

12.30 hrs.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU BUDGET,  
1979-80—GENERAL DISCUSSION  
AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON  
ACCOUNT (GOA, DAMAN AND  
DIU), 1979-80

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion on the Goa, Daman and Diu Budget. If the House agrees both the item Nos. 11 and 12 may be taken up together.

Two hours have been suggested for discussion on these items. I think the house agrees.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against demands Nos. 1 to 26."

*Demands for Grants on Account (Union Territory) of Goa, Daman and Diu for 1979-80 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the Goa, Daman and Diu Legislature on 30-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant on account to be submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	Union Territory Legislature and Elections . . . . .	1,64,000	.	4,11,000	..
2	Miscellaneous General Services . . . . .	17,86,000		44,64,000	.
3	Administration of Justice . . . . .	3,40,000	.	8,51,000	..
4	Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration . . . . .	3,56,000	..	8,89,000	.
5	State Excise, Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties . . . . .	4,75,000	.	11,89,000	..
6	Taxes on Vehicles . . . . .	88,000	..	2,21,000	..
7	Police and Fire Services . . . . .	26,97,000	..	67,44,000	..
8	Jails . . . . .	1,95,000	.	4,88,000	..
9	Stationery and Printing . . . . .	4,50,000	..	11,25,000	..
10	Other General Services . . . . .	1,88,000	.	4,72,000	..
11	Pension . . . . .	12,67,000	..	31,66,000	..

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
12	Public Works, Housing and Urban Development . . .	48,79,000	64,19,000
13	Roads and Bridges . . .	22,68,000	36,32,000
14	Education, Art and Culture. . .	1,76,45,000	2,789,000
15	Medical, Family Welfare and Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply . . .	1,10,65,000	16,00,000
16	Information and Publicity . . .	2,55,000	6,38,000
17	Labour and Employment . . .	9,72,000	21,30,000
18	Social Security and Welfare, Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Food . . .	11,78,000	1,50,25,000
19	Co-operation and Community Development . . .	13,71,000	9,81,000
20	Other Economic Services and Mines and Minerals . . .	5,61,000	14,12,000
21	Agriculture and Allied Services . . .	60,47,000	64,07,000
22	Irrigation and Power Projects . . .	1,16,67,000	1,59,41,000
23	Industries . . .	9,52,000	20,92,000
24	Road and Water Transport Services (Including Ports) . . .	9,34,000	2,05,000
25	Tourism . . .	5,17,000	22,50,000
26	Loans and Advances by Union Territory Government . . .	..	10,32,000

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO** (Mormugao): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I proceed further, may I get a clarification from the Government? And the clarification is in this direction. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not actually discussing the Budget, we are discussing the Vote on Account for a period not less than 5 months. It happens to be a second Vote on Account as far as the financial year of Goa is concerned. The first was for 3 months and now we have the second Vote on Account for 5 months. Now, in view of the period which the Vote on Account is going to cover, the discussion will not be merely a formal one or should not be merely

a formal one as it is in the case of Vote on Account generally, but one will be entitled to go into the administrative problems, into the questions on administration, as one goes when one discusses the Budget. Sir, I am raising this point because a couple of months ago the Pondicherry Budget was being discussed here. At that time a point was raised that many of the issues to be considered here and to be made by the Members would be such that the Finance Minister who is Mr. Agarwal, who, I must put on record, has all our appreciation for the brilliant way in which he is tackling his

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro] portfolio, — in spite of that he has his own limitations—won't be able to deal with all the administrative problems. He is only concerned with the financial aspects of them and therefore, we had asked at that time that the Home Minister may be present and give replies to several of the queries and points and suggestions that may be made. Now, he is casually here. I do not know if he has come for this purpose because last time he was not there and he was not asked for by the Chair. May I know that if I raise some points here, whether they will be replied by the Home Minister or what is the position, or they will not be replied at all? If they are not going to be replied at all, if the Finance Minister alone is going to reply to the debate, in that case those points cannot be raised. If the Home Minister also is going to reply to the debate, along with the Finance Minister, then I will raise those points. So, may I know where I will stand?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not come into the picture. It is open to him to reply.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: May I know it from the hon Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mandal, are you replying to any of the points relating to the Administration and all that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): As you direct, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot direct you in these matters. It is up to you. If you are ready, you can answer them.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I will answer them.

MR. SPEAKER: You are ready, that is all right.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, when the Budget was being presen-

ted, I had raised this doubt that if it is a Vote on Account and if the President's Rule is to remain in force only for a period of six months, if at the end of the period of six months elections are to take place, in that case why don't you ask for a Vote on Account only? Why are you presenting the Budget? Now, Sir, when you are presenting the Budget and also asking for a Vote on Account, it generally means that the Budget cannot be discussed in full due to shortage of time and since a longer time will be required for discussion of the Budget and the Demands, a Vote on Account is generally sought, that is, when the Vote on Account is sought along with the presentation of Budget, this is generally the impression.

12.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, now an assurance had been given by the Government that we will have elections in that Territory within a period of six months. If it is so, my query has been: Why are you presenting the Budget at all? An impression is created when you present the Budget along with the Vote on Account that you don't want to pass the Budget during this Session because the time is short. Hardly a week is remaining, and you are going to pass it next session, which means that President's rule is going to be extended for a further period of time.

A vote on account is sought under article 116 of the Constitution which provides for three eventualities. The first is precisely the type of eventuality with which we are confronted now, namely that the Budget is also presented, but there is no time to pass the Budget and therefore a vote of account is sought. Under the second eventuality, a grant is sought for meeting an unexpected demand on the resources of the State. Then you can obtain a vote on account without presenting any Budget at all. Similarly, under the third eventuality, you can obtain a vote on account without presenting the Budget at all to get an

exceptional grant which forms no part of the current services of the particular financial year. So, you could very well have asked for a vote on account without presenting the Budget if your intention was to have elections within a period of six months. Why have you not done it? By this an impression is created that you wish to extend President's rule, because during the last occasion I raised this question and today President's rule in the Union Territory of Pondicherry has been extended, though an assurance had been given then that it would not happen. So, I would like to ask a specific question of the hon. Minister: do you intend to extend President's rule in Goa or not? If you do not intend, then why have you presented the Budget? Why have you not left this task to the people who are better equipped to deal with the subject, namely the Members of the Legislative Assembly?

I would like to raise another point by drawing a comparison between a Union Territory which has a Legislative Assembly and a State. We are told again and again that for all practical purposes such a Union Territory is a State and that there is no need for Statehood as both stand on the same footing, but now we find that while in the case of President's rule in a State, automatically and immediately and always and in every case an Advisory Committee is constituted, consisting of Members of Parliament of different sections of the House and always including Members of Parliament of the particular State to look after its legislation, in this particular case there is no move at all to constitute an Advisory Committee. May I know from the Government why it is so?

Here we have a Union Territory with a representative form of government, and there we have a State. Maybe the State is a larger unit, but substantially, I should think, they stand on the same footing; substantially, I should think, that a modicum of representative government or con-

trol by the representatives of the people must be always there whether it is a Union Territory or a State. So, I appeal to the Government and commend this suggestion, which is a suggestion of the people there, to constitute an Advisory Committee of Members of Parliament, including Members of Parliament of this Territory, at the earliest as it is done in every case when President's rule is introduced in a State. This will give a modicum of control by the representatives of the people.

I should think that as far as Union Territories are concerned, and Goa in particular, the need for such an Advisory Committee is even stronger than in the case of the States because while in the States quite a large number of the bureaucrats or people of the civil service belong to the States themselves, as there is a State cadre of officers, the Union Territories cadre is recruited from all over the country and, as it happens in the case of Goa, out of the 15 or top 20 top people in the bureaucracy, only one belongs to that Territory.

Now by President's Rule, you are entrusting the entire administration to bureaucrats, who may be very good, who happen to be good in many cases but in this particular case, it so happens that they are not conversant with the problems of the territory. Because they are from outside and because they are there only for a short period of time, I should think, they may not take much interest. Very often we find that senior officers who are there do not know Margao, Marmagao and they deal with them as if they are same. They have never seen a Goan before that in their life time. These are far flung areas. The other day, Mr. Patel was saying that writ of the Central Government does not run somewhere in Uttar Pradesh, near Delhi. The officers in Goa become sort of chieftains, they are left to themselves. They do not belong to the territory and they do not know the problems of the territory and they

are there for only a short period of time. They are only trying to get transfer to Delhi. From 1 p.m. onwards, very often, the senior officials indulge in a very leisurely way of life, which ought to be controlled—if 'controlled' is too strong a word, I would stay—which ought to be subject to suggestions of the people of the territory and the Members of Parliament, who know about the difficulties of the people there. Therefore, I command strongly that the Government may constitute an Advisory Committee to advise the Government in the administration of the territory during the President rule.

There may have been several problems which have been hanging fire in the territory. These problems are the responsibility of the Central Government, but these have not been tackled by them. When we ask the Government of India about these problems, they say: "We are so committed to the principle of federalism that we will not even think of interfering with the state administration" and all the blame in this case very often is being put on the local administration or the local Government. You have now an opportunity to clean and do something good for the territory. Now you cannot claim to have the obstacle of the local Government or local administration because local administration is your administration. The problem which is hanging fire for a long time and which can be tackled quite easily with a little administrative will and political will, more of administrative will than of political will because there is hardly any political controversy there, is the problem of fishermen. There are country-fishermen, who use small boats and the mechanized craft fishermen, who are also not very big people, who are not owners of big trawlers or who are not multi-national between them, a settlement has to be arrived at and that can be done by demarcating the fishing zones. They have asked for a 15-mile zone. The Government of India has agreed for 5 kms. which is hardly one-fourth of

their demand. But even that is not given. It is merely a question of fixing this line. When it is being done elsewhere, it can be done in West Coast also, which comprises not only of Goa but the whole of Konkan coast. The only requirement is some patrol boats. You yourself have some patrol boats. You have some boats which are to be used for fishing. But what happens is the Government servants sell whatever fish they catch. It is a very fishy thing. People who man the boats, I am told, sell the fish in the high seas and they come with 1 kg. of fish when they come back to the shore, after spending thousands of rupees.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): This is a very fishy thing.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not fish in troubled waters.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Therefore, I say, these boats that you have got there you kindly use them, for the time being, until you get your patrolling boats, for the purpose of patrolling of 5 km. zone immediately. The demand is for a much longer area, for a much longer zone. That you have to consider and look into in the interest of the people there. Anyhow, for the time being, everybody is agreed on the 5 km. zone. It is the earnest request of the people there that you must implement that in the first instance.

Then, I find that an absolutely ridiculous allocation of a couple of thousands or lakhs of rupees has been made for housing in the union territory. I submit, while the population growth in the territory was about 5 to 6 per cent in the past, during the last decade it has been more than 100 per cent. The population in our major towns have increased by more than 100 per cent due to developmental activities, labour, immigration and so on. It has created a very serious housing problem. The people go to

the territory very often because they read in the magazines, in the colourful advertisement that it is a very interesting place. Once they go there, they do not come back. So, the housing problem has become very acute there. That is one major reason why the officials want to come back to Delhi because they find the things so expensive particularly as far as housing is concerned. The Government of India must have a substantial plan for housing in the territory which can tackle this problem and which can go to the root of the problem. It is their responsibility now. It will not be difficult for the Government of India to do that. After all, it is a small territory, comparatively an insignificant territory from the point of view of the Government of India though the problem is of a tremendous proportion from the point of view of the local population and local administration.

I would like to draw your attention to two more important problems. One is about the Konkani language which is the language of the population there. It has been developed and given a fillip there. The Government of India has always been saying that they are interested in developing all regional languages, the local languages, which are not included in the Eighth Schedule. Whenever we ask for the inclusion of the language in the Eighth Schedule, they say there is no need. It applies not only to the people of Goa but it applies to the whole of the Konkan area right upto Kerala...

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH** (Hoshangabad): Yes, Konkani is my mother-tongue.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It extends to Madhya Pradesh, Hoshangabad.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Even to Delhi.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** But I find not a single paisa has been allocated—I may be wrong—for the development of this important language important from all points of

view. There are about 10 million people who speak this language and who are interested in the development of this language, right from the north Konkan area upto Kerala. The Government of India says that there is no need for including it in the Eighth Schedule. All the people there are supporting it....

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** In the real, literal sense, Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan's mother-tongue is also Konkani, that is, her mother's.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** So, it extends right upto Delhi!

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** I have remained quiet during this internum because I am getting support on this issue of Konkani, which otherwise I would not have got, from two eminent Members of this House. I hope the Government takes this into account and applies its mind to the problem, because the development of the regional language will go a long way towards uniting the people there and bringing them together, and eliminating English and other languages which are there. It is very important, from many points of view.

That takes me to the last point, and that is the Goa University. What are you going to do about the University? Is it going to be a Central University or is it going to be a State University? What is the shape it is going to take? Apart from that, since the UGC has already passed the plan and since everything has been done, will you implement it immediately in some manner or the other? Because only three months will remain thereafter, will you do something to show that you are in right earnest when you speak about University for the territory? Will you start something in that regard?

I must end with a word of compliment to the Government in the sense that I read in the newspaper just today that Government has constituted a task force to look into the industrial development of the territory—a task

force consisting of senior officials of the Ministries of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Tourism & Civil Aviation. That is what I call a bold step which has been taken and which should have been taken a long time back because the territory does not have a master plan of industrial development. So, how were we going to proceed? We have not proceeded. This is therefore a bold step which has been taken and if, on these lines, Government acts within six months, it will create a lot of adod-will. I just came from my territory yesterday, and this was their pressing demand. I must make myself clear. I got the impression that the people there are quite happy with the way the Administrator is behaving. He is going ahead with a lot of zeal and interest in the administration. He is taking several steps and is doing well. But that is not sufficient: it is not on man along who can do all. My feeling—and perhaps the feeling of many Members of the House—is that, however good an Administrator may be, it is always good to have a modicum of control and contact with the representatives of the people and the people at large. It is only then that things can improve, and not otherwise.

With these observations I would support this Budget.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, I am not a man from Goa and I do not know their problems, but to only one issue I would like to draw the attention of the Government, namely the issue of the traditional fishermen because the problem is a very serious one. I have made several representations on their behalf and their leaders also met me very recently.

One question is that — Mr. Faleiro has already raised the same question there is an order of the Government of India — D.O.F. 30035/1077 dated 29th March 1978 — explicitly reserving five kilometres for these tradi-

tional fishermen for fishing. But, unfortunately, their complaint is that the previous Government did not fully implement that order of the Central Government, by introducing the words 'five fathoms' I have a copy of a Notification which the previous Government had published and there also it is stated:

“Inland water” means a creek, river, canal, stream, or any other water course where fishing is possible and includes stationary water collected in a paddy field or Khanland in which fishing is possible and also includes the sea along the coast of the Union Territory of Goa Daman and Diu upto the depth of 5 fathoms measured from the coast or beyond a distance of five kilometres from the coast whichever is more.”

This clause of 'five fathoms' has given scope for owners of trawlers and machine-boats to enter into the reserved area of five kilometres, and the traditional fishermen are really deprived of their right to catch fish because of this. The situation has reached a stage when they started an agitation with continuous hunger-strike. I received a letter some months ago, and at that time they stated that the hunger-strike continued for 300 and odd days and in one letter—I see this is addressed to the Agriculture Minister, it is said that the Agriculture Minister had assured them that the order of the Central Government will be implemented:

“...you had said that the presently ousted Chief Minister of Goa was responsible for not solving the problem in Goa. You, Sir, are well aware how urgent the problem is and how desperate our fishermen of Goa are becoming. The tensions are mounting day by day, to the extent that 2 trawlers, poaching in the shallow waters, were burnt in February 1979.”

So, the clash is going on and the economic life of thousands and thousands of fisherman is very much affected because of this. This is a very important thing. Now the Central Government is the Head of the Administration also, and so I think that the Order of the Central Government should be fully implemented. This has already been implemented in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala Tamilnadu and some other places. This is one of the serious problems to which I wanted to draw your attention.

Generally, regarding other aspects, I have nothing to say, but I support the demand that there should be an Advisory Committee as it is normally done in cases where there is President's Rule, and I also demand that within six months Elections should be announced and they should be arranged.

**SHRI AMRUT KASAR (Panaji):**  
 First of all, I must express my dissatisfaction and opposition to the President's Rule—since today I have got this opportunity—in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. With all respect to the Hon. Prime Minister I must say that the Prime Minister was wrong in imposing President's Rule in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu because there was all possibility of forming an alternative Government in the Union Territory. The history of the struggle in Goa and whatever happened in the Union Territory of Goa is not completely known here—all the facts are not known. The three MLAs who revolted against the then Chief Minister did so against the Chief Minister in his personal capacity: they had not gone out of the party. And there were not only MLAs but there were some Executive Members and also Members of Parliament belonging to that Party, who had opposed the autocratic rule of the then Chief Minister who was holding the post of Chief Minister and that of the

President of the Party at the same time. The struggle did not begin just now, it started immediately after the Assembly Elections in June 1977, when I personally demanded that one person should not continue in two posts—that is, as President of the Party and as Chief Minister of the territory also. I believe in democracy and in democratic functioning of the Party, and that is why I had started that move. It was afterwards supported by some of the Executive Members of the Party and also by some of the MLAs who ultimately, after long persuasion, came out in order to show their belief in and in order to support the democratic demand of the active workers of the Party. And this was taken by the Hon. Prime Minister as defection. When, in Maharashtra, something happened, it was not considered as defection and when, elsewhere, there were divisions in the Party on principles, it was not taken as defection, but only in the case of Goa it was taken as defection.

13 hrs.

If you look at the history of the Party, you will find that the Party was formed in 1963 with 22 Executive Members. Till 1979 no elections have been held in the Maharashtra Gomantak Party. Out of those 22 Executive Members who were there in 1963, some died and some left the Party. Today the Executive is only with six Members, including the President of the Party who was the Chief Minister. This is the situation of the Party. We wanted to bring about democratic principles and democratic functioning in the party. It was not a defection in the normal course. I have just put on record the brief history of the party.

Now, the President's rule has been imposed. We have no other alternative. Just now my colleague, Mr. Faleiro has asked for an Advisory Committee including the representa-

(Shri Amrut Kaur)

tives of the people, the two Members of Parliament who are remaining now in order to advise the Lt. Governor and the Central Government as regards the functioning of the Government in the Union Territory. I support this demand, and I hope that Government will consider it sympathetically and accede to the demand of both the Members of Parliament plus the people in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Now I turn to the budget proposals for 1979-80. If you look at the budget proposals, it will be seen that the problems of the territory have been overlooked in this Budget. I think, whatever budget proposals were prepared by that Government in the Union Territory, the same proposals have come here. From the Budget proposals, it will be seen that though the MGP all the time chanted the slogan that they were following the Janata Party principles, the Janata Party policy at the Centre, the Janata Party policy has not been implemented in this. It will be seen from the allocation made to the village and small industries. In the year 1978-79, a provision of Rs. 65,000 was made out of that only Rs. 10,000 were utilised. This shows the condition of the village industries in the Union Territory. No priorities were fixed by the Government. The whole exercise is just a bureaucratic exercise without taking into consideration the priorities to be given in the territory.

The most difficult problem which has been agitated also in the Union Territory is regarding the fisheries. This has already been mentioned by the two hon. Members. Now that the Centre is responsible for the administration in the Union Territory, I hope the Central Government will implement its own guideline of giving the traditional fishermen at least five kilometres. In fact, recently, the fishermen's spokesmen were in the capital and they met the hon. Minister for

Agriculture who heard them sympathetically. I hope that if the Janata Party, though because of certain policies they are losing in Goa, help the fishermen community in implementing the five-kilometre rule, they will again get support from these down-trodden people. Actually the number of trawlers in Goa is going on increasing. For one kilometre distance, there are about four trawlers. This has crossed the optimum now. Henceforth, if this is allowed to be increased there will be no fish for the Goan people. And fish is the essential commodity in our territory. So I support the demand which has been put up by the two hon Members, to give protection to the traditional fishermen and save them from being wiped out of the territory.

The other point which I wish to mention is agriculture. Though the royalty for the mines is increased in the Budget proposals, for the agricultural fields which are destroyed due to mining operations in the Union Territory the agriculturists are not protected by any legislation in the territory. To-day mining operations are going on in Bicholi, Sange and some parts of Satari taluks. There the paddy fields are destroyed and the agriculturists do not get even a single paise compensation because all the time the Industries Department says that they have sent their applications to the Mining Department and the Mining Department says that it is a central subject and when it comes to the centre, they again send it back to the local government saying it comes under agriculture which is a State subject. There is no proper legislation to protect these agriculturists who are suffering due to mining operations. Last year I have written a letter to the hon Minister for Mines who sent my letter for comments to the then Chief Minister who is herself a mine-owner but she could not do anything in the case.

Still the agriculturists are suffering in the territory.

The other problem of the agriculturists is the land to the tiller Act which was challenged in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and it has gone in appeal to the Supreme Court. I hope the Central Government will take all the care to fight out the case of the agriculturists in order to protect the legislation of the land to the tiller in the Union Territory.

The third problem which is faced by the Union Territory is unemployment among the educated people. After liberation in 1961 education in the Union Territory went on increasing very fast and to-day we are facing unemployment problem in the Union Territory. All this has happened because till now the Government does not have a definite policy as regards development of industries as also, development of tourism which has got immense potential in the territory. The local government has not come to any decision whether they are going to support big industries or small industries or medium industries or whether they are going to promote tourism in the territory. Now tourism has got huge potential in the territory. So many tourists are going to the territory and the allocation which is made in this budget for this purpose is totally insufficient to meet the problem. The problem is that there are no hotel facilities for the low and middle income groups. The Taj Group of hotels are coming up. The Oberoi-Sheraton is coming up. These are only for the affluent sections of the society and the middle-class and poor tourists coming from different States like UP, Himachal Pradesh are suffering because of this accommodation problem. Subsidies are given to the hotel industry but all these subsidies go into the pockets of the capitalists who are building Oberoi Sheraton or the Taj Hotels. According to the policy of the Janata Party, I hope

the Central Government will not now issue licences to big houses in the Union Territory and will try to have Janata hotels for the poor people.

Then the problem faced in the Union Territory is that there is no integrated plan for the development of the villages in the territory. The Bridge of Mandovi is completed and the Zuari bridge will be completed in 1980-81. But a number of villages in the Pernem taluk, the Satari, Sanguem and Cana Cona taluks do not have even to-day approach roads to go to their taluk places and they are cut off from the rest of the population during the rainy season due to lack of link roads.

The progress in the Union Territory has been lopsided. Many of the officers who sit in Delhi and pass the proposals do not know the geographical features of that territory. Goa is not one city. Panjim is the capital and there are eleven talukas. There are a number of villages and most of the population is scattered in the villages. Progress of the villages in Goa will be the progress of Goa and not the progress of Panjim alone.

Even so far as Panjim is concerned the inter-State bus terminus constructed there is very shabby even though lakhs of rupees are supposed to have been spent there. If an inquiry is got conducted by the Government of India it will reveal the mis-spending of lakhs of rupees. There are many things to be probed in Goa but I do not want to go into the details. I hope the President's rule for six months will set things in order which were put in confusion in the past and the government will accept our proposals to set-up the advisory committee at the earliest so that the day to day problems of the territory are brought to the notice of the government.

Lastly, today there is scarcity of diesel in Goa and the buses are not

(Shri Amrut Kasar)

plying. There is only a metre-gauge railway line connecting Goa which is not able to cope up with the traffic requirements. I hope the government will take some decision immediately to allot more quota of diesel to the Union territory so as to solve the problem of diesel shortage there.

My friend has already referred to the housing facilities in the Union territory. The growing city of Vasco, Murgao, Panjim and Mapusa have been facing acute shortage of accommodation. Accommodation in Panjim is mostly occupied by Central government employees and today the position is that it is not sufficient even for Central government employees. Many of the Central government employees are reluctant to come to Goa because of accommodation difficulty. I hope the government will take necessary steps to ease the housing problem in Goa.

Further, Sir, if you go through the budget proposals you will find there is an allocation for cooperation but I may submit that the cooperative movement in the Union territory has become a movement of the government department. There is no actual association of the people. The allocation for 1978-79 was Rs. 29 lakhs. Now, it has been increased to Rs. 1.36 crores. This increase is only meant to cover the losses incurred by Sanjivi Sugar Factory. This sugar factory has become a white elephant for the Union territory. Our leaders imitating Maharashtra wanted to have a sugar factory in Goa without examining the soil condition in Goa as to whether it can grow sugarcane or not. This factory has been incurring heavy losses. As no purchase price for sugarcane has been fixed the agriculturists have stopped cultivation of sugarcane. So, this factory should be closed this year.

So, this is going to face double difficulties in the future.

Now, coming to Western Ghat Development Scheme, it has been said that a separate allocation of Rs. 40.0 lakhs for the scheme of an integrated development of Western Ghats was made. For this integrated Scheme, three talukas have been selected. May I know from the hon. Minister which are these three taluks which have been considered for this scheme? Now when the allocation is made, I would like to know how much of that allocated amount has been spent for the Western Ghat Scheme, that is, in Satari, Sanguem and Pernem taluks which fall under this scheme. I was touring another taluk where a bridge was to be completed so that Goa and Belgaum city could be connected by a shortest route. Even that work was not completed. Only some stones were dumped near the river but no work was started. Moreover some irrigation scheme was to be taken up in this Western Ghat Scheme. But that was not taken up so far. I would request the Government to set up a review committee for this purpose and even one of the officers of the Central Government should go there and see for himself what progress has been made in regard to Western Ghat Scheme and whether the expenditure made so far on this scheme is correct. Actually we have been waiting for a long time that a Central Minister would visit Goa so that he can see for himself the difficulties faced by the people there. The Ministers may consider that Goa is a small Union Territory and only two Members of Parliament are representing here and their voice is not heard here. But from States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, etc. a very good number of Members of Parliament are representing this House and the Ministers are visiting those States. But they are not visiting Goa. So, I would request that the amount spent in the Western Ghat Scheme may be reviewed so that they may get the exact figure as to how much amount has been

spent in implementing the scheme and they will also know whether the money allocated has been utilised for this purpose or for some other purpose. The scheme to be undertaken is in a hilly and backward area and the amount set apart for this purpose should be spent for the development of this area and not spent for some other purpose. Actually 90 per cent of the resources are exploited from the backward areas of the Union Territory and 80 per cent of the amount is spent for the development of 5 towns of the territory and the rest of the territory is neglected. I hope the Government will accept my suggestion and will do the needful for the welfare of the people of the Union Territory.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the Territory of Goa may not be large but the problems are very complex and they will now know a great deal of them as the President's rule has been declared there. However, I should have thought that this Government which has come into power on slogans of restoration of democratic liberties and democratic rights should certainly bear in mind the first and the foremost step to be taken in Goa now is to establish an Advisory Council because after all it is they who are going to judge what sort of administration that the people of Goa want. Here is a territory that was cut off for so many years from the national stream where the imperialists—Portuguese imperialism—operated and we were outside the territory. But we heard from the people of Goa after liberation what these people who were cut off from the national stream for so long suffered and what their problems were. When the officers had gone there they did not know even the languages spoken by the people—they were speaking 'konkani' or Portuguese—and they had to go there with an interpreter in the beginning. Two Members of Parliament have been elected by the people of that Territory through adult franchise and therefore an Advisory Council including them is

extremely important. Otherwise, you are going to have the same sort of trouble that you have had in Pondicherry when the Prime Minister made a remark that Pondicherry should be merged with Tamil Nadu. And you know what happened. We discussed that on the floor of the House. The people of Pondicherry were very much agitated about it because it was a statement that had nothing in common with the desires or understanding of the people there. That is why it is extremely important in this small territory where people feel consistently and continuously that they are being neglected that you have some form of democratic procedures so long as your President's rule lasts and, then, first and foremost, you should see that the President's rule is brought to an end at the earliest possible moment and elections held. I hope, there will not be an extension as you have chosen to do in Pondicherry. I do not know why you had to extend the presidential rule in Pondicherry, unless it is to thrust prohibition down the throats of the people of Pondicherry. And let me warn you that if you try that game in Goa, the riots there would be even much worse than the riots in Pondicherry because Goa is the land of cashew and feni.

I would like to add one more point and that is when we were discussing the Coast Guards Bill here you will remember, that it was hustled through in a most shamelessly hurried manner because the date when the Prime Minister was to inaugurate it had already been announced. It had to be hustled through. Shri Kamath will remember that. We all cooperated and allowed it to be hustled, but at that time we said that one of the things that the Coast Guards should be called upon to do is to give protection to the fishermen from the depredation of the mechanised trawlers. Therefore, you already have the machinery. Why did you rush through that Coast Guards legislation unless you were sure that the Coast Guard is really to serve the

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

interests of our frontiers and at the same time also defend the fishermen. That point we raised at that time. We got an assurance from the State Defence Minister, Prof. Sher Singh, who was piloting the Bill, that the interests of the fishermen would be safeguarded and the Coast Guards would help them. Therefore, you already have the machinery to help the fishermen and to see that those limits which were reserved for the fishermen which even though they may be inadequate, even those inadequate limits be defended.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH.** But the Coast Guard has only two frigates and five patrol boats, which is quite inadequate for the purpose.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN.** After all, it is not China or any other country which is coming to attack your constline borders. Let the Coast Guard do something about defending our fishermen. You have been talking of eradicating unemployment within ten years. Two of the ten years are already over. If you ask the Prime Minister and say that two years are already over, he would agree with you and say that eight years are yet to go, but I would like to say that if you do not look to the interest of these fishermen, a traditional industry in this country, thousands and thousands of fishermen and fisherwomen who have been earning their livelihood and had not been a burden on anybody for thousands and thousands of years, will be thrown out of employment. I am not sure whether Shri Mandal and Shri Agrawal are both vegetarians, but anyway that is immaterial. The point is that these people will be driven into enlarging the army of unemployed. Where is your plan for ending unemployment? At least why don't you start by defending the employment of those who are already self-employed.

Lastly, I would likely to say one thing and that is that the development of transport and communication with Goa is extremely important. This was an area that was totally cut off. Take

for instance, Pondicherry. At least communications with Pondicherry were not so bad as with Goa. Mr. Kamath will bear me out that many of those who live in Kerala, Maharashtra or in Karnataka have got their family duties in the Goa region and they could not visit those places. When Goa was liberated, these people wanted to go and find out and get in touch with their families with whom they had been out of touch for so many years during Portuguese rule, but communication was left very much to be desired. By rail, it takes long. You have got your coastal shipping. You have got to develop your roads; roads definitely need development, particularly the national highways. The Central Government should look into it now that it is under President's rule. What is being done about the development of these roads? Goa is a place fit for development of tourist traffic. I am not thinking only in terms of janata hotels; this is the phrase that comes up. We have seen what janata hotels are. But all along that area, coastal area which is a tourist area, you can certainly have holiday homes, if not for tourists, you could have holiday homes for central government employees. You can develop a net work of holiday homes which can be utilised by the people of the lower income group in our country. I hope the government will look into these matters.

I shall end with an appeal to the hon. Minister to set up as early as possible the advisory committee and also take steps to see that elections are held in Goa early and a representative government comes into being as early as possible.

**SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA** (Tezpur): I happen to go to Goa for a short period and I was surprised by what I saw there. In the Army the General has a field officer; that is Major. The second is his subaltern. Then there is the lieutenant; the lieutenant has no power. Here because it is the Lieutenant Governor, lieutenant Chief Minister in Govt., here we

have the Lieutenant Minister. It is a small body of 30 persons, elected from small pockets. Since the whole affair is a lieutenant affair, we also see the attendance in this House; it is almost fifty per cent of the minimum number of members necessary to form a quorum of this House. From this it appears how the affairs are conducted, although Goa is a very attractive spot in the country on the coasts. I agree with Comrade Parvathi Krishnan when she says whether Goa's status as part of India will be retained. There was the legacy of the Portuguese. Whoever goes to Goa can see that some people even in the lower rungs, man on the street seem to feel that they were happier when the Portuguese were with them. That feeling is there. That feeling of oneness with the rest of the country, feeling of being a part of India, that feeling should have been inculcated by the administration of Goa after it was liberated from Portuguese. The political parties also take pride in whatever the Portuguese had left in Goa, compared to what we can build up in Goa as an egalitarian society, cosmopolitan society, Christians and non Christians, those who were educated in Portuguese and those who were educated in English.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:  
 They were there for 400 Years.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:  
 Yes, a large number of old relics such as embalmed dead bodies decorated for the purpose of visitors are there. I could see that there are such attractions. There are the ports, the sea shore and other things. Vasco da Gama, Dabolin airport and other places are there. Mandvi is an attractive river. As Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan pointed out, it is difficult to go from Dabolin to the capital because the roads are not good and you have to cross some rivers; there are difficulties for others, except those who go as state guests who are taken by government vehicles. Others find it difficult to go into the city from outside. These difficulties are there. From all these things, a basic

question arises whether you allow Goa to remain as it is. Though it is part of India, it is somewhat cut off. Some hon. Members mention that the Minister of State had gone out. The Home Minister is having some consultation with some bureaucrat outside the Chamber, inside the lobby. The people of Goa speak a language which is not foreign to the people of Maharashtra. Maharashtra is a big State. Bombay Presidency was a bigger State. The language of the Konkani people of Goa and the Konkani language of Maharashtra are identical.

In the old days, the Congress Party redistributed the boundaries of the States on the basis of language. So, Konkani being the same language spoken in Maharashtra, language cannot be a difficulty in merging Goa with Maharashtra. Economically also, it is the responsibility of the Central Government to help them. Once it is the responsibility of the Central Government, once it is being looked after by the Union Government, the Maharashtra Government has no feeling that the trains will be driven into Goa, that the goods will be driven into Goa, etc. in order to allow the people of Maharashtra to visit it and derive any benefit out of it. Goa may have a culture of its own. Goan SCs who are converted into Christians have been deprived from the reservation made for the SC & ST. All these things are there to be considered. Therefore, I think the idea should also reach in the minds of the Goan people about it; and the hon. Members who are representing Goa to say whether they decide to merge it with Maharashtra and make it a part of the main stream of the country through the State of Maharashtra and gain all the benefits which are available to the rest of the country.

We are against keeping a small pocket. In my own north eastern region, a small area is being separated from the main land and is being formed a separate State in order to give an ethnic identity of people. We are depending upon the revenue of the Cen-

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]  
tral Government for the development of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh although they have their elected representatives.

(Interruptions).

SHRI EDUARDO FALERIO: I would object very strongly, throughout his line of speech.

(Interruptions).

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I am against any resurrection of any small pocket of the country on the basis of people's little aspirations. It should be divided on the basis of economic development, it should be divided on the basis of backward regions for the purpose of their development; and the main reason should be that the people of Goa, people of Nagaland should not feel—by crossing the border of Goa or Nagaland—that they are getting into India.

(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Kindly do not compare....

(Interruptions).

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I am not comparing it. I am only saying from my own experience. Naga people, when they come down and cross Nagaland Border into Assam, if they are asked; where are they going, they say that they are going to India.

(Interruptions).

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I want to go on record that I object very strongly to this type of thing.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I am not imputing anything to Goa.

(Interruptions).

I am not imputing anything to Goa I should not be misunderstood.

AN HON. MEMBER: Many of the Members of Parliament who are here today were freedom fighters

(Interruptions).

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: No, Sir, I am not imputing anything to Goa. I am only stating a matter of

fact as to what has happened. ....  
(Interruptions) So, this feeling that, Goa is not a part of India which is harbouring in the mind of anybody should be driven out; and every Goan should take part in the affairs of India and Goa should feel itself to be part of Maharashtra and through Maharashtra a part of India. That is my idea.

The Prime Minister recently had been to Daman and Diu and Nagar Haveli. I have read in the papers that people belonging to these territories have themselves urged the Prime Minister to merge these areas into nearby bigger State. (Interruptions) That is there. I am not speaking out of my own imagination. I have read it in the papers. There is a public memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister only two or three days ago.

That was the demand of the people of Diu, Daman and Nagar Haveli; you can compare with the reports; you can put questions to the Prime Minister; he will tell you what the representation of the people from Diu, Daman and Nagar Haveli had been; they say that these areas should be merged with the neighbouring state. I take it that these three areas are coming to the neighbouring state of Gujarat.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Nagar Haveli is not part of Goa territory.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I know. These three areas, Daman and Diu and Nagar Haveli, these three areas have to be merged with the neighbouring state because linguistically they are the people from all sides. I am speaking from newspaper reports .... (Interruptions) I am trying to impress that Goa as part of Maharashtra will have greater facilities for development and for emotional mixing. The trace of Portuguese rule and the legacy of the Portuguese mariners should go and will go only when it mixes with Maharashtrians and forms into Maharashtra society .... (Interruptions).

**SHRI AMRUT KESAR:** Do you know the history of Goan society? Many parts of Goa are in Maharashtra at present; those parts should be added to Goa.. (Interruptions)

**SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:** India can be divided into 300 small pocket states everybody will say I am ethnically a separate person and economically a separate entity; my history is different and so on .. (Interruption)

**AN HON. MEMBER:** The Prime Minister gave an assurance that there will be statehood for Goa.

**SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:** I am not saying anything to the contrary. I say that they should live in the main stream, go intimately with the main stream of the country and live together; I say: do not encourage vivisection of the country and whatever vivisection was there should be undone and it should be merged with the main stream of the country.

My hon. friend Comrade Parvathi Krishnan spoke about hotels. Definitely there is urgent need for hotels for middle class people. Those who come to Goa find hotels not only costlier but also not habitable by respectable people, for obvious reasons. I am not going to put on record the whole thing; it is so somewhere, not everywhere; in some places the atmosphere is dirty. I would request the hon. Minister to see if it is possible to allow some visitors from elsewhere to come to Goa for the purpose of climatic change or for rest and retirement. There should be some sort of holiday home for them on the sea shore where the menace of the scantily clad hippies could be overcome by creating some respectable colony or localities in the under developed areas with better communication facility so that Goa could really become a place of attraction for people. There are some other people whose very intention of going to Goa is something different. Goa should be completely transformed by proper attention from the Centre. I hope that elections will take place and democratic,

responsible government will be formed there; with a little more polarisation of the political elements I hope the new government will come to stay, and show results. One is the development of communications, more roads to neighbouring areas so that people from neighbouring areas can go there for the purpose of trade, education, cultural exchanges, greater emotional integration and so on. Secondly, tourist traffic may please be encouraged, not across the seas but from inside the country and from elsewhere. People desire to go to see Goa, to see the place not because there are hippies, but because it is a good spot and it is a place of attraction. Delhiwallas, who are moneyed people, they will like to go to Goa for a sojourn in this hot summer as it is to-day. Therefore, I think that it should be made more attractive while it is under the control of the Union Government. I think our Minister of State will have sojourn for about a fortnight after the session is over to study the problems of Goans along with two bright blooming young men who are the representatives of the Goan people. The Minister may stay for a fortnight and find out which are the spots which should be developed.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Do you want both Ministers to go or only one?

**SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:** Both of our Ministers may go and stay there and study the problems of the Goans. During winter they may hold elections and hand over the Government to responsible Assembly. (Interruptions). Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal is clever enough and has experience how to handle the hippies.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Do not be so obsessed with hippies.

**SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:** I want to bring to your notice the lot of the small fisherman. I wanted to know the economic position of the people in the State. I enquired of a barber—what is the price of vegetable, potato or dal? He said he was not concerned with dal, potato or vegetable.

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

He was concerned with salt, fish and rice. This is the staple food of the people there. I think my hon. friends Shri Eduardo Faleiro and Shri Amrut Kesar will agree that they are not concerned with vegetable or potato

I contacted not only the barber but several other people. I wanted to study their mind. Their interest is small fish, whatever is available and salt little chilly and dastul of rice.

The fishermen are the original or aboriginal people of Goa. I think, they may not be allowed to live always like that but their standard of living should be improved or raised. For that purpose we have to have there more trade business or industry, if possible. Iron ore work is being carried beyond river Mandavi.

The lot of the mine workers in Goa is worse. I have seen in Bailadilla in Bihar, and other places Government should think of something to improve the lot of the people

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):** The hon. Members from Goa have invited me to that territory—Goa. I will certainly like to see. I am sorry I did not visit that territory till now.

Regarding holding of elections hon. member Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan has demanded that as early as possible elections should be held and President's rule should be ended. I am completely in accord with the hon. member. But we do not hold elections. Elections are held by the Election Commission. Dates are fixed by the Election Commission. We only help the Election Commission and we are in constant touch with the Election Commission. But the difficulty is that there has been intensive revision of voters' lists last in the year 1975 and the Election Commission is very much insistent and rightly, so that the electoral rolls should be revised intensively before elections are held. Therefore, this

will have to be done and even here we are trying that as early as possible the process should start. Therefore, we have suggested that on 15th May, 1979 the process should start for intensive revision of electoral rolls, so that elections can be held as early as possible. But it will take 4½ or 5 months' time. It may be a few days this way or that way, but elections will be held soon. There is no doubt about it. We are in agreement with the hon. members in principle that President's rule is only a make-shift arrangement and elections should be held and full representative Government should be installed as early as possible. President's rule should not be extended on one pretext or the other. So, we are very anxious that elections should be held as early as possible and we will certainly keep in mind the suggestions of the hon. members

As regards the appointment of an advisory committee to advise the Lt. Governor or President, the hon. member said that this has been the practice wherever there is Assembly. But Goa is not a State; it is a Union Territory. So many points have been urged in support of this view. They are very good and valid points and certainly there can be no quarrel with these points which hon. members have urged. We will certainly take into consideration all the suggestions made by the hon. members.

As regards fishermen's rights to fish and encroachment being made by mechanised trawlers and boats, some arrangement has been arrived at. A five fathoms line has been demarcated . . .

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
5 km, not 5 fathoms.

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:**  
A 5 km zone has been clearly demarcated. We have also strengthened the patrolling machinery. We are again going to procure two more patrol boats. So, all possible measures are taken to protect the rights of small fishermen.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
How can you demarcate on water?

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:**  
My information is that a 5 km. zone has been clearly demarcated by installing barrels.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** The fishermen have asked for an extension of the 5 km. limit because with the tides coming in and tides going out, the area they have for fishing purposes is very little. So, you should extend the limit of 5 km and grant them their justifiable request.

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:**  
The Backward Classes Commission has been appointed. In that commission, there is also Mr. Subramaniam and certainly the interests of the fishermen's community will be looked into. Whatever recommendations they make, we will consider them.

Regarding Konkani language, all languages whether included in the eighth schedule or not . . .

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
Does the Backward Classes Commission look into fishing problems also?

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:**  
Yes; fishermen's problems, not fishing problems.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
Fishing in troubled waters?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The Backward Classes Commission can look into this problem.

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:**  
Regarding development of Konkani language, this is not our subject; this is dealt with by the Education Ministry. But whether a language is included in the Schedule or not, it will be developed. So, rest assured on that point.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to

the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and have made certain constructive suggestions. I am also thankful to my colleague, Mr. Mandal, for clarifying certain points which had nothing to do with the Finance Ministry.

Very strong plea has been made that some more funds should be allocated for the development of this territory. For the information of this hon. House I am to tell that during the Fifth Plan period, only Rs. 85 crores had been allocated. But during the Sixth Plan this money has been practically doubled. It has been stepped up to Rs. 156 crores.

So far as the problem of housing is concerned, the hon. Member coming from that particular region drew my attention and stated that the provision is very much meagre. But for the information of the hon. Member and the whole House I may say that the provision for housing during last year was only Rs. 75 lakhs. This year it has been stepped up to Rs. 135 lakhs. Similarly, under the slum clearance scheme 192 tenements have been constructed and more land is being acquired. 100 tenements under the L.I.G. scheme are being constructed. A subsidised industrial housing scheme has already been taken up at Corlin and Margao.

So far as tourism is concerned, there is no doubt that Goa is a very attractive place. I visited practically the entire area of collectorates from one end to the other including Kanyakumari and Rameshwaram. I had visited many places twice or thrice even. I had made a programme of going to Goa somewhere in December, 1978. I was holding a conference of all collectors in Goa. That is still under contemplation. As I held the Board meeting for the first time in 30 years, in Madras, in the South, similarly, I am intending to hold a conference in Goa. But some of the Collectors having been tired of this Budget strain, have gone on leave. I was intending to hold that conference on 26th and

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

27th of this month. But now, this conference has been postponed. But I assure the hon. Members that I am myself very much keen to come over to Goa and visit that charming place.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Please take Mr. Mandal with you.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I would not be able to give a good company to Mr. Mandal.

So far as tourism is concerned, the provision in 1978-79 was only Rs. 69 lakhs. This year, it has been stepped upto Rs. 155 lakhs. Not only that, The hon. Members coming from Goa will be particularly very happy to note that three places have been identified for intensive development of tourism in this country and Goa is one of the three places which have been selected for intensive development of tourism. Schemes have also been taken up for providing tourist accommodation at those places.

SHRI C. N. VISWANATHAN (Tirupattur): Which are the other two places?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This is not the Ministry which is being discussed here. Particularly a point was raised with regard to Goa. And the hon. Members should thank me that I immediately got the information as to what the Department has to say with regard to Goa. To the question what the other two places are, the information is not readily available with me. We are discussing Goa and I am piloting this Bill about Goa. So, when a point was raised, I immediately got the information and passed it on to the House. If you are very much interested, if a question is put, I am sure you will get the necessary information. But, so far as I remember, Madras is not one of these three.

Lastly, a point was raised by Shri Faleiro from Goa with regard to the presentation of a full year's budget when the Government intend holding

the election somewhere in October. We are seeking Vote on Account only for five months. A Vote on Account for two months, namely, April and May, was obtained by the Goa Assembly. We are seeking a Vote on Account for five months from June to October. The question raised was, when the Vote on Account is only for five months, what is the necessity for presenting a budget for the whole year. After all, the Vote on Account is calculated on the basis of the total year's budget. It is so even in the case of the Central budget. We have done the same thing in the case of Pondicherry and Mizoram, where the presentation of the budget was for the whole year, while the Vote on Account was for a part of the year. Under the Constitution, the full budget for one year has to be presented, showing the estimated income and expenditure, so that the House may assess and evaluate the amount required for Vote on Account. So, the total budget for the full year is presented, showing the estimates of income and expenditure, and a proportionate amount is shown as Vote on Account. A Vote on Account for two months has already been approved by the Goa Assembly and we have come forward with a Vote on Account for five months. So, the total will be 7 months, including the two months for which it has been done by the Goa Assembly.

I need not take much more time at this stage. There is some correction, because there is a printing error, which I would like to clarify and I hope hon. Members will excuse me for that. There was shortage of time, we had to get the whole budget printed, particularly in Hindi, and it created some problems and an error crept in. At page 4 of the Schedule, the last figure is Rs. 44.5812 crores.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can clarify it later.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I would clarify the position later on.

So far as I am concerned, I would like to assure the hon. Members coming from Goa that adequate financial provision has been made for the development of this charming territory. I may further assure them that if more funds are needed for the development of Goa, they will not be lacking. At the same time, I would request them to ensure that whatever provisions are made are fully utilized. While I do not want to give all those figures, last year there has been a shortfall in the utilisation of funds. Demands are made and we give more money. But the House would be shocked to know that during 1978-79 there was a shortfall to the tune of Rs. 600 crores, so far as utilisation is concerned, with the result that our deficit, which was Rs. 1,500 crores, has come down to Rs. 900 crores which is a good thing. But, so far as utilisation is concerned, the States are not able to utilise the entire money allotted. So, we have to lay great emphasis on the implementation aspect of the matter. Therefore, while the hon. Members will be demanding more funds from the Finance Ministry or from the Government of India, they have to ensure that the schemes sanctioned are fully implemented, and implemented in proper time and the allocations are fully utilized.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
Sir, on a point of clarification. The hon. Minister in the course of his speech said that the shortfall was Rs. 600 crores. I suppose it is for the whole country.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Yes, for the whole country.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
What was the shortfall for Goa?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** It is additional information that he is seeking.

So far as Goa is concerned, the budget provision for this year is Rs. 73.41 crores. Last year the budget estimate was Rs. 63.08 crores and the revised estimate was Rs. 68.59 crores. So, the budget provision for this year has been stepped up. The detailed figures are not available with me. This information came to me on the 10th, when I was leaving on my tour on 11th, 12th and 13th of my constituency. I have returned today after a tour of the whole constituency. That is why my throat has gone bad because of the dust of the rural areas.

14 hrs.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 26."

*The motion was adopted.*