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will

come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 34.—Expenditure relating to the Urban Development Department.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Urban Development Department'."

DEMAND No. 55.—Share Capital Contribution and Loans to Co-operative Organisations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 26,70,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Share Capital Contribution and Loans to Co-operative Organisations'."

The hon. Members who want to move the cut motions, may, please, move them.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,66,000 in respect of elections and other expenditure relating to the Home Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Holding of early elections and delimitation of constituencies (1)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,95,000 in respect of ex-

[Shri P. K. Deo]

penditure relating to the Education Department be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Educational problems in Kalahandi District of Orissa (2).]

SHRI BAKSI NAYAK (Phulbani):
I move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,95,000 in respect of expenditure relating to the Education Department be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Educational problems in Phulbani District of Orissa (3).]

SHRI P. K. DEO: I move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,93,000 in respect of Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Problems of public health in Kalahandi District of Orissa (4).]

SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: I move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,93,000 in respect of Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Problems of public health in Phulbani District of Orissa (5).]

SHRI P. K. DEO: I move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,58,000 in respect of Lift Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Lift irrigation problems of Kalahandi District of Orissa and the Bagnadi irrigation project (6).]

SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: I move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,58,000 in respect of Lift Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Life irrigation problems of Phulbani District of Orissa and the Bagnadi irrigation project (7).]

SHRI P. K. DEO: I move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 in respect of Forest be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Problems of shifting cultivation in Kalahandi District of Orissa and harassment of forest officials (8).]

SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: I move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 in respect of Forest be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Problems of shifting cultivation in Phulbani District and harassment of forest officials (9).]

SHRI P. K. DEO: I move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,70,000 in respect of Share Capital contribution and Loans to Co-operative Organisations be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Desirability of early constitution of the board of the State Land Development Bank (10).]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): In this Supplementary Demands for Grants of Orissa there is a provision for Lift Irrigation Department. It is a good thing some amount is provided for. There are shortcomings so far as Lift Irrigation Department is concerned. This should be remedied. 1,000 pumpsets were to be energised during 1972-73 but only 611 pumpsets have been energised during the year. There was also a programme to energise one thousand lift irrigation points during 1973-74 whereas only 50 lift irrigation points were energised in the current year as far. That is, during April, May etc. in this year. The programme chalked out for the Lift Irrigation Department is slow, down in the cur-

rent year from April, May, June to July. It should be speeded up. The target to itself is low, at least it should be fulfilled, without any reduction.

There is a proposal which we hear now that the Lift Irrigation Department is going to be converted into a Corporation. If this is going to be a Corporation, these employees working there for the past 10 to 15 years should not be retrenched, they should be taken on loan or on deputation, etc. to the Corporation so that their services could be continued.

Two schemes for Chilka Lake Development are pending with Central Government. The State Government has requested the Government of India to declare Chilka Lake which is a most beautiful lake in our country as a National Lake. There is a programme also before Government of India which is pending for the last many months, to declare Chilka as a National Centre for tourist and to declare it as national lake and to construct bungalows. There are ten to twelve hills in the lake itself and on the shore and there is the proposal to construct bungalows on top of them and lay out gardens, paths and fountains in all these hills and for construction of a ring road about 100 km. in length like a marine drive around the lake and this programme which is before the Government of India would cost about Rs. 15 crores and I hope the Government would give due consideration to these projects during the Plan period.

For development of Chilka lake fisheries there is a project at a cost of Rs. 13 crores. This is now pending with the Government of India. The World Bank has evinced great interest in this project. I hope the negotiations which are going on between the State Government, Government of India and the World Bank would be expedited so that this Fisheries Scheme of Rs. 13 crores will come to fruition. We are glad that the

Navy Boys Training School has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The total amount invested for development of Chilka Lake Area would come to near about Rs. 50 crores if the Government of India clears these projects for implementation so that the Chilka lake area which has a fishermen population of about 65,000 who live a poor life will be benefited if this entire area is developed. That would help greatly the economy of Orissa as a whole.

There are two more projects which are lying with the Government which I would like that the Government of India would clear up. Near Chilka lake area, there is one refugee colony called Bhusandapur where there are about 6,000 old refugee families who have been resettled. This was completely a Government of India Reclamation Scheme under which the land was reclaimed. It was re-claimed with the assistance of the Government of India. They should do something as to how to save this entire area from water-logging and submergence. What happens today is this. This is an area of about 15,000 acres. Because of rain and flood the whole area is waterlogged or inundated. Naturally, it is the refugees who suffer greatly. Since the area is inhabited by the refugees, it is said that this is the responsibility of the State Government. But, still, the Government of India owes the responsibility to those people. There was a scheme which has been submitted to the Government of India at a cost of more than Rs. 29,60,000 which was just to protect an area of 15,000 acres from inundation. This scheme was put up before the Technical Advisory Committee at their meeting held on 16th and 17th April, 1973. This is a Government of India Committee. They said that this scheme should be further scrutinised and model studies should be made before clearing it up. This is a life and death question to these 6,000 families of refugees. I hope that this Advisory Committee should not stand

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

in the way of giving clearance to this scheme.

Similarly, there is another area which is in my Kurda Constituency which is completely submerged from the rain and flood waters which is called Rajua Ghai and Daya and Makra area and which are continually suffering from heavy floods. Almost about 32,500 acres get submerged and about 100 villages are affected. Here also the Government of Orissa was kind enough, when it was under Congress rule, to formulate a scheme amounting to 88 lakhs of rupees for giving protection to all the 100 villages and 32,500 acres of land. This was also another scheme which was forwarded to the Government of India for clearance. Again the Technical Advisory Committee has stood in the way and I am told that a further study has got to be made on this. After so much of study on these two projects, still the Technical Advisory Committee stands in the way. I therefore request the hon. Minister to see that these are cleared as quickly as possible.

There are certain provisions in the supplementary demands for education grants. I would submit to the hon. Minister that non-Government Colleges in Orissa are experiencing great financial difficulties. I got a telegram just yesterday stating that in Khurda College the teachers have not received their salaries for the last three to four months, because the government has not released the ad hoc grants to the college or they do it in such a manner that the colleges do not get it regularly. Therefore because they do not get their pay, the lecturers had gone on a sort of a strike and the college education suffers. I hope that in the budget when there is a provision of Rs. 10.5 lakhs for ad hoc grants to these non-government colleges I do not know why, when this grant is there, that is not being released to them and, as a result, the colleges are suffering?

I would also like to refer to the problem of acute unemployment in my State. As you know, the per capita income in Orissa is the lowest in the whole country, and 65 per cent of the people there live below the poverty-line. That is, they have an income of only 50 paise a day, and 40 per cent of the population of Orissa consists of tribals and Scheduled Castes. Therefore, you can imagine how serious the problem of unemployment today in our State is.

As per the live register on the employment exchanges as on 31st December, 1972, the total number of unemployed was 2,43,587. Out of them, the educated unemployed, that is those who are above matriculates—I am not taking into consideration matriculates—constitute 94,923. Therefore, the problem of even educated unemployment is very serious. The Government have formulated certain schemes and the State Government have also drawn up certain schemes to provide employment to the unemployed and especially to the educated unemployed. I hope that those schemes will be implemented immediately so that the people will get relief.

So far as education is concerned, the Government of Orissa have asked for more facilities for education in the tribal areas. I hope that the existing lacunae will be overcome and the Government will have more tribal agencies which the State Government have asked for, so that we could make a little improvement so far as the tribals and the Scheduled Castes are concerned. With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Rising to speak on the Supplementary Demands for grants for expenditure of the State of Orissa for 1973-74. I cannot help expressing my distress, resentment and anger at the manner in which people's will was stifled, the Constitution was subverted and a sort of wonden bureaucracy was imposed on the people of Orissa in the name of President's rule.

While going through these documents, you will find that the utter callousness of the President's rule towards the afflicted people of Orissa and a perverse sense of priorities are more than apparent in the Supplementary Demands. It does not reflect the inadequacies of the Government relief measures for the amelioration of the conditions of the flood and famine afflicted people of Orissa.

May I here give an instance? If you look at the introductory remarks at page 1 line 8 you will find that Rs. 4 lakhs are earmarked for sinking tube-wells in cyclone-affected areas, while Rs. 3.33 lakhs are provided for salvaging cyclone-damaged trees. In the cyclone-affected areas where people are not even getting a drop of drinking water due to saline inundation and where scarcity of drinking water is an acute problem, Rs. 4 lakhs are being earmarked for sinking tube-wells, whereas for salvaging the cyclone-affected trees, Rs. 3.30 lakhs are being spent. Would the hon. Minister care to reply on whom he has more reliance and for whom he would allot a higher priority, to the cyclone-affected trees or the cyclone-affected human beings? The cyclone is a long past story, and it occurred in 1971.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs will be realised out of the sale of the trees.

17 hrs

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY:
When the next budget will come, you will find that Rs. 3.30 lakhs would have gone down the drains into the pockets of some ingenious persons, contractors, who would be salvaging these trees. If the government assessment that they are going to realise Rs. 60 lakhs is correct from salvaging these cyclone-affected trees, may I know what the Government of Orissa did during the last two years to salvage these trees and earn this Rs. 60 lakhs. Therefore, it is fraud which under the name of a grant is being perpetrated on the people of Orissa.

That shows in what cavalier and light-hearted fashion President's rule is tackling the problems of Orissa.

You will find under Demand No 23, Public Health, Rs. 4.68 lakhs are earmarked for establishment of co-operative dispensaries in the State. Would the hon. Member care to enlighten this House on his concept of a co-operative dispensary? Does he know that the co-operative movement, not only in the State of Orissa, but by and large in different parts of the country also, has been an abysmal failure? In that context, what does he mean by 'co-operative dispensary'? At least, this House should have been furnished with some details as to what is meant by 'co-operative dispensary' co-operation among whom and how these dispensaries are going to function and whether we are going to sanction this money for this kind of day-dreams which have no basis in reality.

Lift irrigation has already been touched upon by the previous Speaker. This is again on the revenue head, Rs. 14.68 lakhs or Rs. 15 lakhs, earmarked for lift irrigation. It is only on the revenue head. That means you are not going to instal new lift irrigation points. While lands are thirsting for water due to lack of irrigation, where there is no flow irrigation, lift irrigation is the only solution. But the provision for it is much too inadequate and more over, it is on the revenue side and not on the capital side. That means you are not going to take up any new lift irrigation points, even though the lands are thirsting for water and drought and famine have become almost a perennial feature of our lives.

Taking education, you will find a similar fishy statement. Under the Special Employment Scheme, a sum of Rs. 61.84 lakhs for construction of class rooms for primary schools and for supply or teaching equipment to the primary schools under this scheme sponsored by the Government of India. We are fairly well acquainted with the English language. This is a pro-

[Shri Surendra Mahanty]

gramme sponsored by the Government of India with the obvious intention of providing employment to the unemployed. Would he care to explain how the supply of teaching equipment is going to solve the unemployment problem. Unless it is going to enrich some enterprising contractors, how is it going to meet the needs of providing employment? As far construction of primary schools, we are fairly acquainted with our State. We know how our primary schools are built. I do not think the Government have yet furnished us with any details of the proposed new primary schools which they are going to set up during the period under consideration. All these go to suggest that in a most lighthearted and cavalier fashion the President's rule is tackling the affairs of the problem-ridden Orissa.

Before I conclude, I would like to make an observation which may not be relevant to the supplementary demands but which certainly is relevant to the problems of Orissa. I make bold to say that the President's rule in Orissa is an abysmal story of stinking corruption. With all my great respect to our Governor, Mr. Jatley, I would like to leave it on record that during his regime, while Mrs. Nandini Satpathy was the Chief Minister, and while she was also the Minister in charge of vigilance, eight cases of corruption under vigilance enquiry involving a total amount of Rs. 66 lakhs had been withdrawn. Occasions will come when I will have to further dilate upon it, but today I only wish to leave it on record and warn the Government of India that they should not be a privy, they should not be a party to this kind of withdrawal of eight corruption cases which involved Rs. 66 lakhs.

Sir, the other corruption is going on; it is about the purchase of All India Radio land for Rs. 4 lakhs, the land for which the lease has expired. The Government is talking today of curtailing non-plan expenditure. The Prime Minister is exhorting us day in

and day out how to avoid wasteful expenditure. The House may be interested to learn that only last week, 80 Class I officers of the Government of Orissa descended upon Delhi to discuss planning. The whole Orissa Bhavan was packed to the brim; the hotels were packed. On top of that who came? There came a politician who has been defeated in the last election and who has been rehabilitated as the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Board and still on top of it came the Chairman, the Governor himself. And, as though all these were not enough and in spite of this impressive team, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy had a so to come. Is this the way how you are going to rule the State of Orissa? Is this the way how you are going to deal with your planning? If you calculate the travelling allowances and the daily allowances of these 80 officers, without the Governor and the Deputy Chairman, according to my calculation at least, it will exceed a lakh of rupees. Is this the way you are going to avoid wasteful expenditure? While the people of Orissa are dying of starvation, which you attribute to gastro-enteritis, we cannot tolerate this kind of callous attitude of the Centre towards the State. However, it is a different story. I am glad to find that you have made some provision for the elections in the State, but the time will come when the people will give fitting reply. In the meantime, may I request the hon. Minister, through you, to be more sympathetic and at least bring to bear his good offices upon the Governor of Orissa to see that he does not behave like a marionette in the hands of the hidden powers and to see that the State is ruled not only cleanly but also ably and effectively.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, last time, when the House discussed the Orissa budget and also the Presidential Proclamation we made a suggestion that the Land Reforms Act should be implemented with effect from the 2nd of October, on Gandhi Jayanti Day.

Unfortunately we find there is no provision for this purpose in the supplementary budget. Unless there is provision for the implementation of land reforms, it will not be possible to implement them. Therefore, I am suggesting that in the second supplementary budget some provision can be made out of the contingency fund so that this could be implemented.

My friend has already spoken about lack of provision for the expansion of education either secondary or college stage. It is clear from the report submitted to the House about the work done even under the President's rule. According to the reports of the University Grants Commission, University education in Orissa is the lowest in India. Therefore, there should be expansion of education at the college level. In order to improve college education sometime ago the Government of Orissa requested the U.G.C. and they conducted an inspection of the colleges in Orissa State, and recommended assistance to both private and Government colleges at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs per unit. Unfortunately there was no provision on behalf of the State Government for a matching contribution. Therefore, the colleges in Orissa could not avail of the U.G.C. grant which was of the order of more than Rs. 3 crores. If the State Government had provided about Rs. 25 lakhs, this could have been done. That period is already over and I do not know whether the U.G.C. would relax it and whether the State Government will atleast now be able to provide money for the improvement of the colleges such as provision of science laboratories, hostels quarters etc., which the U.G.C. had specified. There are several private colleges which cannot avail of this grant and if that provision is made by the Orissa Government, they cannot improve.

My friend Mr. Mohanty objected to expansion and construction of school buildings. Perhaps he is not aware that in Koraput and Phulbani

districts, at many places there are no school buildings at all. Schools are held under the shade of trees practically under nowhere. School buildings are there in the coastal areas and they were provided by the Gram Panchayat or Panchayat Samitis. In the tribal areas they were unable to build houses. I think most of the provision for school buildings is for primary schools in the tribal areas, where buildings have to be constructed. Unless buildings are there, there cannot be any expansion and therefore, school buildings are necessary and that provision must be there.

They have reduced the number of seats in the medical colleges by 100. This tussle has been going on for the last few years and the Indian Council of Medical Council have been objecting to the increased number saying that there were not sufficient facilities in the existing medical colleges, and so the seats should not be increased. The Orissa Government always refused and insisted on the increase of seats. At present, State Government thinks that there are a large number of unemployed medical graduates and so the seats should be reduced. This argument is applicable to all the clauses of students, whether medical or otherwise. Unemployment problems is not peculiar to the medical profession; it is therefore in the general sector also. Whereas the medical graduate can get self-employment and can do private practice, in the other case it is somewhat difficult. Besides we are thinking of better health scheme whereby each doctor is to care for only 2500 people and therefore the seats should not be reduced. I request the hon. Minister to impress upon the Orissa Government to make a little more provision in the health budget so that necessary expansion of medical colleges could be there and adequate staff could be appointed so that the Indian Medical Council's objection to the increase in the number of seats is met. Today if we reduce 100 seats, five years after we will suffer and it will be

[Shri Banamali Patnaik]

difficult for the State Government to find out good doctors especially—for the backward areas. Doctors are not going to the backward areas and they have to be given some incentives or recruited from those areas and classes.

Orissa is availing a very negligible assistance from credit institution. When the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill was discussed, we saw that Orissa hardly got about a crore of rupees from that Corporation. Unless the State Government is activated and unless they take expert opinion, they cannot formulate schemes. Orissa is backward and according to the speech of the Chairman of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation that they want to give more assistance to such States. There should be provision in the State so that they take advantage of institutional credit to development. From the report we find that Maharashtra, Mysore and Tamilnadu have taken Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 crores; whereas Orissa had taken hardly one crore of rupees. Therefore, the government machinery should be so geared up that they can formulate schemes which can cope with the development programmes. With the help of the Agriculture Refinance Corporation, the dairy development, forest development and so many other works can be taken up, but Orissa has not been able to cope up with it. Even in these supplementary demands, only Rs. 30 to 40 lakhs have been provided. This is not sufficient. There must be a special cell so that Orissa can take advantage of this institutional credit and advance further.

Regarding the provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for the cyclone salvage scheme, I am doubtful whether they can get Rs. 60 lakhs by salvaging the uprooted trees. When the trees are uprooted, the roads are obstructed and this is meant only to clear the roads, so that communications can be restored. If they can realise Rs. 60 lakhs, I have no objection to this provision. But I do not think they will be able to realise Rs. 60 lakhs.

Recently a licence was given to a paper mill to be set up in Jeypore in Koraput. There are some vested interests, three or four paper mills already existing in Orissa, who do not want that another paper mill should be set up and they are creating trouble. The previous ministry gave a licence but put in a condition that they should not export the pulp outside. Koraput has enough raw materials for setting up another paper mill. I do not know why it is not progressing. I am told the paper mill has not been given electric transmission line. If power is not given, how can the mill work? I want to know whether there has been some difficulty in setting up that mill. If some difficulties are there, they should be removed and this paper mill should be allowed to start working, so that a large number of people may get employment and the shortage of paper may also be relieved.

There is a ferro-silicon plant in Rayaghada, which is the second plant in India. Its exports run into crores of rupees and it is earning valuable foreign exchange for us. It has got a licence for expansion, but it has not been given the necessary electric power. If electric power is not given, it cannot expand and earn more foreign exchange. Therefore, it should be the endeavour of the State Government to see that electric energy is given to that plant so that it can expand. Expansion itself will improve the condition of the people there because with the expansion, more than 5,000 people will get employment.

With these suggestions, I support the supplementary demands.

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while participating in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Orissa, I would like to stress upon a few points for the consideration of the House.

You are no doubt aware of the fact, Sir, that 40 per cent of the population of Orissa comprise of tribal and backward class people. These people, despite their natural vigour and zeal for hard work, continue to languish in

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

abject poverty and what is more lamentable in their case is that even though 26 long years have elapsed, after independence their lot has not improved in any appreciable manner. It is in this background, that I will urge that the question of betterment of the lot of the backward tribal people of Orissa must engage our attention and their cause must receive highest priority in the plan for action for Orissa.

Sir, the demands before the House have allocated a sum of one crore rupees for the spread of education. It is presumed that this amount is meant for the construction of school buildings. I feel that in the background of the appalling backwardness of the State and the poor State of literacy among the people and particularly among the tribal people, more funds should have been allocated. I would also suggest that better plans should be formulated for undertaking mass education measures and schemes should be executed with care and earnestness.

The State of Orissa presents a paradox in the agricultural sphere. Even though the land is fertile and cultivators are hard working, the State of agriculture is not as prosperous as it should have been and cultivators are leading a miserable life. A bill to reform the tenancy Acts was introduced in the Assembly but it could not be passed. Recently the matter had come up for consideration before the Consultative Committee of Orissa. It is very essential Sir, that the tenancy reform measures should be undertaken immediately to ensure that the tillers of soil—the landless labourers, the share croppers, are made the owners of the land they till and this one single measure will instil in them a hope that will guide them a long way to change vastly agricultural panorama of the State. Not only that the State will produce more but it will also help more substantially that at present is contributing towards the food buffer of the country and help to fight the food shortage that has become more fre-

quent over the few past years, in a better way.

Yet another point that I would like to emphasise in this connection is the question of making better irrigation facilities available to the cultivators of Orissa. The supplementary demands have made an allocation of Rs. 14,58,000 for this purpose. So far so good. But how much can be achieved out of this meagre amount when we look to the enormity of the problem that prevails in the State today. No doubt, some more allocations have been made in the main budget but the total amount allocated will surely fall short of the requirement of the State. Unless we are able to create better irrigation facilities through lift irrigation, sinking of tubewells and creating better canal system, the present agricultural condition of Orissa cannot be improved. There is a great shortage of chemical fertilizer in the State. It hardly needs to be emphasise that fertilizer is a very import input for achieving a real agricultural break-through in any State and it is therefore necessary that every step should be taken to see that the State of Orissa is supplied the fertilizer that it needs.

Rural electrification is another weak point that the economy of Orissa is suffering from a very long time. It is a very well-known fact, Sir, that the whole of the Eastern region and more particularly, the States of Orissa and West Bengal are being meted with a treatment of neglect. The figures of rural electrification for these two States when compared with the figures of other States of India will reveal the unsavoury truth. The key to progress, be it in the sphere of agriculture or in industry lies in the utilisation of electric power and it is but proper that a backward State like Orissa and also West Bengal should be given more facilities and the schemes for rural electrification for these two States should be given more funds and executed with promptitude.

One of the factors that perpetually add to the miseries of the people of

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

Orissa is the devastations that follows in the wake of cyclones and floods almost every year. The land is ravaged by floods. People lose their homes and hearths and the cultivated land is submerged. But the devastations that is caused by cyclones is far more serious and far more gruesome. Some allocations have been made in the present demands for the flood protection measures. I feel that looking to long history of flood havoc that the State had to suffer, master plan for flood control is urgently needed. The amount of Rs. 60 lakhs will utterly fail to provide any real relief to the cultivators and the poor people who are invariably the worst victims of such calamities. More vigorous steps should be taken for afforestation as a measure for flood protection. In the similar way the budget allocation for replantation of trees to recoup the losses suffered during the last devastating cyclone that the State had to suffer is perhaps not adequate.

Sir, the State presents no doubt a very pathetic picture so far as public health measures are concerned. The out break of epidemics in the State is not a matter of rare occurrence. Excepting in cities, the health centres in the rural areas are utterly ill-equipped and in a state of neglect. It is not very uncommon where a centre may have a doctor but not the medicines and where the medicines are not available the doctors may be missing. In a State where the 70 per cent of the population live under poverty level, the urgency to tone up the public health measures and to expand it vastly in the rural areas need no reiteration. It is all the more essential that a great chunk of the population of the State comprise of tribal areas and without a proper expansion of public health schemes, these poor people will continue to remain the choicest victims of death and diseases.

Finally before winding up the discussion I would like to emphasise that the manifold problems of the State can be better handled and solved by the

representatives of the people themselves. The demands have provided Rs. 67 lakhs for the revision of electoral rolls. In order that the problems pertaining to the welfare of the tribal people, improving irrigation facilities, supply of fertilizer, education, flood protection measure, public, health and rural electrification measures can be undertaken and completed quickly, the first imperative is to have a Government comprising of the elected representatives of the people and it is in this context very necessary that elections in Orissa should be held as early as possible. With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Orissa is one of the poorest of States in India. I remember having read an article by Mr. Andrews, a great social worker, that when the Father of the Nation, late Mahatma Gandhi, had been to Orissa, seeing the half-clad and half-naked people, tears rolled down his cheeks and he felt that in free India something has to be done for all these poor people.

In Orissa, most of the towns are very much under-developed, particularly, the biggest of Orissa's towns, Cuttack district which is one of the dirtiest towns in our country. The Planning Commission, in their allotment, have considered large chunks of money for other States while a very negligible amount has been spent for Orissa. In Andhra Pradesh, in 1972-73 and 1973-74, Rs. 32 lakhs and Rs. 32 lakhs have been spent respectively; in Assam Rs. 35 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs; in Himachal Pradesh Rs. 28 lakhs and Rs. 47 lakhs; in Maharashtra—Rs. 1.69 crores and Rs. 1.49 crores; in West Bengal—Rs. 8.89 crores and Rs. 13.55 crores whereas, in Orissa, in 1972-73, it was Rs. 17 lakhs and in 1973-74, it was Rs. 18 lakhs.

So, I demand that more and more amounts should be earmarked for towns of Orissa so that they can be developed.

As far as Cuttack is concerned, the sewage system is most under-developed. In fact, there is no sewage system in the city at all. It was estimated that Rs. 6 crores have to be spent to make it perfect whereas upto 1971-72, hardly Rs. 82,92,000 have been spent. So, the Planning Commission has to consider and see that the city of Cuttack, the biggest city, has a larger claim than the other cities of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time would you require? There is an half-an-hour discussion....

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: I will finish in another three minutes.

Rourkela steel town is one of the most important towns where two lakhs of people are living. There has been, till now, no transfer of land from the Government of Orissa to the Rourkela Steel Plant authorities on account of which there has been no adequate development of the township. Conference has been held but no useful results have come out. So I demand that the Government of Orissa, under the President's rule, should transfer adequate land to the Steel Plant authorities so that the town administration there can take suitable measures for improvement.

As far as education is concerned, the previous speakers have spoken adequately about it, but I would like to point out that not much has been earmarked for development of schools, colleges and universities. We have three Universities in our State, about 84 colleges, 1800 high schools, 4,780 Middle English schools, and 28,000 Lower Primary schools. In 1947-48 we spent only Rs. 1,46,88,000, and till the end of the Fourth Plan we had spent Rs. 14,25,00,000. The allotment for the entire Fifth Plan is about Rs. 88 crores out of which Rs. 64 crores will be spent on primary education therefore, nothing much is left for higher education and far less for the university education. So, I demand that the Government should focus more

attention for the development of education, so that the people of Orissa, where only 28 per cent constitute the literates, may have a better standard of consciousness.

The Government of India had directed the Orissa Government a few years ago that those teachers who had the national award should have 3-year extension of service. But this has not been implemented till now and those teachers who had the national award, those good and popular teachers who could contribute to the education pursuit of students, are now in confusion as to whether they will have this extension or not. At least under the President's rule, this must be implemented, and the teachers should be given extension of service.

There is a lot of corruption in the Supply Department about which we have spoken on the floor of the House times without number. Only last week it was found out—at such a time when the entire State is passing through a grave crisis—that about 5,000 tins of vanaspathi were lying in the godowns of the Cuttack city, worth Rs. 7 lakhs. It is a fantastic thing. When people are not getting oil, when people are not getting vanaspathi, when people are not getting ghee, about 5,000 tins were lying in godowns. That means, the administration has to be tightened up. In the Supply Department, the people are corrupt. In the President's rule, the Governor and the administration should take firm action against them so that people do not suffer.

Lastly, I want to bring to the notice of the House that the entire State of Orissa is now lashed by heavy rains; maybe, all the rivers are in spate. I was in Orissa yesterday and the day before. It was raining very heavily. We have to consider now taking up some medium-sized projects for flood control. I come from Balasore district where the Swaranrekha project has passed through different plans—from the First Five-Year plan till now—and nothing tangible has come out. There

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

was an expert committee which was to give its report by the end of August, about the utility of the project, about the dimension of the project, the complete picture about this multi-purpose project and of the three participating governments, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. I think, the expert committee has not given this report, and the Government of Orissa has also not given its final feasibility report. The hon. Minister should impress on the Government, on the respective Department, so that this project may be taken up immediately and Balasore district, at least the northern part of Orissa, is not threatened by floods any more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This debate will be taken up tomorrow.

17.35 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

DETERIORATING RATIONING CONDITIONS IN KERALA

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Mr. Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Answering a question on 23rd July, the hon. Minister had said:

"Distribution of foodgrains within the State is the responsibility of the State Government. Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool and the needs of other deficit and drought-affected States, the reasonable requirements of the Government of Kerala are being met from the central pool. The following quantities of foodgrains were supplied to Kerala from the central pool during May and June."

He said that in May they have supplied, considering the reasonableness

and the requirements, 85,300 tonnes of foodgrains and in June, it is slightly more—86,100 tonnes. This was a rather misleading statement, a statement by which the Minister had tried to hide the fact from the House. That is how this half-an-hour discussion rises.

Nobody can dispute the fact that the distribution of foodgrains in the State is the responsibility of the State. But, with regard to Kerala, as you know, there is a special situation. In 1965, when the Central Government had abolished the Southern Food Zone and set up a single State Food Zone, they have made certain solemn promises to the State of Kerala. They have promised that they will give 12 ounces per head per day for every adult individual in that State and to maintain that ration they also said that they will supply 80,000 tonnes of rice and 80,000 tonnes of wheat per month. Our point is that this Ministry, Central Government had failed so miserably in fulfilling its own promises. That has created a serious situation in Kerala, a State which is chronically deficit in the matter of food.

The requirements of Kerala is 27 lakhs of tonnes of food every year and the production there is only 13.5 lakhs tonnes. The deficit is 50 per cent and this deficit the Central Government had agreed that they would make up and because of their continuous failure in fulfilling their own promises made to that State, the situation in that State now is pretty serious, serious to the extent that the normal life in the State has come to a standstill. That is the fact of life. The Government might say so many things. There are series of *bandhs*. People are coming to Delhi to demonstrate in front of the Parliament. Every day in the State buses are pelted with stones by the students. The educational institutions are not functioning normally and in the ration shops—there are 12,000 of them through which the Government used to distribute foodgra-