

ने भी इस पर बड़ी सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करने का वादा किया था और हम विचार कर रहे हैं कि किस तरह से हम सामंजस्य कर सकें। दूसरे प्रदेशों की बेकारी को दूर करने का मूल जो हमारे सामने ध्येय रहे उसे तो हम करें लेकिन यहां भी क्या हो सकता है उस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं कोई वचन तो नहीं दे सकता लेकिन इतना आश्वासन दे सकता हूं कि नई परिवर्तित अवस्था में माननीय सदस्य इसको हमदर्दी के साथ देखें और हम भी कोशिश करेंगे कि कोई मार्ग निकल सके तो निकाला जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."
The motion was adopted.

16.12 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GUJARAT), 1974-75

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Gujarat.

DEMAND No. 2—COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,56,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Council of Ministers'."

DEMAND No. 3—ELECTIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,62,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which

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

DEMAND No. 5—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'General Administration Department'."

DEMAND No. 6—PASSPORT ESTABLISHMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Passport Establishment'."

DEMAND No. 7—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,07,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 Administrative Services (General Administration Department)'."

DEMAND No. 8—MISCELLANEOUS
GENERAL SERVICES (GENERAL ADMINIS-
TRATION DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,29,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Miscellaneous General Services (General Administration Department)'."

DEMAND No. 9—PROMOTION OF LAN-
GUAGES AND LITERATURES (GENERAL
ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Promotion of Languages and Literatures (General Administration Department)'."

DEMAND No. 10—ART AND CULTURE
(GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPART-
MENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Art and Culture (General Administration Department)'."

DEMAND No. 11—SOCIAL SECURITY
AND WELFARE (GENERAL ADMINISTRA-
TION DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (General Administration Department)'."

DEMAND No. 12—OTHER SOCIAL AND
COMMUNITY SERVICES (GENERAL AD-
MINISTRATION DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 Social and Community Services (General Administration Department)'."

DEMAND No. 13—GENERAL ADMINIS-
TRATION DEPARTMENT — PLANNING
MACHINERY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,15,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'General Administration Department—Planning Machinery'."

DEMAND No. 14—ECONOMIC ADVICE
AND STATISTICS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,22,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Economic Advice and Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 15—LOANS AND ADVANCES
TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN GENERAL
ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,68,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in General Administration Department'."

DEMAND No. 17—SALES TAX

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,60,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND No. 18—REVENUE EXPENDITURE
ON ENTERTAINMENT AND EDUCATION
CESS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,79,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Revenue Expenditure on Entertainment and Education Cess'."

DEMAND No. 19—SMALL SAVINGS
ORGANISATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,84,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Small Savings Organisation'."

DEMAND No. 21—FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,24,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Finance Department'."

**DEMAND No. 22—TREASURY AND
ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,03,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Treasury and Accounts Administration'."

**DEMAND No. 23—PENSIONS AND OTHER
RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 280,66,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

**DEMAND No. 24—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE
PERTAINING TO FINANCE
DEPARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,73,40,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department'."

**DEMAND No. 25—COLLECTION OF
EDUCATION CESS**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Collection of Education Cess'."

**DEMAND No. 2—OTHER SOCIAL SECURITY
AND WELFARE PROGRAMME
(FINANCE DEPARTMENT)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 Social Security and Welfare Programme (Finance Department)'."

**DEMAND No. 27—FINANCE DEPARTMENT
PLANNING MACHINERY**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Finance Department—Planning Machinery'."

321 D.G. (Gujarat), ASADHA 31, 1896 (SAKA) D.G. (Gujarat) 322
1974-75 1974-75

**DEMAND No. 28—ADMINISTRATION OF
INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT AND GENERAL
INSURANCE**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,92,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Administration of Indian Partnership' Act and General Insurance'."

**DEMAND No. 31—LOANS AND ADVANCES
TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN FINANCE
DEPARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,05,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Finance Department'."

**DEMAND No. 33—ADMINISTRATION
OF JUSTICE**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,06,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

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DEMAND No. 34—LEGAL DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,06,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Legal Department'."

**DEMAND No. 35—OTHER ADMINISTRA-
TIVE SERVICES (LEGAL DEPARTMENT)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 Administrative Services (Legal Department)'."

**DEMAND No. 36—OTHER SOCIAL SEC-
URITY AND WELFARE PROGRAMME (LEGAL
DEPARTMENT)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,18,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 Social Security and Welfare Programme (Legal Department)'."

**DEMAND No. 37—ADMINISTRATION OF
RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOW-
MENTS ACT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,88,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Administration of Religious and Charitable Endowments Act'."

**DEMAND No. 38—LOANS AND ADVANCES
TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN LEGAL
DEPARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,23,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Legal Department'."

DEMAND No. 40—CIVIL SUPPLIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,74,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 8,33,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Civil Supplies'."

**DEMAND No. 41—FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,22,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Food and Civil Supplies Department'."

**DEMAND No. 42—FOOD AND NUTRITION
(FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPART-
MENT)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,97,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 83,40,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Food Nutrition (Food and Civil Supplies Department)'."

**DEMAND No. 44—LOANS AND ADVANCES
TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN FOOD
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,83,000 on Capital Account be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government servants in Food and Civil Supplies Department'."

DEMAND No. 45.—STATE LEGISLATURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,25,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of "State Legislature."

DEMAND No. 46—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN GUJARAT LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Gujarat Legislature Secretariat'."

DEMAND No. 48—ADJUSTMENT ON ACCOUNT OF AID MATERIALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Adjustment on account of Aid Materials from Countries'."

DEMAND No. 49—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Social Security and Welfare (Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department)'."

DEMAND No. 50—RELIEF WORKS (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,40,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the States of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]
defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Relief Works (Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department)'."

DEMAND No. 51—OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 16,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 Social and Community Services (Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department)'."

DEMAND No. 52—AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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, Forests and Cooperation Department'."

DEMAND No. 53—COOPERATION (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,79,94,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,69,65,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Co-operation (Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department)'."

DEMAND No. 54—OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,79,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 General Economic Services (Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department)'."

DEMAND No. 55—AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,12,66,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,77,16,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 (Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department)'."

DEMAND No. 56—MINOR IRRIGATION, SOIL CONSERVATION AND AREA DEVELOPMENT (AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND operation Department)'."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,04,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 10,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development (Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department)'."

DEMAND No. 57—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,39,37,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 10,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 58—DIARY DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,10,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 11,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Dairy Development'."

DEMAND No. 59—FISHERIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,55,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 29,96,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. 60—FORESTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,39,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 68,64,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Forests'."

**DEMAND NO. 62—LOANS AND ADVANCES
TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN AGRICUL-
TURE, FORESTS AND COOPERATION
DEPARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government servants in Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department'."

DEMAND NO. 63—STATE EXCISE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,10,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'State Excise'."

**DEMAND NO. 65—EDUCATION AND
LABOUR DEPARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,56,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 and Labour Department'."

DEMAND NO. 66—EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,60,49,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 71,36,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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. 67—ART AND CULTURE
(EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPART-
MENT)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,81,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Art and Culture (Education and Labour Department)'."

**DEMAND NO. 68—SCIENTIFIC SERVICES,
AND RESEARCH**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Scientific Services and Research'."

DEMAND No. 69—HOUSING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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'."

DEMAND No. 70—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,94,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 71—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,39,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 22,49,00 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Education and Labour Department)'."

DEMAND No. 72—EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT-PLANNING MACHINERY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 and Labour Department Planning Machinery'."

DEMAND No. 73—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Education and Labour Department'."

DEMAND No. 74—TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,02,64,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. 75—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES (HOME DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,49,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services (Home Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 76—HOME DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,38,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st of March, 1975 in respect of 'Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 77—POLICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,61,70,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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. 78—JAILS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,22,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State

of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 79—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (HOME DEPARTMENT).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,16,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 Administrative Services (Home Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 80—ART AND CULTURE (HOME DEPARTMENT).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,23,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Art and Culture (Home Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 81—INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Information and Publicity'."

DEMAND No. 82—SOCIAL SECURITY AND
WELFARE (HOME DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Home Department)'."

DEMAND No. 83—ROAD AND WATER
TRANSPORT SERVICES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,20,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,68,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Road and Water Transport Services'."

DEMAND No. 84—TOURISM

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,30,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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. 85—LOANS AND ADVANCES
TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN HOME
DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,28,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Home Department'."

DEMAND No. 86.—OTHER TAXES AND
DUTIES ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES
(INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER
DEPARTMENT).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,5,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

DEMAND No. 87.—STATIONARY AND
PRINTING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,20,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

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. 88.—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS (INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

DEMAND No. 89.—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,23,77,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Social Security and Welfare (Industries, Mines and Power Department)."

DEMAND No. 90.—INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,76,000 on Revenue Account

be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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, Mines and Power Department'."

DEMAND No. 91.—EXPORT PROMOTION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Export Promotion'."

DEMAND No. 92.—CO-OPERATION (INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,77,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 18,31,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Co-operation (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

DEMAND No. 93.—OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES (INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,27,000 on Revenue Account

be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 General Economic Services (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

DEMAND No. 94.—INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,91,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 74,75,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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. 95.—VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,02,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 38,85,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Village and Small Industries.'"

DEMAND No. 96.—MINES AND MINERALS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,35,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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. 97.—POWER PROJECTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,22,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 19,00,10,000 Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 Projects'."

DEMAND No. 98.—MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,53,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Machinery and Engineering Industries'."

DEMAND No. 99.—CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,15,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]
which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Consumer Industries'."

DEMAND No. 100.—INVESTMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions'."

DEMAND No. 101.—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER PROJECTS (INDUSTRIES, MINES & POWER DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Multipurpose River Projects (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

DEMAND No. 102.—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,53,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of

the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

DEMAND No. 104.—FIRE PROTECTION AND CONTROL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:—

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Fire protection and Control'."

DEMAND No. 105.—PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:—

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,78,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Panchayats and Health Department'."

DEMAND No. 106.—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:—

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,92,15,000 on Revenue Account

be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Community Development'."

DEMAND No. 107.—MEDICAL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,84,40,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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'."

DEMAND No. 108.—FAMILY PLANNING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:—

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,67,05,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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. 109.—PUBLIC HEALTH, Sanitation and Water Supply."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,89,92,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,58,47,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to de-

fray the charges which will come in course of payment during the the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply.'"

DEMAND No. 110.—URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,14,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,43,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Urban Development (Panchayats and Health Department)'."

DEMAND No. 111.—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPTT.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,51,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Panchayats and Health Deptt.)'."

DEMAND No. 112.—RELIEF ON ACCOUNT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES (PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENTS).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]
Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Relief on Account of Natural calamities (Panchayats and Health Department).'

DEMAND No. 113—PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT—PLANNING MACHINERY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Panchayats and Health Department—Planning Machinery'."

DEMAND No. 114—COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS TO LOCAL BODIES AND PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,36,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Compensations and Assignments to local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions'."

DEMAND No. 116—LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,66,000 on Capital Account be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Panchayats and Health Department'."

DEMAND No. 118—NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,55,98,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,09,48,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Non-residential buildings'."

DEMAND No. 119—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 Administrative Services (Public Works Department)'."

DEMAND No. 120—HOUSING (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,75,000 on Revenue Account and

not exceeding Rs. 2,40,68,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 (Public Works Department)'."

DEMAND No. 121—RELIEF WORKS
(PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,26,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Relief Works (Public Works Department)'."

DEMAND No. 122—PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,76,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 Department'."

DEMAND No. 123—CO-OPERATION
(PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,33,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund

of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Co-operation (Public Works Department)'."

DEMAND No. 124—IRRIGATION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,48,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 22,82,36,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. 125—PORTS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,77,24,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,99,97,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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'."

DEMAND No. 126—GLIDING CLUBS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Gliding Clubs'."

**DEMAND No. 127—ROADS AND
BRIDGES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,29,07,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,41,98,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 and Bridges'."

**DEMAND No. 128—GUJARAT CAPITAL
CONSTRUCTION SCHEME**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Gujarat Capital Construction Scheme'."

**DEMAND No. 130—SOCIAL SECURITY
AND WELFARE (PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,66,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Public Works Department)'."

**DEMAND No. 131—LOANS AND ADVANCES
TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,26,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Public Works Department'."

DEMAND No. 132—LAND REVENUE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,46,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

**DEMAND No. 133—STAMPS AND REGIS-
TRATION**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,02,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 and Registration'."

DEMAND No. 136—REVENUE DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,86,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Revenue Department'."

DEMAND No. 137—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,94,31,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'District Administration'."

DEMAND No. 138—MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICES (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Miscellaneous General Services (Revenue Department)'."

DEMAND No. 139—URBAN DEVELOPMENT (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Urban Development (Revenue Department)'."

DEMAND No. 140—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,59,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 46,70,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Department)'."

DEMAND No. 141—RELIEF ON ACCOUNT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Relief on account of Natural Calamities (Revenue Department)'."

DEMAND No. 142—DANGS DISTRICT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,08,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,49,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Dangs District'."

DEMAND No. 143—AGRICULTURE
(REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary 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 (Revenue Department)'."

DEMAND No. 144—COMPENSATIONS AND
ASSIGNMENTS (REVENUE DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,90,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 13,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Compensations and Assignments (Revenue Department)'."

DEMAND No. 146—LOANS AND ADVANCES
TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN REVENUE
DEPARTMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government servants in Revenue Department'."

Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I happened to be present....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One minute. Please resume your seat.

There are certain cut motions. Mr. Mavalankar, are you moving them now?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Yes Sir, I am moving all my cut motions. I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Elections be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for having fresh elections for the new Vidhan Sabha at the earliest date to enable the people of Gujarat to have a popular Government again.] (1)

"That the demand under the head General Administration Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up of an independent tribunal to inquire into charges of corruption against ex-Ministers and other high-ups of the State.] (2).

"That the demand under the head General Administration Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for appointment of an Ombudsman or a 'Lokayukta' with a view to protecting the various rights of the citizens as are enshrined in the Constitution and protected by well-established conventions.] (3).

"That the demand under the head General Administration Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for toning up the Administration in terms of incorruptibility, efficiency and speed.] (4)

"That the demand under the head General Administration Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for an energetic, upright, incorruptible and well-knit Administration in Gujarat by establishing a proper relationship between Ministers and Civil servants.] (5).

"That the demand under the head Promotion of Languages and Literatures be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving adequate financial assistance and grants without any strings to the reputed and well-established literary institutions for quicker and better development of Gujarati Language.] (6)

"That the demand under the head Art and Culture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for overhauling and restructuring the various Academies

in the State so that the talented artists and creative individuals feel enthused to contribute their best to the cultural enrichment of the State and the country.] (7)

"That the demand under the head General Administration Department —Planning Machinery be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for having a much larger outlay of resources for the State's Five Year Plan.] (8)

"That the demand under the head General Administration Department —Planning Machinery be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for implementing the concrete and well thought-out recommendations contained in the State's Perspective Plan prepared and published during the Governorship of Shri Shriman Narayan.] (9).

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing free legal aid to the poor as per recommendations of the P. N. Bhagawati Committee Report brought out in Gujarat.] (10)

"That the demand under the head Legal Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for studied, proper and expeditious appraisal of all existing State laws.] (11)

"That the demand under the head Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for larger Central allotments of foodgrains and other essential commodities to Gujarat so that the poorer and weaker sections of the community in urban and rural areas are adequately protected and looked after.] (12)

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar.]

"That the Demand under the head Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for formulating a proper sensible and just policy regarding production and export of groundnut and for fair pricing and distribution of groundnut oil in Gujarat.] (13)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for restoration from 54 per cent to 70 per cent of the allotment of fertilizers produced by the Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation to Gujarat itself.] (14).

"That the demand under the head Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for better and more planned financial assistance to the new and developing Gujarat Agricultural University in its formative and challenging period.] (15)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for re-examining the question of the location of the main campus and other campuses of the Gujarat Agricultural University with a view to divorcing the development of agricultural education from narrow political and parochial considerations.] (16).

"That the Demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for imposing a ban on unrestricted movement of cattle from the State to outside regions.] (17)

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for radically and meaningfully re-orienting and boldly implementing the higher education system in Gujarat.] (18)

"That the demand under the head Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing additional housing facilities to middle and lower middle classes in urban and semi-urban areas.] (19)

"That the demand under the head Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for making adequate housing provision for textile and other industrial workers in Ahmedabad.] (20)

"That the demand under the head Home Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for arresting hoarders, profiteers, blackmarketeers, smugglers and such other anti-social elements of the community under MISA and DIR, rather than putting behind the bars the political workers under such Acts.] (21)

"That the demand under the head Home Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for judicial inquiry into at least the more serious police firings in various parts of the State during the first four months of 1974.] (22)

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for inquiry into police atrocities by an independent agency.] (23)

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing proper and scientific training to various police personnel in meeting the protests

and challenges from the demonstrators and agitating crowds.] (24)

"That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improving and strengthening the information directorate with a view to making it an effective agency for two-way information channel between the Government and the people.] (25)

"That the demand under the head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for development of some of the existing and new centres of tourist attraction and importance.] (26)

"That the demand under the head Tourism be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improving the Gir Lions Forest area with a view to making it a still greater tourist attraction for people from India and abroad.] (27)

"That the demand under the head Industries, Mines and Power Department be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for removing the spectacle of frequent power cuts and for continued and increased electricity supply to various agricultural and industrial units in the State.] (28)

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for augmenting coal supply to various industrial units by a more equitable and fair allotment of railway wagons for carrying coal from the pits to the industrial units.] (29)

"That the demand under the head Multipurpose River Projects be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a just, fair and expeditious settlement the long standing Narmada Waters Dispute by

the Tribunal, so that the national interest and economy do not suffer endlessly.] (30)

"That the demand under the head Public, Health, Sanitation and water Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing drinking water facility to the scarcity and semi-scarcity regions in the district of Kutch.] (31)

"That the demand under the head Urban Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for paying more attention and spending more money on the slum-clearance projects in the urban areas.] (32)

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Sir, I received the papers only yesterday morning and I gave notice of cut motions this morning. I want your guidance. I seek your protection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not depart from the rules; you can speak, why depart from the rules?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I have sent cut motion, but it is not circulated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have submitted them only today; you should have submitted yesterday itself.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: It is not my fault. I received the papers only yesterday morning....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can Mr. Mavalankar get them in time and not you? If that is so, we will have to look into it. But you will have the right to speak. Now, I call Mr. Dinan Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINAN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I happened to be at the first Consultative Committee meeting that was called after the dissolution of the Gujarat Assembly. My point is this. I will be making some very concrete observations only. Agitation in Gujarat started against corruption of some

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya.]

Ministers and high officials. The agitation started and spread throughout the State of Gujarat. One Chief Minister had to be removed, Mr. Oza. Then another's turn came, Mr. Chimanbhai Patel. The Assembly was dissolved. Now, I don't know what happened to corruption against which all this agitation started. Shrimati Indira Gandhi started ruling Gujarat from here. Those officials are all still there. What steps have been taken as to why there was an agitation and what was the source of corruption and who were responsible for it? Not a single case has been started against any Minister or even against any official. Are we to take it for granted that there was no corruption there? You were forced to dissolve the Assembly. Why?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): They wanted Mr. Wanchoo to go there!

SHRI DINAN BHATTACHARYYA: At least there is a drama in West Bengal by their appointing Shri Wanchoo to investigate into the corruption. There is none so far as Gujarat is concerned. Gujarat is said to be the stronghold of the Congress. In spite of the fact that the majority of the Members there were belonging to the Congress Party how is it that you had to dissolve the Assembly?

Therefore the time is coming when you will see the writings on the wall; the people will not tolerate this corruption irrespective of the fact whether they belong to your party or any other party. I would now request Shri Ganesh, whatever the position he may hold in Government, that he has to see that corruption is removed. For that at least you should take some steps to remove those officials who were responsible for the corruptions. It is said that some foodgrains were sent to Gujarat. But, from the cut motion of Shri Mavalankar you will find that adequate food supply was not supplied to the rural people—the

weaker sections of the people in Gujarat. It shows that the basic reason for this is that there is shortage of foodgrains existing. Though some supplies were made by the Centre yet you have to take stronger steps to see that you send adequate foodgrains to that State so that at least the poorer sections of the people may get adequate quantity of food.

I do not understand one thing. Of course, the policy of the Government is now clear that they are propagating that they will make our country self-sufficient and we will not depend on others. The fertiliser company which is there in Mithapur is owned by Mr. Tata and he has been given a licence for expansion. It was a clear understanding given here in this House that in this sector, private companies will not be given any opportunity. It was also the undertaking that these private sector companies would be taken over by the State and only the Government Undertaking would be allowed to manufacture the fertilisers. Here I see that in Mithapur, Tata has been given full scope for expansion. Not only that. Even regarding naphtha, whatever quantity of it is available here in India is not being properly utilised and still you are importing ammonia from outside—from the foreign country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): There is no fertiliser factory of Tata. He was given only a Letter of Intent.

SHRI DINAN BHATTACHARYYA: Whatever it may be, Tata is a private sector to whom you have given a licence.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: My friend is talking in the air.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
I am not talking in the air. Is it not a fact that Tata has been given a licence to have a fertiliser factory in Mithapur which is within the State of Gujarat?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: They were given only a Letter of Intent.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
First you will give a Letter of Intent and then you will give him a licence.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
(Gwalior): What is wrong in giving a licence to the Tatas?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Instead of going on importing fertiliser, we are allowing our own people to manufacture it here.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
But they are giving all the licences to the big houses only.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Does he want India to go on importing fertilisers?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
No, I am totally against it. That is why I say that the import of ammonia from outside should be stopped. Government must at the same time see that the fertiliser plants based on naphtha and coal are built up as early as possible.

I shall conclude with this remark..

AN HON. MEMBER: He is concluding so early.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
am concluding early because it is no good of saying anything here when Government are not taking any steps to punish those persons who are responsible for all the corruption that exists there?

The next thing that I want to impress the House about is in regard to the problem of housing. I am very glad to find that Shri Mavalankar who has been elected from Ahmedabad has given certain cut motions relating to the housing problems of the industrial workers and textile workers and other middle income groups. It is a terrible problem, because I have seen it myself.

The next question is regarding elections. I would like to know when Government are going to hold elections in Gujarat. Why are they delaying it? Why should they not hold it before the Presidential election? The Gujarat people are being denied of the right to elect the President because there is no Assembly there. There is no reason for not holding the elections. So, the delay in holding the elections is intentional. They are not holding the elections not only to the Assembly but they are not holding elections to the panchayats and municipalities. So, my point is that Government must take immediate steps to hold elections there at the earliest, not only to the Assembly but to the municipal corporations and anchal panchayats.

I would once again say that the hon. Minister must bring to book all the corrupt officials who are still running the show in Gujarat, including the Ministers. The Ministers have also to explain their conduct. Before it becomes too late. I would request Government to see that the corrupt officials are removed and deterrent punishment is given to all those who are responsible for corruption and against whom charges have been made publicly.

Then, I would like to know what Government have done in regard to the police excesses. I have not seen anywhere in India curfew being imposed in hundreds of places on a single day as it was done in Gujarat. Police excesses were there, firing were there, lathi charges were there and people had been killed, and yet no inquiry has been ordered so far. After the dissolution of the Assembly, the Central Government are now ruling Gujarat. So, they must set up an impartial inquiry to inquire into the cases of police excesses, the burning of houses and the killing of persons, and see that proper compensation is given to the families of those who had been killed in the police firings.

With these words, I would like to warn the hon. Minister to be cautious.

[Shri Dinen Bhattachadyya.]

The order of the day is that the people would not care whether they are being ruled by the Congress party or any other. If the administration is corrupt, if it cannot give the people food and shelter, they will remove it from the seat of power. So, Government must beware of the situation and take steps in time.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA (Kutch): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is true that at present there is no Assembly in Gujarat and that is why this Budget has come over here in Parliament. If the Assembly were in session, the representatives of those areas would have discussed the Budget according to the needs of those areas. But we are now doing it over here. While speaking on this, it will be my duty to speak about my constituency first and then the Gujarat State at large.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Charity begins at home.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: This is the only opportunity we get to speak about it.

Mine is a constituency which was once the most primitive native State. Sardar Patel used to say, 'If you want to see India of 200 years ago, you should go to Kutch'. Not only that, it was the most backward. Its area is nearly 17,000—18,000 square miles, nearly one fourth of the whole of Gujarat State. Its population is only one million.

Strategically also it is important. It is situated on the border with Pakistan. The people of India came to know about it rather late, that a territory like Kutch at all existed; that was after the Pakistan attack when the attention of people was concentrated on it.

On April 15, 1948, the integration of Kutch with the rest of India took place. At that time, it was taken as a 'C' State directly under the Centre.

When we came here in deputation and met Jawaharlal Nehru, he said: 'I would like it to become prosperous and as good a part of India as the rest of India on equal terms'. Sardar Patel also promised us about it and told us: I would like Kutch to become as equal, as strong and as prosperous as the neighbouring areas'.

But history is different. I will have to go deeply into it if you give me some more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There will not be much time.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: In the First Plan, Kutch got only Rs. 3 crores. But the people were happy with the development process which started. They were very happy. In the Second Plan, the allotment was Rs. 8 crores. It was granted; the money was sanctioned by the Centre itself, though in 1956 we went with the bigger Bombay State. Out of Rs. 8 crores, Rs. 6.74 crores were spent that is nearly 86 per cent.

In 1960, the State of Gujarat was formed. So we were kicked like a football from one place to another. Nobody cared for the development of the area. In the Third Plan, all over the country, they got double the allocation of the Second Plan. But considering the *per capita* expenditure, our allotment was cut to half. It came to Rs. 4 crores. That is, while in the Second Plan it was Rs. 8 crores, in the Third Plan it came to only Rs. 4 crores. It was just sufficient to meet the expenditure on officials and government servants. In that way, the development plans in that area came to a standstill. Not only that. Intentionally, a situation was brought about affecting the area adversely. As you know, there is no perennial river in Kutch. In the last 8 years, we have had 7 continuous drought years. Continuously in four years, there has not been a drop of rain in that area. Since 1971, we were undergoing an absolutely

chronic, cancer-like trouble, with all the poor people suffering from malnutrition and not getting any essential commodities at all.

Not only that After this present upheaval, the Chimanbhai Ministry came. In 1971-72, relief measures were there and they helped to mitigate the effect of the drought. But at the peak period, the relief works were cut down. From 1,20,000 they came down to 24,000. So actually no effective relief works were undertaken for the people of the area. So what happened? Just to get their food, hundreds of people crossed over to Pakistan which is nearly. Before partition—I am talking about the drought situation—Kutch being a part of the Indus basin, they used to cross over there. But when partition came, nobody cared about the economy of that place, when its dependence on Sind and Pakistan was stopped. I am talking about Banni area. It is a unique area in the whole world—680 sq. miles of only pasture land and nothing else. If you visit it once, Sir, you will never forget it in your life. If the rains are good, not one or two but millions of flamingos come from foreign countries. The people there are called *Maldaris*. They depend on cattle only. They live on milk and meat. They are 6 ft. high and if you see them surrounded by the cattle and flamingos with water all around, it is a unique scene. But today what do you find there? It is absolutely barren land. Not a single bird of flamingo type comes there. You see only vultures gathering round heaps of skeletons of dead cattle and skeletons of *Maldaris* with their eyes open, mouths open, T.B. stricken skeletons of human beings, looking at the sky, just praying to God for rain! After 27 years of independence and 25 years of planning, this is the reward the people there have got for their sacrifice for independence. Is it not the duty of the Government to look after these people?

In 1948 Sir Dattar Singh, who was Adviser to the Agriculture Ministry, came there and gave the scheme for Banni development. I am sorry to say up to this time nothing has been done about it. Only this year Rs. 80 lakhs have been sanctioned for drinking water for cattle. Even this scheme has not yet been put into operation. While replying, the Minister may say, "You have got BG line, MG line, Kandla port" and so on. That does not affect the economy of the local people. Kandla port itself has not developed to the stage which was envisaged. Even free trade zone looks like a desert. All the entrepreneurs had to run away and most of the factories are closed. Not only that. Kutch is an acutely drought-affected area. Water is the main thing. If you want to develop any part of the country, you will require capital, know-how, labour and other infra-structure. As far as money is concerned, we do not want money. There is a village of 5000 people which has deposited Rs. 2 crores in the Bank of India as fixed deposit. Capital is lying idle there and nobody cares to utilise it. We do not want know-how. Kutch people are everywhere in every corner of the world and all over India. What we want is only water, which is a bare necessity for drinking for men and cattle and for industrial and agricultural purposes. It is not a luxury or a facility which I am demanding from Government. I am only demanding the bare necessity of the people of my constituency. There is not a single village or town where drinking water is available as much as they want.

In 1956, the Boundary Commission and the Joint Select Committee of Parliament recommended a parliamentary board for such an area. Article 371(2) of the Constitution reads:

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may by order made with respect to the State of Maharashtra, provide for

[Dr. Mahipatray Mehta.]

any special responsibility of the Governor for—

(a) the establishment of separate development boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada, the rest of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Kutch and the rest of Gujarat with the provision that a report on the working of each of these boards will be placed each year before the State Legislative Assembly;

(b) the equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said areas, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole; and

(c) an, equitable arrangement providing adequate facilities for technical education and vocational training, and adequate opportunities for employment in services under the control of the State Government, in respect of all the said areas, subject to the requirement of the State as a whole."

Why was this recommended? It was recommended to be implemented. I would request the Government to implement it without the delay of even a single day or a single minute. It is our birth right to demand it and it is their pious duty to implement it. But we do not speak the language which the Telengana people spoke. But you are habituated to hear the language of violence. At the same time, you are preaching non-violence. The Marathwada people are speaking some other language. We are not speaking that language.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which is that language?

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: They understand it. That is why they have got all the development boards.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now they have understood your language.

DR. MAHIPATRYA MEHTA: There are three development boards now, one for Telengana, another for Rayalseema and a third one for rest of Andhra Pradesh. I, therefore, request Government to implement this recommendation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): The article which the hon. Member has quoted has been completely ignored by the Governments of the States.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: The author of the Constitution foresaw the necessity for this provision because they foresaw the things that are going to happen. That is why this was incorporated in the Constitution.

Sir, through you I would request the Government to appreciate the plight of the people. I would request that a deputation from Parliament should be sent to the Kutch area. Then the only solution of the Narmada water is to give Kutch its full requirements without delay. There is no alternative. That will make that area self-sufficient, so far as food is concerned.

I would say that I must thank Pakistan for their attack because then we got some roads. Otherwise, there were not even roads.

Then, there is no development of the mineral resources. The unfortunate part is that it is an area where you have got the largest deposit of minerals. The Chairman of the GMDC comes from a millionaire family and he does not know the M. of mineral. Not only that, he is anti-Congress. He wants to see that our organisation is broken up. There is not even one person belonging to Kutch in that Board.

We are really facing an emergency situation. If you do not want to develop that area, you can use the Kutch area for conducting atom bomb tests after getting us vacated. That would be better than not developing that area. It suffered from drought

continuously for seven years. There were no relief measures. The 'same famine code which was envisaged by the Britishers is still being followed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have said all these things. and said very effectively. Why repeat them?

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: So, Development Board should be granted for the development of that area.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (धार) : गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति का शासन होते हुए भी, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का शासन होते हुए भी जनता के साथ बड़ा अन्याय हो रहा है। वहां मिनिस्ट्रों के आपसी झगड़ों के कारण विकास के जो काम रुके हुए थे और वहां एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जो बिल्कुल ठप्प हो गया है, वह स्थिति आज भी वहां विद्यमान है। वहां जनता ने मिनिस्ट्री को हटाने की प्रतिक्षा की थी। और कहा था कि इसके रहते यहां कोई विकास का काम नहीं होगा, उसको न्याय नहीं मिलेगा। मजबूर होकर सेंटर को वहां की विधान सभा को भंग करना पड़ा और राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू करना पड़ा। जनता समझती थी कि राष्ट्रपति शासन होने के पश्चात उसको न्याय मिलेगा और उसको अच्छे अपने प्रतिनिधि चुन कर भेजने का अवसर मिलेगा लेकिन उसकी यह इच्छा भी पूरी नहीं हुई। काफी समय वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किए हुए हो गया है और इस बीच में नए चुनाव कराए जा सकते थे लेकिन कराए नहीं गए और जनता को सच्चे प्रतिनिधि चुन कर भेजने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया। जनता की भावनाओं के अनुकूल कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया। जनवरी में वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया था और आज जुलाई है लेकिन नए चुनाव वहां

नहीं कराए गए। राजनीतिक कारणों से ही वहां नए चुनाव नहीं कराए जा रहे हैं। यह वहां की जनता के साथ नंगा अन्याय है। राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव होने जा रहा है। लेकिन वहां की जनता को राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में भाग लेने से बंचित रखा जा रहा है। राष्ट्रपति शासन कायम होने के तुरन्त बाद न्याययुक्त कदम वहां उठाने की आवश्यकता थी। वहां विकास का नाम जो रूका पड़ा था उसको हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिये था और पूरा किया जाना चाहिये था। लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। पच्चीस साल से जो गलती होती रही है, जो अन्याय गुजरात के साथ होता रहा है, वही अन्याय आज भी उसके साथ हो रहा है। उसको सुधारा नहीं जा रहा है। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूं। अंग्रेजों ने अपनी सुविधा के लिए वेस्टर्न रेलव का हैडक्वार्टर बम्बई में रखा। कोई कारण नहीं था कि उसको गुजरात में न रखा जाता। यह एक न्यायसंगत बात थी। राष्ट्रपति शासन में सब से पहला काम यह होना चाहिये था कि उसके हैडक्वार्टर को गुजरात ले जाया जाता लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया गया। कोई कदम इस दिशा में नहीं किया गया। कोई कदम इस दिशा में नहीं बढ़ाया गया और न बढ़ाया जा रहा है। यही नहीं। वहां पर तेल पैदा होता है, गैस पैदा होती है लेकिन उसका हैडक्वार्टर देहरादून में है। ये जो असंगत बातें हैं कम से कम राष्ट्रपति के शासन में इनका तो अन्त हो जाना चाहिये था। जनता को विश्वास हो जाना चाहिये था कि पिछले वक्त में जो कुछ अन्याय उसके साथ हुआ है, जो पक्षपात हुआ है वह दूर कर दिया जाएगा और उसको तुरन्त दूर कर दिया जाना चाहिये था लेकिन वैसा कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान

ये कुछ मोटी-मोटी बातें हैं जो अगर आप गुजरात की जनता के साथ न्याय करना चाहते हैं तो आपको हाथ में लेनी चाहिये थीं।

अभी कच्छ के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है। मुझे भी कच्छ के रन में जाने का मौका मिला है। पूरा क्षेत्र मैंने देखा है। उस इलाके का विकास करने के लिए कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता थी। पाकिस्तान के निकट वह इलाका है, बोर्डर एरिया है। उसको हरा भरा बनाया जा सकता था अगर सरकार फर्म डिटरमिनेशन से काम लेती। ऐसी कोई मिसाल आपको राष्ट्रपति शासन की स्थापना के बाद पेश करनी चाहिये थी लेकिन आपने कुछ नहीं किया।

एक बड़ी भारी दुखपूर्ण घटना सामने आई है। वहां पर हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, महात्मा गांधी और सरदार बल्लभभाई पटेल की जन्म भूमि पर हो रहे हैं। इनको तो आप कम से कम रोकते। इसके बारे में तो आप आदर्श उपस्थित करते। हरिजनों पर वहां जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं ये काले प्रश्नों के समान है। यह सैंट्रल सबजैक्ट है। वहां पर उनको सताया जा रहा है, कुशों से पानी नहीं लेने दिया जा रहा है। छुआछूत उनके साथ बरती जा रही है। पानी लेने पर जो विवाद हुए हैं उन को लेकर हरिजन मार डाले गए हैं। इस तरह की घटनाओं का राष्ट्रपति के शासन के दौरान होना कलक की बात है, बहुत भद्दी बात है। हरिजनों के बारे में अन्टिचेबिलिटी के बारे में एक बहुत बड़ी जवाबदारी केन्द्र सरकार की है। केन्द्रीय शासन वहां होते हुए ये अत्याचार हों, यह बहुत

शर्म की बात है। छः महीने से ज्यादा राष्ट्रपति शासन को लागू हुए वहां हो गए हैं लेकिन इस बीच कोई चीज बनती नजर नहीं आई है। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम राष्ट्रपति शासन के समय में इस तरह का पक्षपात और अन्याय न होने पाये। पिछले वक्त में जो गलतियां हुई हैं उन को दुरुस्त करने के लिए शीघ्र ही ऐसे कदम उठाये जाये ताकि वहां की जनता को यह विश्वास हो जाये कि अब जवाबदारी के द्रोण सरकार की है और अब इस के द्वारा शासन-कार्य बिना पक्षपात के चलाया जायेगा।

गुजरात स्टेट कई रियासतों को मिला कर बनाई गई है। उन रियासतों ने अपनी अपनी हैसियत के मुताबिक कुछ रेंजें बनाई थीं। लेकिन उस के बाद उन रेलों में अभी तक कोई तरक्की नहीं हो पाई है। उदाहरण के लिए वहां पर ब्राडगेज की जो मांग की जाती है, उसकी तरफ कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

कच्छ रण में पानी की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। वहां हजारों मील का क्षेत्र वीरान पड़ा हुआ है। जब तक वहां पानी नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक उस क्षेत्र का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। कई प्रकार की योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं, लेकिन उनको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है। गुजरात में इतनी नदियां हैं कि अगर ठीक ढंग से उन का उपयोग किया जाये, तो सारे गुजरात को पानी मिल सकता है।

नबंदा बांध के बारे में निर्णय को अजीब ढंग से टाला जा रहा है। उस का निर्णय शीघ्र तैयार होना चाहिए, ताकि गुजरात को भी

लाभ हो और पड़ोसी को भी लाभ हों। इस प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण विषयों के बारे में निर्णय को पेंडिंग रखना, और उस में विलम्ब करते रहना, राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए घातक बात है। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि नर्बन्दा के बारे में निर्णय शीघ्र से शीघ्र हो। जिसे राष्ट्र की तरक्की में बाधा न हो।

उपस्थित महोदय : अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : कांडला पोर्ट से गुजरात को काफी लाभ हो सकता था, लेकिन आज उस की दुर्दशा सी रही ही है। कहा जाता है कि वह व्हीट और फर्टिलाइजर के इम्पोर्ट के लिए बनाया गया था। उस को फ्री पोर्ट डिक्लेयर किया गया, लेकिन आज उस से न तो देश को कोई लाभ मिल रहा है और न गुजरात को।

Shri K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to deal with the atrocities committed on the Scheduled Caste people in the State of Gujarat. Two Harijans were brutally killed and several others were seriously injured in Village Ranmalpur, District Surendra Nagar, in the State of Gujarat on the dispute of drawing water from the common well. The Harijans were drawing water from their own well, but it dried up and they started drawing water from the village common well after giving due notice in the panchayat authorities concerned and to the State administration concerned. On 27th May they started drawing water from the village common well. On the 28th they were beaten up by the village people. Then a complaint was lodged and seven persons were arrested and released on bail. After that, three or four policemen were posted to give protection to these people.

Then the village people were not drawing water from the village common well wherefrom the Harijans were drawing water. So, they started harassing the Harijans and on the 22nd June, exactly a month ago, they attacked the Harijans and two Harijans were killed and two Harijans hands were broken. Their properties were looted and after that the Governor paid a visit to the site of this gruesome incident, which was a good thing. But these who were accused were not put in jail for nearly ten days and the accused were not handcuffed also. Over and above that from the 28th May to 22nd June no Police officer or PSI or any official visited the place. They strated during water. That was known to everybody and still the administration has not taken any action against the antisocial elements. They showed the courage to draw water. Now what has happened? They are under a constant fear because of the leniency shown to these accused which has encouraged the anti-social elements and discouraged the Harijans to continue to draw water from the common well.

Then, Sir, the Government declared Rs. 2000 ex-gratia payment for the families of the two Harijans who were killed there, that is. Rs. 1000 to each of the family. During the Navnirman Samiti movement, the families of those who were killed at that time, were paid even Rs. 5000 or Rs. 6000 or 7000 but for these poor Harijan families who are asserting their rights and who are doing a good thing for the benefit of the nation, were paid only Rs. 100 each and for those who were injured seriously, nothing was paid. Those whose properties were looted got no compensation. The impression created roundabout those villages is that atrocities can be committed on the Harijans with impunity. Atrocities were committed in other villages of the Surendranagar District and in the whole of Saurashtra and it has earned a bad

(Shri K. S. Chavda.)

name for the country, as a whole. The Harijans have done nothing wrong as to invite atrocities being committed on them. These atrocities are a blot on the good name of our country and democracy.

Therefore, the Government should take stern action and set a good example so that the Harijans can muster courage and continue to draw water from the common well.

Secondly, adequate compensation should be paid from the punitive tax which has been levied there.

So far as the services are concerned, reservation for Harijans should be made according to their population. Their reservation made in the State services of Gujarat is only 5 per cent though their population is 7 per cent. It should be increased from 5 to 7 per cent.

The third point is that there is difficulty in cultivating the lands by Harijans. The people in the villages and the village panchayats are not allowing these people to cultivate the land. Full protection should be given to them. There is no Panchayat working; only the Governor's rule is there. I am told that the President of the taluka Panchayat was there in Ranamalpur village two or three hours before this gruesome incident took place.

Government should have taken action to remove this President of the Taluka Panchayat but Government is very lenient and has not taken steps which will create confidence in the Harijan population to take water or to assert their right. On the contrary they are discouraged. Those who are accused of committing murder have been released. They are released on bail. The sarpanch and his wife who led the mob have been released on bail. He is not removed as a sarpanch of the village which is also in the hands of the Government. Halvad

taluka panchayat, is not functioning. Government can remove the sarpanch and the president of the taluka panchayat and this will set a good example and give encouragement to harijans. Mr. Swaminathan, The Election Commissioner has said that due to monsoon the sitting of election commission is not going to be held there. If the sitting is to be held at Surat, Baroda, Rajkot etc. and some other city in the Saurashtra region, there is no difficulty at all. But lame excuses are given. Enough time was given to them to give their comment and their suggestions regarding the proposal of the constituencies. That has been done. Now only this sitting of the Election Commission at these four places should be held as early as possible and election should be held as early as possible. The same can be said about superseding the municipal elections also. Nothing is coming in the way. Still election are not held. In the same way district panchayat elections and taluka elections are not held. These elections should be held as early as possible.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : (Dhandhuka) : I would like to make a few observations in regard to matters in respect of which ought to have been taken action, but in regard to which nothing has been done. Before I could take up those matters, I would like to offer one observation on what Mr Chavda has said regarding the atrocities on harijans. That is a problem now which is not confined to Gujarat only, but it is an All India problem; in Gujarat a particularly unfortunate incident took place at the place called Ramalpur. While I am in entire agreement with any suggestions to the effect that strongest steps should be taken to see that such atrocities do not occur, and that the law in regard to Harijans is enforced with the utmost strictness and that everything possible should be done to see that they are treated

fairly and justly. What I cannot reconcile myself to, however, is the method adopted by the Government of Gujarat in order to bring home to the villages the seriousness of this particular situation. Is imposition of punitive tax on the entire village or a very large section of the village the right method to adopt in order to bring home this seriousness of situation? Do you suggest that everyone of those householders was responsible for those atrocities?

17.00 hrs.

Have the Judiciary Department, Police Department, Investigation Organisations and the administrative machinery of the State of Gujarat gone completely bankrupt that it was feared they would not be able to put their hands on those who were really the guilty people? Should they, in order to save themselves trouble, impose punishment upon the entire village? If we are going to follow this method, then, I dare say that in all manner of things, administrative problems of the Government may monetarily be very much simplified. But this will provide no solution. I consider that the Gujarat Government has adopted a barbaric method. When this method was adopted by the British Government, the ruling party was the first to oppose this mode of punishment and said that this was not a method which should be adopted. Some of the most important *satyagraha* movements were launched against this kind of method of punishment. I am sorry that the Gujarat Government should have had recourse to that method of punishment.

I would now like to refer to some of the important matters which have not been touched upon at all. One relates to the Narmada Bridge—the present bridge on the river Narmada on the National Highway which is in a very dangerous condition. In fact, all heavy trucks are required to unload a substantial part of their load

before they are allowed to go on the bridge. This had been the position for a number of years. A new bridge is under construction. That has been under construction also for a number of years. Now a serious cut has been imposed upon the allotment for the bridge this year. The traffic on the national highway between Bombay and Ahmedabad is perhaps the heaviest in any part of the country. Absence of a sand bridge poses a serious bottleneck. The attempt of the Government should have been to see that this bridge was completed as early as possible. Instead, the allocation now provided for the construction of this bridge shows that the completion of the bridge will be retarded by perhaps two or three years which, I think, would be unfortunate to use the mildest possible term.

In the same way, work on another most important project undertaken by the State Government has begun, but the progress is extremely slow. That is in regard to the coastal highway. Completion of that coastal highway is of importance for a variety of reasons and, particularly, for the development of coastal villages, coastal people and the coast itself. There too, roads have been constructed; bridges have not been constructed. What use is a road without necessary bridges? There are a number of small bridges which sought to have been completed simultaneously but they have not even been taken in hand. I do hope that adequate funds would be provided for these as early as possible. It may be said that this is due to the fact that the Government of India have not provided enough assistance etc., etc. That is really no excuse at all. Coastal highway should be taken up first and that should be considered a project of the highest priority.

I now come to the question of Kandla Port and the Free Trade Zone. Both these, in a sense, are undoubtedly Central Government projects, but they affect the prosperity of the State.

(Shri H. M. Patel.)

of Gujarat, and in particular of Kutch, to which my hon. friend Dr. Mehta referred to. These projects were conceived of in order to help this backward portion of the State. Kandla Port is regarded as a major port and yet, it has not been maintained as a major port should be with the result that the ships have to remain outside for a very long period of time which is a very costly way of managing affairs. Particularly, the ships bringing in fertilizers and food-grains have had to wait for anything from three weeks to two months. That is the situation still. But, what is worse is that even after the goods are unloaded from the ships, they are not transported from the port to their destinations for a considerable length of time. This again is an illustration of inefficiency and incompetence which I would say, is inexcusable.

I would have liked to refer to a number of other matters which are also of an urgent nature. I would not refer to the Narmada Project because it is now referred back to the tribunal. But I would like to draw attention to the power problem which faces the State of Gujarat. Gujarat experiences a certain amount of power shortage today at the commencement of the Fifth Plan, because the various projects which were designed to make available power to meet the growing requirements of power of the State are still under construction. I shall not take each project individually, but would merely mention one project which should have been completed at least two years ago and even one-fourth of it, which was expected to be ready last month, is not yet ready. Therefore, although these projects have been sanctioned long ago, and they were supposed to be ready early in the Fifth Five Year Plan period in order to make power available for meeting the requirements of the Fifth Plan, the chances are that the State would be lucky if they are completed at least before the end of the Fifth Plan.

The question then arises: what would the position be in regard to the requirements of power of that State in regard to the Sixth Plan. There is no project in sight and no project is even under contemplation. There are conversations going on and requests being made that an atomic power station might be allotted to the State of Gujarat. All that has happened in regard to it is that the process of selecting the site is going on, and in regard to that too, we are far from arriving at a decision. It must be remembered that it will take at least ten years to complete an atomic power station from the date that it is taken in hand. Therefore, to imagine that the atomic power station will meet the requirements of the State in the Sixth Plan is out of the question. While certainly, a decision should be taken early, so that the atomic power project could be taken up at the earliest possible date, what is important is to consider measures which should be adopted and other projects conceived of in order to meet the requirements of the Sixth Plan. As I said before, it is much too late now to consider about the Fifth Plan requirements except to say that everything possible should be done even now to assist the early completion of these projects.

Finally, I would refer to two other matters. One is in regard to drinking water. The State was hoping that the Narmada project would be completed soon, for when it was completed, it would have solved the drinking water problem for some hundreds of villages of the State. That, of course has now been put off indefinitely. Probably it will take another decade or so before that source will be available. That being so, it becomes imperative for the State no longer to wait for the Narmada project but to plan independently of that a scheme that would ensure that as many of these villages as possible have a satisfactory supply of drinking water. It is not enough to say that we shall have provided perhaps 50 villages with drinking water this year and

another one hundred next year, because at that rate it will take a great many years before anything like a satisfactory situation is created. I think a definite project should be evolved which could be completed and which would ensure within the next five years the supply of drinking water; I think as far as one should go, not more than five years should be taken to see that every village in the State has drinking water supply available to it.

Finally, I come to the question of food shortage of the State. The State has perhaps been one of the most progressive in so far as agricultural production and productivity are concerned. It has increased its production very considerably during the last ten years. But even with all the tremendous increase in production that it has achieved, it is still falls very seriously short of its requirements. This is where the difficulty arises. The Central supply is always inadequate because the Government hitherto and the people have been disciplined in their own way. They have asked for whatever they have not had enough of in polite, very polite, language. The result has been that they have always been put last in the queue. I think it is time the Central Government realised that it is better to make available to the State its shortfall of foodgrains in time and not force the State, a State which has hitherto been well-behaved to be ill-behaved. This kind of policy is unsound and undesirable. There are enough States which have had recourse to wrong methods to force the hands of the Central Government. I hope this will not continue to be the policy of the Central Government and Gujarat forced to adopt undesirable methods to obtain what is fairly and justly due to them.

Lastly, in regard to groundnut and groundnut oil. This is admittedly a difficult problem. But it is not yet clear what the State Government is proposing to do. I agree that during President's rule perhaps it may be

difficult for the Government to decide upon a radical method. But I would urge that having regard to the complexity and difficulty of the problem, this is the time for the problem to be taken up and solved. This is the time for the Government to take a radical measure involving drastic steps, in order to see that this problem is resolved. It is not incapable of resolution. Undoubtedly it is a difficult problem and it will mean treading on many toes. That is why I say this is the time for the Government to take up the question boldly and implement it without hesitation.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, any discussion of a Budget is bound to be comprehensive and will cover a large number of themes. While I realise that my own time is limited, I also am happy to find that many hon. members of this House have already referred to a number of burning problems of the State of Gujarat, and I hope I shall not repeat them.

My first point is that in spite of everything that happened in my State during the early months of this year, not any of the major problems which harassed and bothered the people, which made them throw out the corrupt Government and bring about the dissolution of the Assembly, has been effectively tackled during President's rule. I realise that all such problems cannot be tackled merely on the basis of greater financial assistance, although in some cases more finance may be needed. But I do not see any climate of purposefulness, any climate of earnestness, about doing things in Gujarat which will satisfy the people that although they have been, for the time being, denied popular rule they will at least have some sort of an efficient, speedy and good administration. Even students in general and academic institutions in particular are in great disarray. There is tremendous confusion everywhere and there is an overflow

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

of students from primary to university level and the budgetary provisions for primary to higher education are far from satisfactory. Many of the students do not get admission and even those who have got admission are not given the right kind of atmosphere for education. There are no buildings, no teachers, no playgrounds, no equipment, no laboratories, etc. in adequate numbers. If you allow this situation to continue, I am afraid a greater avalanche of popular discontent, much more than what happened in the early months of this year, will overtake not only Gujarat but the entire country. I would therefore like the Government of India to look at the problem from a proper national perspective. It is not a problem of one State alone. It is the problem of the whole country, but it is focussed through the present difficulties seen in Gujarat.

Rising prices, shortages, inefficient public distribution system—all these persist with greater vigour. If this is going to happen under President's rule, I shudder to think how people will tolerate the situation. So, the Government of India should look at the problem with greater earnestness. I want popular rule to be restored to the State as early as possible. I am sorry the Supreme Court has given an opinion—I know that as per the Constitution, that opinion is not binding even on the Supreme Court itself—that the entire Gujarat Assembly which stands dissolved need not be roped in for the Presidential election next month. We are under President's rule, but we are not entitled to decide who will be our next President under whose rule we in Gujarat shall continue to live! That is the tragic irony of the situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is only partially true, because the MPs from Gujarat can still elect the President.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: We are only 24 MPs against 182 MLAs who have been denied the right to vote. So, we are denied double representation. We are not having popular rule in Gujarat and we will not have any say in the Presidential election. Even if a good government is there under President's rule, it can never be a substitute for a popular Government. So, Gujarat must have fresh elections soon. The Chief Election Commissioner has gone on record in a press statement that elections can take place by the end of December and new electoral rolls etc. will be ready by that time. Under the President's rule, the administration sometimes becomes less accountable to popular will and popular expressions. It is not the fault of the officials. If they find there is no one above them who is having a dialogue with the people so to speak they tend to become to an extent unaccountable, if not irresponsible. A long spell of unaccountability of any administration to the people at large is neither happy nor healthy in a democracy.

In a sense it is good that the Narmada issue has gone back to the tribunal because the Prime Minister has not given any award. Whenever we raised this matter, she never replied definitively, probably because she was still weighing the political considerations. I want to suggest in all seriousness that the Narmada problem is not the problem of one State or another; it is a national problem. So, the longer you delay its solution the greater the damage to the national economy and national interests. It is from that context that you have to look at this problem. I hope, therefore, that the Tribunal to which the matter has been referred back will give its award on the basis of the technical data at an early date.

My esteemed friend, Shri H. M. Patel, has already referred to the Narmada bridge. I will give one or

two facts. The Government of India have allotted for Gujarat Rs. 240 lakhs for national highway works for 1974-75 covering both new and continuing works; while the demand was Rs. 575.26 lakhs. The result has been that only Rs. 109 lakhs could be earmarked by the Gujarat administration for the Narmada bridge. The current year's requirements are Rs. 27250 lakhs and the work will have to be slowed down unless additional funds to the tune of Rs. 163.50 lakhs are provided by the Government of India. I do hope that Government will provide the necessary additional funds to enable the completion of the Narmada bridge in time so that the heavy traffic on the national highway—Ahmedabad to Bombay—will be adequately and satisfactorily dealt with.

Then I want to refer to the ghastly tragedy at Ramnalpur in Surendranagar district of Gujarat. After all, it is a national problem. Although the Gujarat Government have taken certain quick and legitimate steps I say that it is not sufficient if you take certain punitive steps only. You have to provide more money for harijan upliftment. You have also to provide more money to voluntary educational institutions doing educational work of improving the mental climate of the caste Hindus. It is a question of converting the mentality and centuries-old prejudices of the caste Hindus. This cannot be done by some stroke of legislation. For instance, Gandhiji was for prohibition. But he was not for prohibition by an Act alone. He wanted to educate the public. But since independence there were only Acts of prohibition but there was no education of the people. Although there is an Act, there is no implementation. So, let the Government provide some funds to voluntary institutions like the Harijan Sevak Sangh and other bodies so that they can give more attention to these problems and incidents of this nature do not recur.

Then, in the Gujarat Agricultural University, which is the only Agricultural University of the State, the

teachers, lecturers and professors should be eligible for the UGC scales. I do not see any reasons why they should be denied that. Moreover, I would request the Central Government to give more research funds to this new University. Also, it is desirable from the point of view of speedy and better development of the Agricultural University that the main campus is kept at Anand. The world Bank has also favoured the site of Anand. The campus at Dantiwala in Banaskantha district should of course, continue as one of the campuses.

Then I want to deal with the housing problem in Ahmedabad. Last Saturday I myself had the unfortunate experience of seeing the old chapparan housing colony which happens to be part of my present constituency. What I saw was a terrible scene. There are some 340 families of textile workers of Ahmedabad living in that colony. They were given the houses built by the Gujarat Housing Board and they have owned these houses on higher purchase. But Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you will be surprised and shocked to learn that over their heads over their buildings run the high tension grid wires! Therefore, there is always particularly during monsoon seasons—the monsoon has just set in—the danger of accidents, blasts, wire-cuts and short-circuits.

A couple of months back, I was told by the residents there that two young children died because of falling of electric wires there.

Now, when the workers went to the Gujarat Housing Board and the Municipal Corporation authorities of Ahmedabad, do you know that what they told them? They told the workers, "You remove the houses. But we cannot remove the wires". The houses were built after the wires were put. Should not the Gujarat Housing Board and the Municipal Corporation have thought it earlier that this was a place where the wires were there and the houses should not have been built?

They should at least do something about it. I am not a technical man.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

But I know this much that either you do something with regard to wires or do something by which these accidents do not take place particularly during the monsoon season. Alternatively, they should give immediately land and housing facilities elsewhere, not at the cost of the workers but at the cost of the Government because it is not the fault of the workers. If this is not done, I feel this peculiar housing problem cannot be solved.

Then, I find in my city of Ahmedabad and also in Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Baroda, Surat, Nadiadh—in all these places—slums are increasing. Giving amenities to slum residents and removing slums completely are also important problems of the State. These are down-trodden people. Nobody looks after them. We all talk about these people at the time of elections. We only mention them in glorified words in our manifestoes. But when it comes to implementation, for five long years, we do not show either any concern or any care for these down-trodden people and poor people. I am not saying it as a part of any political campaign or a constituency matter. It is Gujarat's Problem; it is the whole country's problem. Let them therefore do something about it.

In Gujarat, a number of problems are there. The people refer to police excesses. I am glad that a part of the Gore Committee's Report on police training is being implemented in my State. It is going to be a one-year course for police officers, Deputy Superintendents' Head Constables, etc. on how to tackle the crowds and how to meet the situation of emotional explosion. It is good. I would like the experiment to be repeated in the whole country. The police must be told how to behave with people, specially with agitators and demonstrators.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to air views in regard to some of the major problems facing the State of Gujarat.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the demands placed by the hon. Minister in regard to the State of Gujarat.

I am going to submit only one point. The total amount of capital allocation for the Food and Civil Supplies Department, item No. 42, works out to Rs. 83.40 crores. Already, we have voted on the 22nd March, 1974 for an amount of Rs. 41.17 crores. The point I am trying to drive at is that for each man, woman and child in Gujarat, with a population of 2.25 crores, the allotment on capital account for the supply of food and such other requirements in the year as a whole works out to Rs. 60 per capita. Now what a shame that, with Rs. 60 per capita, we have not been in a position to see to it that a man, a woman and a child—at least the poorer sections of the society—were given an adequate amount of ration. At every stage there was an argument made out that as far as the supply of requisites was concerned, the funds were limited. There is the composite demand that is being presented by the Centre as well as the State. Under these circumstances I fail to understand this. The primary cause for which the whole proposal comes before us today is the residents rule which has been caused in turn by unrest, unrest in turn caused by food riots, in turn caused by an allegedly unprecedented rise in prices. With the maximum chunk of money—I know it is on capital; it is not on revenue account—in the entire Budget being for food and civil supplies, it was not possible... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: This proves the misrule.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: During the President's rule, we are here to rectify

it. If the Opposition agrees with me, so much the better. I would advise them to agree with the ruling Party from time to time.

The second point which I was trying to make out was about this youth movement. The hon. Member from the Opposition, Prof. Mavalankar, has said that this is something symptomatic or symbolic for Gujarat as well as for the whole country—the youth movement, the movement of the masses, the movement of Navnirman Samiti. We thought that, according to its noble name, this Navnirman Samiti of young people, with more enthusiasm than wisdom, would be able to do something constructive in the intervening period after the dissolution of the Chimanbhai Patel Ministry, would be able to put certain concrete proposals—including leaders like Prof. Mavalankar, leaders like Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan who, leaving one job unfinished in Gujarat has run to Bihar and has been meddling in Bihar State politics. If these trouble-makers—the latter atleast—if the Sardar, if an intellectual like Prof. Mavalankar, have really thought of reconstructing the society and ushering in a new pattern or form of Government, a new method or mode of governing the people, this is the most opportune time. (*Interruption*). He could have written his election manifesto instead of playing to the galleries of his own constituency. Therefore, it proves that this movement, particularly of the elitist class, confined to the academic circles, is in order to bring down an orderly system and thereafter substitute it by nothing. If that is the case, I suppose this does not augur well for the State of Gujarat. Therefore, I am coming to a conclusion that, if this is only motivated by nothing else but mischief and mischief alone, it is for the Government of India, for the President of India—with all the allegations about motivation and agencies with which my hon. friend Mr. Piloo Mody is very familiar pendent—to institute an inquiry, now that the heat has

gone, a statutory inquiry under the Commission of Inquiries Act and find out the causes for the situation in Gujarat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to know whether all this is in support of this demand for Rs. 745 crores or against it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was the only one who looked into item 43 of the Demand. I hope I have been much more relevant than the others.

I would once again urge that this matter be probed into through an inquiry constituted before the next elections take place in Gujarat.

श्री भारलखंडे राय (घोसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नौकरशाहों का प्रत्यक्ष शासन लोकतंत्र का कोई अच्छा विकल्प नहीं होता। इसलिए मैं सब से पहले यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी जल्दी सम्भव हो, गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन समाप्त कर दिया जाये, जन-प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा चुनी हुई लोकतंत्रीय सरकार वहाँ स्थापित की जाये और तालुका कमेटियों से लेकर विधान सभा तक सभी चुनाव शीघ्र कराये जायें। हमारे देश के अन्य भागों की तरह उस प्रदेश में भी जमीन का बहुत विषम बंटवारा है, जो पच्चीस साल की स्वतंत्रता के बाद आज भी कायम है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि वहाँ की चिरशान्ति के लिए वहाँ के भू-स्वामियों पर सही हदबन्दी लगा कर, और फ़ाज़िल ज़मीन निकाल कर, वहाँ के गरीबों, खेत-मजदूरों और विशेषकर हरिजन-आदिवासियों को दी जाये।

आपको अच्छी तरह मालूम है कि नव-निर्माण युक्त समिति ने जिन तीन मुख्य नारों

[श्री शार खन्डे राय]

को लेकर अपना आन्दोलन चलाया था, उन में बेकारी को दूर करने की बात भी थी। बेकार और बेरोजगार युवक उस आन्दोलन की मुख्य पृष्ठभूमि थे। इस लिए वहाँ की बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए वहाँ छोटे और बड़े उद्योग-धंधे लगाये जायें, ताकि हजारों-लाखों बेकार काम पा सकें और उन में स्थिरता आ सके।

शिक्षा का बढ़ता हुआ व्यय उन नौजवानों के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा असह्य बोझ बन गया था। इस लिए युवक बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर उस आन्दोलन में शामिल हुए—और जगह भी वे ऐसे आन्दोलनों में शामिल हो सकते हैं, इस सम्भावना से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस लिए शिक्षा के खर्च को कम करने की ओर ध्यान दिया जाये, जिससे गरीब से गरीब विद्यार्थी भी आसानी से पढ़ सकें, और इस के लिए ठोस कदम उठाये जायें।

अप्रत्याचार को दूर करने के लिए सम्मरी पनिशमेंट की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यह सम्भव नहीं है कि गंगोत्री में से गन्दगी निकल रही हो और गंगासागर में उसका सफाई का जाये। जिनो ऊँचाई पर हम अप्रत्याचार को दूर करने का सकल प्रयत्न करेंगे, उतना ही प्रभाव नीचे भी पड़ेगा। अगर हम गंगोत्री की गन्दगी दूर न कर सकें, तो गंगासागर की सफाई नहीं की जा सकती है। इस लिए अप्रत्याचार को दूर करने के लिए, चाहे वह राजनैतिक अप्रत्याचार हो, चाहे अधिकारियों या कर्मचारियों का हो, ठोस कदम उठाये जायें और उस के लिए सम्मरी पनिशमेंट का प्रावधान हो।

जमाखोरी, काला बाजार और मिलावट के विरुद्ध युद्ध-स्तर पर संघर्ष किया जाये,

क्योंकि गुजरात के आन्दोलन की ये तीन मुख्य आधारशिलायें थीं, जिस से उस आन्दोलन ने एक विद्रोह का रूप धारण कर लिया था। हरिजन अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक और चेतन्य हो चुके हैं। इस कारण सवर्ण हिन्दुओं और ऊँचे वर्ग के लोगों द्वारा उन पर जबर्बस्त और पहले से ज्यादा हमला हो रहा है। यह आवश्यक है कि उन लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिए कानूनी, संवैधानिक और प्रशासकीय कदम उठाये जायें

गुजरात का आन्दोलन स्वतंत्रता के बाद अपने प्रकार का अद्वितीय आन्दोलन था। उस आन्दोलन में सत्तर व्यक्तियों की जानें गईं। 75 दिन का संघर्ष का यह फल हुआ कि सरकार भी समाप्त हुई और विधान सभा भी भंग हो गई। उस आन्दोलन के यही दो लक्ष्य थे: सरकार की समाप्ति और विधान सभा को भंग करना। उस आन्दोलन का बाह्य रूप 1942 के विद्रोह की तरह था। उसने सही मानो में जन-विद्रोह का रूप धारण कर लिया था। अगर उस का नेतृत्व प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों के हाथ में न होता, तो उस आन्दोलन को सही मानों में क्रान्तिकारी आन्दोलन कहा जाता। पूरे जन-समूह का चारों तरफ से सरकारी चिह्नों पर आक्रमण उस आन्दोलन का एक मुख्य रूप था, और उस की मुख्य मांगें थीं बढ़ती हुई महंगाई, बेकारी और अप्रत्याचार का अन्त।

इन्हीं बातों को लेकर सारे देश में एक असन्तोष व्याप्त हो रहा है। उस का नेतृत्व

चाहे क्रांतिकारी शक्तियां करें और चाहें। एका-
नरी ताकतें करें, जन असंतोष कहीं न कहीं
विस्फोट के रूप में सामने आयेगा। गांधीजी के
प्रदेश में, जहां उन्होंने पहली बार अहिंसा
का प्रयोग किया था, जहां उस का केन्द्र-स्थल,
साबरमती आश्रम, आज भी स्थित है, यह
आंदोलन हुआ। स्वतन्त्रता के पच्चीस वर्षों
में यह अपने प्रकार का एक लामिसाल
आंदोलन था। मैं श्री मावलंकर से सहमत हूँ कि
अगर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उन समस्याओं का
सही मानों में सन्तोषजनक हल नहीं निकला, तो
फिर अन्य सूबों में भी इस तरह के आन्दोलन
हो सकते हैं।

उसी से प्रोत्साहित हो कर बिहार का
आंदोलन शुरू हुआ। हम उस आंदोलन के हिंसा
और लूट आदि रूप के समर्थक नहीं हैं,
और न ही इस मांग के समर्थक हैं कि बिहार
विधान सभा भंग कर दी जाये, क्योंकि आंदोलन
का केवल नकारात्मक पहलू ही काफी नहीं
होता है। जब तक उस में एक पाजिटिव
एसपैक्ट, सकारात्मक पहलू, न हो, तब तक
कोई आंदोलन सम्पूर्ण नहीं हो सकता है। नव-
निर्माण समिति की वजहों से यही थी कि उसने
एक नकारात्मक नारा दिया, लेकिन उस के
बाद क्या होगा, उस की कोई स्पष्ट रूपरेखा
उस के सामने नहीं थी। इसलिए आगे चल कर
उस में फूट भी पैदा हुई और इस प्रकार वह
गुजरात के लिए एक नया मार्गदर्शन नहीं कर
सकी।

भ्रष्टाचार एक सामाजिक और राजनीतिक
रोग है। आज भ्रष्टाचार का रूप सर्वव्यापी
ब्रह्म की तरह हो गया है। घट-घट व्यापी
राज की तरह आज करप्शन भी घट-
घट व्यापी हो चुका है। मेरा अनुमान

है कि भ्रष्टाचार ऊपर ज्यादा है और नीचे कम
है—मात्रा में भी और संख्या में भी। सफाई
ऊपर से होना चाहिए, केवल नीचे से सुधार
करने से कुछ नहीं होगा। आज राजनैतिक,
प्रशासकीय और सामाजिक सभी स्तरों पर
सुधार और सफाई ऊपर से होनी चाहिए।
समाज और राजनीति में ऐसी परिस्थितियां
उत्पन्न की जायें कि अगर कोई चाहे भी, तो वह
भ्रष्टाचार न कर सके। किसी की गुंडविल
पर छोड़ने से करप्शन दूर नहीं किया जा
सकता है।

उस आंदोलन की एक मुख्य मांग महंगाई
के सम्बन्ध में थी। आज हम देखते हैं कि दुनिया
के पूँजीवादी देशों में महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है,
और इन्हीं दो ढाई वर्षों में समाजवादी व्यवस्था
वाले देशों में महंगाई या तो बढ़ नहीं रही है,
घट रही है, या जहां की तहां है। यह एक ऐसा
प्रश्न है, जो ए. चुनौती के रूप में सबके सामने
है। उस का जवाब हमें ढूँढ़ना पड़ेगा।

महंगाई और बेकारी ऐसे प्रश्न हैं, जो
केवल बिहार या गुजरात तक सीमित नहीं हैं।
वे सब प्रदेशों में हैं। महंगाई और बेकारी आज
राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न हैं, और वे समाजवादी और
पूँजीवादी इन दो व्यवस्थाओं के अन्तर के प्रश्न
हैं। जब तक पूँजीवाद व्यवस्था रहेगी, तब
तक हम महंगाई और बेकारी से छुट्टी नहीं पा
सकते ह। केवल समाजवादी व्यवस्था की
स्थापना के बाद ही हम बेकारी और महंगाई
से पूरी तरह मुक्ति पा सकते हैं। आंदोलन में
केवल नकारात्मक पहलू होने से ही उस के
बाद दो जगह साम्प्रदायिक दंगे शुरू हुए,
क्योंकि नवनिर्माण समिति आंदोलन के बाद
कोई सकारात्मक कार्यक्रम नहीं रख सकी।

[श्री झारखंडे राय]

1972 के चुनाव में प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, ने यह नारा दिया था कि हमें प्रदेशों में भी बहुमत दीजिए, क्योंकि स्थायी सरकार बनाने के लिए वहां हमारा बहुमत होना जरूरी है। लेकिन बहुमत होते हुए भी स्थायी सरकारें नहीं रह सकीं। बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और गुजरात आदि बहुत से सूबों की नजीरें हमारे सामने आ चुकी हैं। स्थायित्व के लिए पार्टी का बहुमत होना ही जरूरी नहीं है, उस पार्टी के अन्दर अन्दरूनी राजनैतिक कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी एकता का भी होना जरूरी है। केरल में किसी एक पार्टी की सरकार नहीं है, लेकिन केरल की सरकार ज्यादा स्थायी है ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rai you are now going too far out of the field.

श्री झारखंडेराय : इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह सुझाव दूंगा कि गुजरात में जल्द वे सुधार किए जाएं जिन के न होने से और जिन कमियों के रहने से वहां इतना बड़ा विद्रोह हुआ था।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me for participating in this debate. I heard certain remarks made by Shri Patel and Shri Mavalankar. I felt particularly provoked by the moral indignation of Shri Patel with respect to certain action taken by the Governor of Gujarat to deal with the atrocities committed on harijans.

He was putting a question as to whether the punitive punishment in the entire village is justified at all in morality, or by the yardstick of the administrative decency. I submit that

if there is anyone I should congratulate the Gujarat Governor for the promptness, forthrightness and boldness with which he proceeded to handle the situation that was created by the caste community in that village.

The sort of incidence that took place in the village was definitely shocking. This is nothing new. This we find in different harijan areas throughout the country. How will the government handle the situation is a question? Would you handle it by keeping your hands in your heart? In the whole thing we find an example of the proposition. To improve upon the proposition there, given the will, any contingency can be faced or any challenge posed by the sort of dark forces can be faced by this method only. I am now putting it to Mr. Patel how otherwise, in a particular village, it should be handled. In a particular village, the poor harijans are well protected by our Constitution and the guarantees given by it. The caste community one day pounce upon them; the next day they burn down all the huts and loot their property to the extent of Rs. 30,000 or 40,000, kill the harijans and then leave the place last. When the poor harijans are over-powered, they go helter skelter to different areas. Now, the suggestion is that the Government should have put in the Intelligence into the scene and they should have started an investigation and should have launched a prosecution and they should have allowed the court to give a final decision as to who is the guilty and who should be punished.

The point here is this. All types of situations are before us where the harijan community is attacked for no fault of theirs; murder is committed; loot is committed and helplessness is there. That is one situation, a pathetic situation. The other situation is that the Government go in action against that. There, there is a possibility that some in that particular community may be innocent who may

have to pay particular amount as a fine or compensation or whatever you may call it. But, here, Mr. Patel's heart goes in sympathy with those few persons who may unjustifiably have to pay a portion of the fine; his heart does not melt for that particular community which was persecuted, which was harassed and which was looted and murdered. Saying is perfectly all right. How can you measure up the reaction? That is a question that I am now putting to you.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): May I now put a question? Why don't you punish them.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I shall not yield to him. The punishment will take its own course. That is not the end of the matter. Prosecution will be launched afterwards.

I understand that quite a number of cases have been registered. But the question is what should be done immediately to give solace to that community and to give a feeling of confidence to them that justice is being done to them and that the power of the State has come in to protect them against the more powerful community. In the matter of social revolution, in meeting the challenge which a particular social force is putting up against the depressed classes, the question is how the sanction of the Government will act and how it will give it protection and give confidence and reassurance that Government are behind them.

This is not something done without a legal sanction. This is done under an Act which was passed in 1951, namely the Bombay Police Act, 1951. That Act is before me, and under sections 50 and 51 there is ample sanction for it. Under that section, it is not a punitive tax. The provision under that section is that when there is disturbance in a particular village or in a particular area and additional police forces have to be given to give protection, the additional expenses

will have to be collected from that particular area or that particular section of the community. So, it has been done with the legal sanction of an Act not passed by the British Government but after Independence, after the Republic took its birth. Under section 52 also, the village or area can be proceeded against.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is a hundred years old.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Section 52 provide for compensation. What has now been done is only for meeting the expenses. The tax to be paid by way of compensation must certainly follow. This can be done only by a magistrate when the area has been declared as such.

I am proud and happy that the Governor of Gujarat took this step. I know Mr. Viswanatha as a social reformer in my State, relentless in his fight, unyielding in his fight where the Harijan community or a backward community is harassed. I have seen him fuming up with indignation and going out in their defence, even when he was not in the Government. I am happy that although he has been raised to the gubernatorial position, he has taken with him that particular spirit which had motivated him right through.

Here, I want to emphasise one thing. We speak about blackmarketing and hoarding but we have been saying that we do not have enough power to handle it. Here is an instance which shows that if the officers and the Government have the will, there are enough statutes in this country which can be invoked to battle with the situation. If the situations are not handled today, it is not because the statutory provisions are lacking, but because the implementing agencies or the officers of the Government do not have the forthrightness and the will to battle with it in a crushing spirit. This particular instance has throw up this important aspect to the fore in

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

the India of today. If the will is there, there is a method by which one can battle with these things. This is all that I want to say about this.

Therefore, I completely dissociate myself with and completely protest against the sentiments that my hon. friend Shri H. M. Patel, with all the respect that I have got for him, felt inclined to express with all the moral indignation that he could command. On the other hand, with all the fuming up of enthusiasm and happiness, I do extend my hearty congratulations and compliments to the Gujarat Governor for having acted in the manner in which he has done.

Now, I would like to say a word about a remark made by Prof. Mavalankar. I do not want to go into the political situation. I was thinking for a minute of the tragedy under which this budget had to be discussed in this House because the democratic process had come to a stop there. My hon. friend was saying that good government was not a substitute for self-government.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It was this Government which toppled the Gujarat Government.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: How true it is that Mr. Mavalankar is a professor himself and he has valued self-government dearer than anything else all his life. As I know him, and in experience he now understands it. But who brought about this tragic situation? The country is going in for the election of the President, but the elected representatives are not going to get a chance and the budget is going to be passed in a House where a Member from Kerala has got the right to participate and vote for the budget, while the entire people of Gujarat are standing aside. Why did they do all this? They did all this on the plea of economic collapse and corruption and all that.

My friend is now saying that things are no better. Therefore, the removal of a legislature or Government does not give any guarantee.

Now he says as a solution to the problem, there must be an election. But how long should this process continue? An election takes place, a Government comes into being. Then again the same thing will take place because he calls my party a corrupt party. What is the guarantee that my 'corrupt' party will not come back to power? If the 'corrupt' party bombs back to power, again the 'corrupt' party will have to be swept aside. Again there will be an agitation. Again there will be a period without Government. This process will go on.

Therefore, the logic is this. If the 'uncorrupt' Swatantra Party comes to power, it is all right, but so long as the people elect this 'corrupt' party, so long as they choose to do so, they will form a brigade and see that the elected fellow is kicked out. This is what he is saying.

There was a punitive tax imposed on a village. But these friends are trying to impose a punitive punishment on the people for the true exercise of their democratic power by way of a free election of the people they choose. That is the lesson that is emerging from this. So though I feel the agony that I have got to participate in this debate and in a matter concerning Gujarat nevertheless. I repeat what I said by way of compliment to the Government of Gujarat and support the Budget that has been presented for acceptance of this House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The corrupt will only win a corrupt election.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Here is the champion of un-corruption!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He uttered the word 'Budget' only at the close of his speech.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Gujarat State Budget on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Sir, you are aware of the massive popular agitation that took place recently in the State of Gujarat against spiralling price rise, scarcities of essential commodities, ineffective public distribution system, black-marketing, smuggling and corruption among high places. The Central Government had to seek the assistance of the Army, the Central Reserve Police and the State Police to suppress this genuine mass uprising. The political events that followed need no narration at this stage. But, I would like to know through you from the Government whether they have even in a solitary instance sought the help of either the Army or the Central Reserve Police or the State Police to arrest a single black-marketeer or a smuggler or anyone placed in high position indulging in corruption and malpractices.

Sir, I make bold to say that the Central Government and the ruling Congress Party do not have the gump-

tion to do that. I have also no hesitation in saying that the Congress Party at the Centre as also the Government at the Centre are in league with such hoarders, black-marketeers, smugglers and such people spearheading corruption in the country. The Congress Party dare not take any stringent action against them because it is dependent upon them for its election funds. I would like to narrate here how the Central Government got out of the way to be of some assistance to these anti-social elements.

I would refer to the presidential Ordinance promulgated on 6th July, 1974 in regard to dividends.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may continue tomorrow.

Before we adjourn, there are two items of business to which the Speaker has given his consent and we dispose of them. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to make a statement.

17.59 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): As you are aware, the Finance Minister has sent to the Secretary-General notice of his intention to introduce, in this House, Finance (No. 2). Bill, 1974 at 5 P.M. on 31st July 1974.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil