

*Clauses 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is.  
"That the Bill be passed"

*The motion was adopted*

17.38 hrs.

WORKING JOURNALISTS (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY). I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR CHAIRMAN The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.*

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

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:  
"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.40 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GUJARAT), 1974-75—  
*Contd.*

MR CHAIRMAN: Supplementary Demands for Grants (Gujarat)—Item No 10

DEMAND NO 3 ELECTIONS

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 60,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Election'."

DEMAND NO 18 REVENUE EXPENDITURE ON ENTERTAINMENT AND EDUCATION CESS

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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 28. ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT AND GENERAL INSURANCE

MR CHAIRMAN. Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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. 55 AGRICULTURE**

**MR CHAIRMAN** Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 5,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of Agriculture "

**DEMAND No 56 MINOR IRRIGATION, SOIL CONSERVATION AND AREA DEVELOPMENT**

**MR CHAIRMAN** Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 3,60,01,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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' "

**DEMAND No 57 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

**MR CHAIRMAN** Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 7,02,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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. 60 FOREST**

**MR CHAIRMAN** Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Revenue

Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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 66 EDUCATION.**

**MR CHAIRMAN** Motion moved

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 71,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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**

**MR CHAIRMAN** Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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' "

**DEMAND No 71 SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE**

**MR CHAIRMAN** Motion moved

'That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 9,54,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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' "

**DEMAND No 89 SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE**

**MR CHAIRMAN** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,40,000 on Revenue

[Mr. Chairman]

Account and not exceeding Rs. 25,01,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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.'"

DEMAND No. 96. MINES AND MINERALS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum 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 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. 99. CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges 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. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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. 106. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,45,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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. 109 PUBLIC HEALTH, SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,46,900 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 8,07,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, in respect of 'Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply.'"

DEMAND No. 124. IRRIGATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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. 141. RELIEF ON ACCOUNT OF  
NATURAL CALAMITIES**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,85,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,30,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat 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.'"

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad):** I beg to move cut motions 1 to 22.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna):** I also beg to move cut motions 23 to 27.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Elections' be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

[Failure to hold fresh elections for the new Vidhan Sabha immediately. (1)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,00,000 in respect of 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for developing expeditiously the main campus of the Gujarat Agricultural University at Dantiwada in Banaskantha District. (2)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,02,000 in respect of 'Animal Husbandry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deaths and losses of countless valuable cattle due to unusual scarcity conditions and lack of fodder in many parts of Gujarat. (3)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 in respect of 'Election, be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

[Need to disburse immediately the amount of national merit scholarships to all the scholars and students of Gujarat. (4)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,000 in respect of 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to redress all the legitimate grievances of the P. T. C. and D. T. C. students of Gujarat, regarding curriculum, stipend and duration of studies. (5)].

(3)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,000 in respect of 'Art and Culture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for strengthening the work of the various State Academies in the spheres of art and culture. (6)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,54,000 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Urgent need to ensure proper minimum wages, just service conditions and legitimate service allowances and benefits to all the "Gumastas" working at the retail and wholesale cloth merchants' shops and establishments in the city of Ahmedabad. (7)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,54,000 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need to ensure proper, definite, decent minimum wages and working conditions including service benefits to all the casual labourers employed in various public works. (8)].

[Shri P G Mavalankar]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 9,00,000 in respect of 'Consumer Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to meet adequately the continually acute shortage of Bursane and other Gas cylinders being experienced by the consumers in Ahmedabad (9)]

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 1,54,000 in respect of 'Medical' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Dissatisfaction among young resident doctors and post graduate medical students on the campuses of the Civil Hospital Ahmedabad regarding teaching facilities and unacademic attitudes and behaviour of some of the authorities concerned (10)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 1,54,000 in respect of 'Medical' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Acute shortage of essential drugs, medicines and important injections at the chemists' shops and the markets causing added harassment to many patients and people (11)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 1,54,000 in respect of 'Medical' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Unsatisfactory services and conditions at the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad (12)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,53,000 in respect of 'Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Acute shortage of drinking water in several hundreds of villages and areas in many districts of Gujarat. (13)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 33,15,00,000 in respect of 'Relief on Account of Natural Calamities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Central Government to provide prompt and massive financial assistance to the severely drought affected State of Gujarat (14)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 33 15,00,000 in respect of 'Relief on Account of Natural Calamities' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Adhering to and taking shelter under the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission in not making available to the Administration in Gujarat the necessary vast amounts of money for making the unprecedented challenge of drought in Gujarat (15)]

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 33,15,00,000 in respect of 'Relief on Account of Natural Calamities' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Central Government's disregarding almost completely the just claims and legitimate requests of the Administration and people of Gujarat for full and timely help of money, material and food so that the State of Gujarat, now under President's rule, comes out successfully from the present acute conditions of drought and scarcity (16)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 60,00,000 in respect of 'Elections' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Vital need for toning up and strengthening the independence of the Election Machinery to ensure free and fair elections for the new Vidhan Sabha. (17)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 60,00,000 in respect of 'Elections' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Urgent need for holding fresh elections for all those Corporations, Municipalities and District Panchayats which have been without popular representation for the last several months in the State of Gujarat (18)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 14,53,000 in respect of 'Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for improving the medical and general facilities for the patients and people at various civil hospitals and Government dispensaries in the state (19)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 5,00,000, in respect of 'Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to develop fast the various schemes for minor and major irrigation throughout the State (20)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 33,15,00,000 in respect of 'Relief on Account of Natural Calamities' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to hold regularly and fully the meetings of the Consultative Committee on Gujarat Legislation, thereby denying the elected representatives of the people from Gujarat in Parliament their right to raise various points and problems agitating the minds of the people of Gujarat who are at present severely hit by extraordinary drought conditions (21)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,15,00,000 in respect of

'Relief on Account of Natural Calamities' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to provide the necessary finances immediately and in a big way to overcome difficulties of the scarcity gripped State, as a result of failure of the monsoon, thereby dislocating the planned and proper development of the State (22)]

SHRI K S CHAVDA I beg to move

'That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 60,00,000 in respect of 'Elections' be reduced by Rs 100'

[Failure to hold fresh elections for Taluka Panchayats, District Panchayats, the superseded Municipalities and Municipal Corporations and the Vidhan Sabha of the State of Gujarat (23)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 1,54,000 in respect of 'Medical' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to provide residential accommodation though they are vacant in Ahmedabad to M.B.S. doctors belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (24)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 33,15,00,000 in respect of 'Relief on Account of Natural Calamities' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to make adequate financial assistance available for the relief work in the scarcity affected areas of the State of Gujarat. (25)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 33,15,00,000 in respect of 'Relief on Account of Natural Calamities' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure of the Central Government to provide continuous and

[Shri K. S. Chavda]  
adequate supply of electricity to the pumping sets attached to wells and tube-wells in the scarcity affected areas of the State of Gujarat. (26)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,15,00,000 in respect of 'Relief on Account of Natural Calamities' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the wages of the workers employed in relief works from not more than Rs. 3/- per head per day to not less than Rs 5/-. (27)].

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): Gujarat has been under the Central Government for a long time. President's rule is there. People over there are still suffering from drought. Whose responsibility is this? This is the responsibility of the Central Government. What I want is that the problem of drought must be solved and full responsibility must be taken by the Central Government to solve the sufferings of the people there. Water supply must be improved and people must be saved. For the development of new crop new arrangements for irrigation, for supply of water must be made. The Central Government cannot avoid this responsibility. It is because of their fault that the people are suffering, cattle are dying, people are starving and there is a failure of crop. Budget must allow that much amount of money required to solve the drought problem of the people of Gujarat.

Gujarat must be allowed to elect their own Government as soon as possible as per their own will.

These two things must be done, otherwise our people, our democracy will not be saved.

With these few suggestions I press my demand here and oppose this grant and ask them to include this grant in this Budget.

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, the demands give me an opportunity to place before Parliament the deplorable conditions that are being experienced in Gujarat today. As a result of the failure of the monsoon this year, almost the entire crop of Gujarat, starting with maize, all the rice, all the jowar, all the bajra, most of the cotton and everything has been totally destroyed in several districts. In spite of this monumental tragedy, the Government is totally incapable of dealing with any of the miseries of the people. I have myself made unmet demands on the Gujarat Government such as it is that they should start relief works and find some way by which people can scrape through this difficult period by earning the pittance that Government pays them for working on such works which are started in scarcity areas. But the government's argument, as much as I can understand of it, is there is no scarcity at all in this area! I believe the procedure that the Government employs is to send out a central team to visit the areas on the recommendation of the Gujarat Government. I do not understand what these teams evaluate because if anybody goes to those areas, he will find there is nothing there on which the people can live. I have myself gone to several villages in the Panchmahals and Sabarkantha districts where you can see from the faces of the people that here is a man who has not eaten for 12 hours, here is a man who has not eaten for 24 hours and so on. There is no grain of food in the entire village because the government, in spite of the promises it gives that it will supply a minimum of 7 kilos of grain, has failed even to provide more than 2 kg. on an average. I do not expect that either you or the minister would have any sympathy for a government which cannot supply even what it has promised. It so transpired that 2 or 3" of rain fell almost posth mortem on these people, because no one could benefit from this rain at all. Certainly not the crops. Yet, the government argues that because this amount of rain fell much

later than when it would have saved the crop, this can no longer be considered as a scarcity area! In matters like these, we are dealing with human beings, not manuals. The Scarcity Manual published probably in 1857 has not yet been brought upto date. Government merely looks at it and says, if the rain is above so many inches, we cannot declare it as scarcity area, irrespective of whether that rain did any benefit to the crops at all. In fact, I have been brazenly told by the Collector of my own district that if the rain falls, it will help the cotton crop and he can sell the crop which comes in January or February and eat. But what are they going to do between now and February when the cotton crop will come? There are innumerable complaints about taccavi and other loans not being available. Under the so-called people's programme that this anti-people government has launched, nobody gets those loans at all. Nobody can deepen their wells because no explosives are available. Nobody can get loan from any cooperative bank or panchayat or anywhere else to be able to sustain himself.

Government has no plan there of sending rigs to dig wells. In my area there is no water. You go to a particular village which is on the banks of the Mahi river. There is plenty of water in the Mahi, but not a drop in the village. The nature of the project required is installing an engine and 150 ft. pipe and spilling the water on the banks. The greedy farmers will take it into their fields. The cost of the project is Rs. 60,000. But Government has no money.

You go to the next village. The tank is completely dry in almost every village. In some villages water lasts for 15 days and in some others, for a maximum period of a month. There is a seasonal *nala* that goes by the tank. All that you have to do is to have a canal from the seasonal *nala* into the tank and have a spillover which could, thereafter, be connected to the other tanks. The cost of this

project is Rs. 1 lakh. But Government has no money.

You go to another village where a bund is required. The cost is Rs. 2½ lakhs. It will give relief to ten villages. But Government has no money.

Yet, I know, thousands and thousands of crores of rupees are being spent year after year when it comes to giving loans to large industrial houses, when it comes to making taxation disposals. Thousands of crores of rupees are sanctioned to public sector companies in a matter of a few minutes. But when it comes to doing work which is going to benefit the maximum number of people and provide employment in that area, Government has no money! I do not know what sort of budget, what sort of planning, this is; I do not know what sort of humanity this Government possesses that it can totally ignore them.

Let alone humanity, they have no concern for animals also. I think, by now, it is a well known fact that the animals, particularly cattle, cows and buffaloes, form a very intrinsic part of the farm economy, of the economy of every village. Unless there are cattle, cows and buffaloes, the economy of the village would collapse. There is no grass for these animals. There is no drinking water. It has now come to the point where Ashrams are being opened in South Gujarat which will take in 50,000 heads People, all the way from Kutch and north Gujarat, have to drag their cattle into those ashrams in order to get any relief at all. I just do not understand what this Government is about.

I have sent not one representation, but 20 representations, I have sent all details, I have sent reports on village after village as to what work can be carried out in those villages. They just show us the blue print and say, 'Here, we are going to do this; this is the Master Plan'. But not a single thing from the Master Plan has been implemented.



[Shri Piloo Mody]

There is need for a thousand scarcity works in my area, let alone Gujarat where the drought situation is prevailing. What they do is to open a test work here, a test work there and a test work somewhere else—three works instead of a thousand works that are necessary in a particular area.

I want to warn the Government that this sort of situation cannot just be allowed to go on. I have talked about wells, about grass, about loans, about food. They give two kilos per head, and the people are expected to buy the rest of their requirement from the black market. Where will they get the money from to buy it? There is no employment for these people. They cannot go into the fields and do any work. They hang around hungry and sullen, not knowing what has hit them, including women and children. Therefore, I want to make a passionate appeal I am glad the lady Minister is here because all these will have no impact on any of the males in her Department. I am happy the Lady Minister is here.

And I would appeal to her not only as a representative of the Government, not only as a Minister in charge of these Supplementary Demands but as a lady that she will use her maximum influence to see that the Gujarat Government is adequately supplied with the funds necessary to save the lives which are anywhere upto a crore of people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If it is some other lady, would you still make this appeal?

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is why I say that I would not make a similar appeal to other ladies in this House. But I am glad that this particular lady is at the moment representing the Government. Therefore, Madam Finance Minister, please don't think that what I am saying is exaggerated even by one iota. I am

prepared to take you with me and show you these conditions myself. Please go with me if you do not believe me. But please make up your mind to immediately institute the measures necessary to save these people.

Thank you very much.

MR CHAIRMAN, I hope she would not believe you.

Now, Shri Natwarlal Patel—not here Shri Jadeja.

SHRI D P JADEJA (Jamnagar): I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the Government of Gujarat for the year 1974-75.

As my friend, Shri Piloo Mody has just made, a very appealing speech, all that I would like to tell him is that he has given a picture which is very true, not only for Panch Mahals but for the whole of Gujarat, and the Government in whatever capacity they can and with whatever limited resources they have, are doing a good job of the whole thing. You cannot expect more from them when the resources are not there. So, the first request that we will have to make to the Central Government is to give special grants to Gujarat as that State this year is passing through the worst drought situation that one has ever heard of in the history.

I would like to mention a few more points for the Government's favour and especially, as Mr. Piloo Mody has talked about the Panch Mahals. I would like him to go and see Jamnagar, a city with a population of over 3 lakhs...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Or for that matter, even Mehsana District.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Again this city, after the month of May, will not have a drop of drinking water. I would like to know from the Government what they have thought of for solving

this problem. The city population has not risen overnight. This is a gradual process. Like all other cities, it has progressed gradually and this water problem has been there for all these years. May I know what the Government has been doing for all these years in at least trying to find a solution for the drinking water problem of the Jamnagar city? This is one district which has been neglected by the Government of Gujarat. I do not know whether they will consider this more seriously this year. But, unfortunately, it has been a neglected district from the very beginning.

When we talk of scarcity, let me tell you that whatever relief works, whatever relief measures or whatever relief in the form of fodder, in the form of more scarcity works, in the form of water and in the form of tube-wells is undertaken, this District has had the least share from the Government quota. Considering the seriousness of the situation, I would like to ask the Government if they have even considered a future plan for the city of Jamnagar. I know it is not going to be possible for them to put up a dam at this moment or bring a pipeline from Narmada. These things are not going to be possible. The only possible thing that they can do this year is to bring water by tankers from distance of 30-40 miles.

18.00 hrs.

They should have special trains to bring water to Jamnagar city. If not, by May if not by April, the city will have to be evacuated. There are many dwellers belonging to middle classes and richer classes. They have shifted to Rajkot. They have purchased their own buildings there or they have got buildings on rent and they would be moving out there. But what about poor people? They cannot even move up to the next village. What is the Government going to do to solve their problems, Sir? This is my question. And when we talk of scarcity who are the people who come to do Scarcity works? Although

the Government claims that the scarcity labourer gets Rs. 3, the fact is, not more than 10 per cent of the labourers get anything near about Rs. 3. I can tell you from personal experience, an average worker is getting not more than one rupee seventy-five paise. This is on an average. So what I want to know is this. What is the Government trying to do to solve this problem? How can they earn their livelihood in this meagre amount. Why does not the Government think of starting fair-price shops in scarcity centres? Why does not the Government think of giving these scarcity labourers something in cash and something in food? Why can't you give food to them at subsidised rates for these class of labourers? I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of revising the schedule of scarcity work in Gujarat, as Mr. Piloo Mody, pointed out? Are they thinking of bring out any schemes which can in future supplement the works now being done today? These are my basic questions. Scarcity is something that six to seven districts of Gujarat's normally every year. I know in my district for the last 15 years we have had 11 such years. We have had scarcity works opened up year after year. And what is being done? The same road is being repaired or the same tank is being dug out. But no concrete proposal is made so that water can be stored before it goes into the sea. Why have they not thought of minor irrigation schemes or medium irrigation schemes in these regions where Narmada River Valley Project or any other River Valley Project could not come? These are scarcity affected areas. I request the Gujarat Government to think it seriously at this moment and form a Board of all scarcity affected taluks of Gujarat State. I am not including districts because some part of the district may be scarcity-affected and some part may not be so affected. But all drought-prone taluks of Gujarat should come under this Board. This Board should be empowered to finalise work schemes which will be in the interest of these regions and they will have to look to this aspect of the problem in the years

[Shri D P Jadeja]

to come also This is my respectful submission

There is another problem which the Government and farmers are going certainly to face in the next monsoon season. In my district alone where the cattle wealth was almost 8 lakhs today not more than 4 lakh heads of cattle exist. I can tell you that by the time next monsoon sets in we will not have more than 50 000 cattle heads. Today if you come to my place we will not be able to give you tea because there is no milk. A large number of cases of eye blindness come from this area. Therefore I would like to know what the Government is thinking of doing to save the cattle wealth in this area. May I suggest that from every farmer or from a group of villages the Government may take a pair of bullocks and these bullocks be maintained and kept alive by Government. If it is not done I fear next year when the monsoon sets in not a single field in this region would have been cultivated. Even the farmer would not be able to afford to buy a pair of bullocks. The Government may set-up some tractor centres.

Though the financial position is not as good I would like to know whether the Government has thought of saving the small farmer. Have they got any scheme of giving loan or cash doll to the small and the marginal farmers which are going to be wiped out completely in the next few months?

श्री हुकम बाबू कठवाय (मुरना) :  
समाप्ति जी, सदन में कार्रम नहीं है।

MR CHAIRMAN The quorum bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

The hon Member may continue his speech.

SHRI D P JADEJA Mr Chairman Sir as I was saying it earlier this unfortunate district has been neglected throughout. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to one major factor that affects the Jamnagar

district. It has a coast-line which is longest that any district in the whole of India has. It has a maximum number of intermediate ports and a maximum export is being done from these ports.

But as far as government money or government work that is being done at the port is concerned it is the minimum. It I can give you an instance, take the port of Okha. This is the port which has been neglected from the very beginning. To give an instance a dredger was made specially for this port almost four years back. This dredger was to come to Okha. I do not know for what reason it was sent to some other port. This is very old now. For some experiment work when this dredger did reach this port it was found that it was not suitable for dredging work in this port area. May I know when this dredger was meant for a particular port why this type of dredger was made at all—could they not know whether it was suitable or not? Okha has tremendous potentialities for marine products. This can be converted into a marine port. This should be given top priority by Government of Gujarat. In the last eight or ten months port charges have been raised throughout Gujarat.

What has been the result? The trade has fallen. They cannot afford to pay these charges they find it uneconomical. By raising the port charges to the extent of 130 per cent are they going to benefit any industries? This is what I want to know from Government. Have they any scheme or whether they would be considering a scheme to revise the port charges? One more point and I would conclude. That is about industries in Gujarat. At present they are faced with an unprecedented burden of the cost of electric power which is so much that Gujarat at present has become the costliest power generating State in the whole of India.

This has arisen on account of two reasons—there is a fifty per cent rise

in the energy charge and 300 per cent rise in the fuel adjustment charge. This is going to effect the industries throughout Gujarat. Not only that. By closing down the industries the scarcity area where some industries exist will also be affected. May I know whether Government would consider revising the energy charges? Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of Government of Gujarat as well as Government of India about tourism development. So far as tourism development of Gujarat is concerned, Gujarat is a neglected State. Government of Gujarat has neglected this even more. This is the State where it does not have a Director of Tourism. I do not know why? They do not think it fit Gujarat has the richest potentiality for the tourism development in the whole country. I would like to know whether Government are thinking of setting up a Tourist Development Board in Gujarat, something which has already been sanctioned by the previous Government also. There is a demand for posting a Commissioner of Tourism. They should look to these aspects. I hope the Government will take these things very seriously, more seriously, as I have talked about these points many times before. With these words, I support the Demands

श्री इन्हेंक सम्मेली (अमरोहा) :  
 चियरमन साहब, गुजरात की यह बर्दाश्तमती है कि इस वक्त वह पापुलर गवर्नमेंट से मेहरूम है। वहां पर जो हालात है, उन्हे देखकर, और सुन कर, बड़ा दुःख होता है। शान्ट नम्बर 42 में पृष्ठ 2 रकम मांगी गई है। आज वहा हालात यह है कि हजारों इन्सान फाका कर रहे हैं। कम से कम दस हजार खेती करने के काबिल आनवर वहां से बाहर भेजे जा चुके हैं, क्योंकि वहां इन्सानों के खाने के लिए भी नहीं है। डाउट, सूखे, ने गुजरात को इस हालात तक पहुँचा दिया है कि वहां न इन्सानी के खाने के लिए है और न जानवरों के खाने के

लिए। जैसा कि एक आनरेबल मेम्बर ने कहा है वहां पानी तक का कहत है।

दो साल पहले मैं वहां गया था। मैंने देखा कि एक साहब के मकान के पास लगभग चालीस पचास बैल खड़े हुए थे। वे अच्छे और खेती के काम के बैल थे। मेरे पूछने पर उन्होंने बताया कि बहुत सस्ते मिल गये, इस लिए हमने खरीद लिये। गरीबी की वजह से डाउट की वजह से, जो आज बैल बेजोगे। कल उन की क्या हालत होगा? अच्छल तो खेती के काबिल जमीन ही उन के पास नहीं रह सकेगी—वे उस को बेचने के लिए मजबूर हो जायेंगे—, लेकिन अगर वह रह भी जायेंगी तो क्या बैलों के बगैर वे खेती कर सकेंगे ?

चूँकि गुजरात में प्रीजिडेन्ट्स क्लब है, इस लिए उस के मुनाल्लिक गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की खास जिम्मेदारी है। वहा पहले चिमनभाई की सरकार थी, बहुत निकम्मी सरकार थी। वह गई—उस को जाना चाहिए था। वे लोग नालायक थे, लेकिन एक रैसपांसिबल गवर्नमेंट की शकल में किसी भी वक्त उन को घेरा तो जा सकता था। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस के खत्म होने के बाद भी गुजरात-निवासियों की मुसीबतें कम नहीं हुईं। वहां नव-निर्माण नहीं हुआ, बल्कि जितना निर्माण था, शायद वह भी खत्म हो गया। मैं यकीन के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि आज वहां मंहंगाई और करग्यान पहले से ज्यादा हैं, क्योंकि वहां कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। हमारे कुछ भाई और स्टेट्स में भी वही खेल खेलना चाहते हैं और चाहते थे कि वहां भी पापुलर गवर्नमेंट्स खत्म हों। गलत पार्लिसियी और कामों के खिलाफ हम भी पापुलर गवर्नमेंट्स से लड़ रहे हैं। लेकिन इस के मानी यह नहीं है कि पापुलर गवर्नमेंट्स को खत्म कर के प्रीजिडेन्ट्स क्लब कायम कर दिया जाये।

जैसा मैंने कहा खास तौर से जिम्मेदारी है सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की और मुझे देख कर के

### — [श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

दुख होता है कि सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट वहा की इस हालत को वाबू में लाने के लिए कोई भ्रमली कदम नहीं उठा रही है। कुछ रिलीफ सेटर्स खोल देना में नहीं समझता कि कोई इस का मुस्तल्कि हल है। जम्बरत भी इस बात की और देने पूरी ग्रांट देख डाली कि कही मुझे यह मिले कि एलेक्ट्रिसिटी के लिए कोई और योजना सरकार ने तैयार की है। मुझे मालूम नहीं वहा पावर शार्टिज अब है या नहीं लेकिन पावर शार्टिज वहा पर थी उस के कारण कितने ही वर्कर्स को निकाला गया कितने ही कारखानों की पावर कट की गई लेकिन इस के बावजूद इस पूरे एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल में मैंने देख डाला कोई ग्रांट ऐसी नहीं मिली कि जिस में और बिजली बनाने का कोई कारखाना बन रहा हो या थर्मल पावर सिस्टम वहा कुछ और लगाने की बात की जा रही हो यह भी उम में कही नजर नहीं आया।

वहा पर बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं। ठीक है बड़े कारखानों को गुजरात गवर्नमेंट नेशनलाइज नहीं कर सकती लेकिन मैंने मालूम करना चाहना है दवाओ के कारखाने हैं जो लाखों करोड़ों रुपये का मुनाफा ले रहे हैं क्या बात है क्यों नहीं इस बिल में यह कही पर नजर आया कि वही किसी एक कारखाने को तो नेशनलाइज करने के लिए रकम इस में रखी जाती। हमें उस से खुशी होती। सुगर फॅक्ट्री कोआपरेटिव को है, ठीक है। हालांकि उसके बारे में भी शिकायत है कि उस की सुगर दूसरी जगह बेज डी जाती है और दूसरी जगह की सुगर गुजरात में आती है यह तो सरकार का निकम्पावन है डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का और यह हर जगह है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार ने इस चीज की तरफ कदम उठाने की कोशिश की जिस चीज की डिमांड पूरे हिन्दुस्तान

की तरफ से है कि इन कारखानों का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाय ? किसी एक कारखाने के लिए कदम उठाया ? भम्बालाल साराभाई का मडिसिन्स का कारखाना है, आमूल की बहुत बड़ी फॅक्ट्री है आमूल बटर वरीरह की

SHRI K S CHAVDA: May I say that the dairy is running on a co-operative basis? It is helping the farmer

श्री इसहाक सम्भली भम्बालाल साराभाई का कारखाना कोआपरेटिव सेंटर में नहीं है अगर माननीय सदस्य नहीं जानते हैं तो अपने को बरेक्ट कर लें। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि इस प्रकार के कारखाना के लिए किसी एक कारखाने के लिए भी एक सिम्बॉलिक रकम भी नहीं रखी गई जिस से हम को यह मालूम हो कि गुजरात सेंटर के साथ आया था सेंटर का डायरेक्ट रकम था तो कम में कम इतना फायदा उस को हुआ कि एक कदम तो उठाया गया।

गुजरात के अन्दर जा अटिजन्स है, मैं डीटेल में नहीं जानूंगा लेकिन गुजरात में बहुत बड़ी तादाद में अटिजन्स है लेकिन उन की प्राज जो हालत बदतर है शायद किसी और स्टेट में कम बदतर नहीं है, मुमकिन है कि कुछ जायदा हो। मुझे हैरत होती है कि वहा पर इतने अरसे प्रेसीडेंट रूल हो गया लेकिन अभी तक कोई एक योजना कोई एक मसूबा भी इस तरह का नहीं बना कि जिससे वहा के अटिजन्स को राहत मिले। न अब तक कोई इस तरह की योजना हुई और न इस बिल में उसका कही नामोनिशान है। हम को बड़ी खुशी होती कि अगर अटिजन्स के लिए इस में कुछ लेकर आए होते, अगर किसी कारखाने को नेशनलाइज करने के लिए कदम उठाया होता। . . (व्यवधान) . . पावडा साहब को बड़ा मायवार लग रहा है जब मैं कारखाने को नेशनलाइज करने की बात

कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन आज यह डिमांड है कि ये बड़े बड़े कारखाने वाले जिस तरह से दबाए बना कर पब्लिक को लूट रहे हैं और दबाए भी स्टैंडर्ड के मुनाबिक नहीं बन रही है वह चाहे भम्बालाल माराभाई का कारखाना हो या झु. का हो या किसी का भी हो सब की इस वक्त तकरीबन शिकायत है, में उसके डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता हू लेकिन यह मालूम करना चाहता हू कि इस तरह कोई कदम उठने नेशनलाइज करने के लिए क्यों नहीं उठाया गया ?

मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हू जो गलती कर के गुजरात की पापुलर गवर्नमेंट को खत्म किया गया जिस तरह पर वहा प्रेसिडेंटस रूल लाया गया खबरदार रहना चाहिए और स्टैंडर्स में भी इस तरह की साजिशें और इस तरह की कोशिशें चल रही है और इन साजिशों में यही नहीं कि रिप्रेजेंटेशनरी अपोजीशन ही अकेल है कांग्रेस के अन्दर भी बैठे हुए कुछ लोग हैं जो उस को हवा दे रहे हैं, जहरत इस बात की है कि गुजरात की इस बिगड़ी हुई हालत से सबक लिया जाय और वह मूवमेंट चाहे जयप्रकाश जो चला रहे हैं चाहे और कोई चला रहे हों वहा डेमोक्रेसी को खत्म करने का मूवमेंट है। करप्शन का नाम ले कर और करप्ट लोगों को साथ ले कर जो मूवमेंट चलाया जा रहा है डेमोक्रेसी को खत्म करने का उस से सावधान रहना होगा। जिस बिहार के लिए कहा गया था. (ध्वजधाम) आज बिहार असेम्बली चल रही है मीट कर रही है और आज वहां से न.क.म होने के बाद कहा जा रहा है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में इन आन्दोलन को फैलाया जायगा, ५० पी० में फैलाया जायगा, ५० पी० की भी विधान सभा आज से मीट कर रही है इसलिए मैं यही परब्रवास्त कहूँ कि सरकार को चाहिए कि अपनी जिम्मेदारी को महसूस करे और मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर श्रीमती सुनीला रोहसगी से श्रद्धा. औरत के दिल में इतनी हमदर्दी

और जज्बा होता है, वह गुजरात की इस हालत की तरफ देखें, गुजरात की डप बेरोजगारी की तरफ खाम तोर पर तबज्जह दें। वहा ऐसे लोगों की कमी नहीं है जो ऐसे मोके की ताक में बैठे हुए हैं कि लोगों के जानवर खरीदें, लोगों की जमीनें खरीदें और लोगों को तबाही के रास्ते में छोड़ दें। यह ब्रकाया है कि आज हजारों हजार लोग, हजारों हजार फैमिलीज गुजरात छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं।

आखिर में मे एक चीज की तरफ और तबज्जह दिलाना चाहूँगा। अाप को मालूम होगा कि हितेन्द्र देसई के जमाने में बडा ही एक शर्मनाक और अपमोसनाक, कम्युनल रायट वहा पर हुआ और देसाई गवर्नमेंट ने जिस कदर बेगर्मी के साथ वहा की माइन्स्ट्रीटी के खून में होली खेंनी थी उस को सब जानते हैं। उस जमाने में कुल स्कीम तैयार की गई थी और वहा के लोगों ने खुद खडे होकर के फैसला किया था कि हम अपने लिए एक क.लोनी बनाएंगे, सरकार ने वादा किया था कि जमीन दी जायगी, पैसा दिया जायगा, लेकिन मुझे अपसांस के साथ कहना पडता है कि शायद उस स्कीम का जो स्कीम इंदिरा जी के वहा जाने के बाद तैयार की गई थी, जो स्कीम वहा के गवर्नर श्रीमन्नारायण अग्रवाल जी ने खास तबज्जह दे कर कराई थी, शायद उसका फाइव परसेंट भी अभी तक मुकम्मिल नहीं हुआ है। हमारी सरकार को हजारों हजार इन्सानो की तरफ जो बेपर हुए हैं, जो नबाह हुए हैं, ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है इन्सानो का सवाल है इन्सानो की परेजानी का सवाल है उन की मुसीबत का सवाल है। मैं उम्मीद करता हू कि इस तरफ तबज्जह दी जायगी और उन की राहत के लिये, उन की रिहबिलिटेशन के लिए कदम उठाया जायगा जिस की जिम्मेदारी उस वकन की सरकार पर थी। आज उन की जिम्मेदारी उन के रिहबिलिटेशन की जिम्मेदारी चले ही वह सरकार मौजब न ही, अपनी मीट भर चुकी हो, इस वकत जो वहा



کے معنی یہ نہیں ہوں کہ پاپولو  
 گورنمنٹس کو x کر کے پریزیڈنٹس وول  
 قائم کر دیا جائے۔ جیسا میں نے کہا  
 خاص طور سے ذمہ داری ہے سہیلگول  
 گورنمنٹ کی اور مجھے دیکر کر کے دیکھ  
 ہوتا ہے کہ سہیلگول گورنمنٹ وہاں  
 کی اس حالت کو قابو میں لانے کے  
 لئے کوئی عملی قدم نہیں اٹھا رہی  
 ہے۔ کچھ ریٹیف سہیلگول کھول دینا  
 میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ کوئی اس کا  
 مستقل حل ہے۔ ضرورت تھی اس بات  
 کی اور میں نے پوری کراٹ دیکھ  
 ڈالی ہے کہ کہیں مجھے یہ ملے کہ  
 الیکٹریسیٹی کے لئے کوئی اور یوجنا سرکار  
 نے تیار کی ہے۔ مجھے معلوم نہیں  
 وہیں پارو شور تھنج اب ہے یا نہیں  
 لیکن پارو شور تھنج وہاں تھی اس کے  
 کارن کتلے ہی ورکرز کہتے ہی ورکرز  
 نکالا گیا؟ کہتے ہی کارخانوں کی پارو  
 کٹ کی ڈی، لیکن اس کے باوجود  
 اس پورے اسپروپریشن بل سے میں  
 نے دیکھ ڈالا۔ کوئی گرانٹ ایسی  
 نہیں ملی جس میں اور بھلی ہلانے  
 کا کوئی کارخانہ بن رہا ہو یا تھومل  
 پارو سسٹم و اس سچھ اور لٹالے کی  
 بات کی جا رہی ہو۔ یہ بھی اس  
 میں کہیں نظر نہیں آیا۔

وہاں پر ہرے ہرے کارخانے ہیں۔  
 تھیک ہے ہرے کارخانوں کو گھبرات  
 گورنمنٹ نیشنلائز نہیں کر سکتی  
 لیکن میں معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ

دواؤں کے کارخانے ہوں۔ جو لاکھوں  
 کروڑوں روپے کے منافع لے رہے ہیں۔  
 کہا بات ہے؟ کہیں نہیں اس بل  
 میں یہ کہیں پر نظر آیا کہ کہیں  
 کسی ایک کارخانے کو نو نیشنلائز  
 کرنے کے لئے رقم اس میں رکھی جاتی۔  
 ہمیں اس سے خوشی ہوئی۔ شوگر  
 فیکٹری کو آپرٹنگ کی ہے؟ تھیک ہے۔  
 - کہ اس کے بارے میں بھی شکایت  
 ہے کہ اس کی شوگر دوسری جگہ  
 بھیج دی جاتی ہے۔ اور دوسری جگہ  
 کی شوگر گھبرات میں آئی ہے۔ یہ نو  
 سرکار کا نکتہ ہے۔ تیسٹری بھوشن کا  
 اور یہ نو جگہ ہے۔ لیکن میں جاننا  
 چاہتا ہوں کہ کہا سرکار نے اس دھڑ  
 کی طرف قدم اٹھانے کی کوشش کی  
 جس چھڑ کی قیمت پورے ہندوستان  
 کی طرف سے ہے کہ ان کارخانوں کا  
 نیشنلائزیشن کیا جائے؟ کسی ایک  
 کارخانے کے لئے قدم اٹھایا؟ اسمال  
 سارا بھائی کا میڈیسنز کا کارخانہ ہے  
 اسول کی بہت بڑی فیکٹری ہے اور  
 اسول بگر وغیرہ کے۔ . . . .

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I say  
 that the dairy is running on a co-  
 operative basis? It is helping the  
 farmers.

سری اچھا سنبھالی: اسمال

سارا بھائی کا کارخانہ کو آپرٹنگو سیکٹر  
 میں نہیں ہے۔ اگر ساہو سہ سہ نہیں  
 جانتے ہوں تو آپ کو کویکٹ کر لیں



[ شروع اسحاق سلہالی ]

میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس پروگرام کے کارخانوں کے لئے کسی ایک کارخانے کے لئے بھی ایک سلہالی رقم بھی نہیں رکھی گئی جس سے ہم کو یہ معلوم ہو کہ کچھاتے سلہالی کے ساتھ آیا تھا سلہالی کا ڈائریکٹ رول تھا تو کم سے کم اتنا فائدہ اس کو ہو کہ ایک قدم تو اٹھایا گیا۔

کچھاتے کے اندر جو آرٹھونز ہیں۔ میں دیکھتا ہوں کہ تعداد میں آ رہے تو ہوں۔ لیکن کچھاتے میں بہت سی تعداد میں آ رہے تو ہوں۔ لیکن ان کی آج جو حالت بد تر ہے شاید کسی اور سنگھ سے کم نہیں ہے۔ لیکن یہ کہ کچھ زیادہ ہو۔ مجھے پھر ہوتی ہے کہ وہاں پر اچھے عرصہ پر ہیڈنٹ رول ہو گیا۔ لیکن ابھی تک کوئی ایک ہوچکا۔ کوئی ایک ملسوبہ بھی اس طرح کا نہیں بنا کہ جس سے وہاں کے آرٹھونز کو راحت ملے۔ نہ اب تک کوئی اس طرح کی ہوچکا ہوئی اور نہ اس بل میں اس کا کوئی نام و نشان ہے۔ ہم کو بڑی خوشی دیتی ہے اگر آرٹھونز کے لئے اس میں کچھ لیکر آئے ہوتے۔ اگر کسی کارخانے کو نیشنلائز کرنے کے لئے قدم اٹھایا ہوتا۔ Interruptions - جاؤا صاحب کو ہوا ناگوار لک رہا ہے۔ جب میں کارخانے کو نیشنلائز

کرنے کو ہاتھ کر رہا ہوں۔ لیکن آج یہ قہر نہ ہے کہ یہ بڑے بڑے کارخانے والے جس طرح سے دوائیں بنا کر ملک کو لوٹ رہے ہیں اور دوائیں بھی سٹریٹری کے مطابق نہیں بن رہی ہیں۔ وہ چاہے امپال لال سارا بھائی کا کارخانہ ہر 'جھلڈو' کا ہو یا کسی کا بھی ہو جب کسی اس وقت تقریباً شکایت ہے۔ میں اس کے دیکھتا ہوں کہ میں جانا چاہتا ہوں لیکن یہ معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس طرح کوئی قدم انہیں نیشنلائز کرنے کے لئے کہوں نہیں اٹھایا گیا؟

میں سرکار کو بلانا چاہتا ہوں جو غلطی کر کے کچھاتے کی پالیسی کو نیشنلٹ کو ختم کیا گیا۔ جس طرح پر وہاں پورٹریڈنگ رول لیا گیا۔ خبردار رہنا چاہئے۔ اور سٹیٹس میں بھی اسی طرح سازیوں کی اور اسی طرح کی کوششیں چل رہی ہیں۔ اور ان سازیوں میں بھی نہیں کہ ری ریگسٹری لپوریشن ہی اگلے ہیں کاتگریس کے اندر بھی ہوتے ہوئے کچھ لوگ ہیں۔ جو اس کو ہوا دے رہے ہیں ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ کچھاتے کی اس بگڑی ہوئی حالت سے سبق لیا جائے اور یہ مومینٹ چاہے جی پوراکس جی چلا رہے ہوں چاہے کوئی اور چلا رہے ہوں۔ وہ ڈیموکریسی کو ختم کرنے کا مومینٹ ہے۔ ریگسٹری کا

نام لیکو اور کریکٹ لوگوں کو ساتھ لیکو جو سوسائٹی چلایا جا رہا ہے ڈیموکریسی نو ختم کرنے کا اس سے ساودھان رہنا ہوگا۔ جس بہار کے لئے کہا گیا تھا . (Interruptions) . . . .

آج یہاں اسمبلی چل رہی ہے۔ Meet کر رہی ہے۔ اور آج وہاں سے ناکم ہونے کے بعد کہا جا رہا ہے کہ سارے ہندوستان میں اس اندوان کو پھیلایا جائے گا۔ ہو۔ ہی۔ میں پھیلایا جائے گا۔ U.P. کی بھی ودھان سبھا آج سے meet کر رہی ہے۔ اس لئے میں یہی درخواست کروں گا کہ سرکار کو چاہئے کہ اپنی ذمہداری کو محسوس کرے اور میں فائنلس منسٹر شریعتی شوشٹا روہتگی سے کہونگا عورت کے دل میں اتنی مضرتی اور جذبہ ہوتا ہے۔ وہ کجرات کا اس حالت کی طرف دیکھیں۔ کجرات کی اس بھروزگاری کی طرف خاص طور پر توجہ دیں۔ وہاں اسے لوگوں کی کسی نہیں ہے جو ایسے موقع کی طاق میں بہتے ہوئے ہیں کہ لوگوں کے جانور خریدیں لوگوں کی زمینوں خریدیں اور لوگوں کو تھاپی کے راستے میں چھوڑ دیں۔ یہ واقعہ ہے کہ آج ہزاروں ہزار لوگ۔ ہزاروں ہزار فہلسٹ کجرات چھوڑ کر جا رہے ہیں۔

آخر میں ایک چھوڑ کی طرف اور توجہ دلانا چاہونگا۔ آپ کو معلوم

ہوگا کہ ہتھلدر دیستلی کے زمانے میں ہوا ہی ایک شرمذک اور انسوسٹاک کدھونل رائٹت وہاں پر ہوا۔ اور دیستالی کورمنٹ نے جس قدر بے شرمی نے ساتھ وہاں کی ماہیوتہ کے خون سے ہولی کھولی تھی اس کو سب جانتے ہیں اس زمانے میں کچھ سکھوں تھار کی گئی تھیں اور وہاں کے لوگوں نے خود کھوئے ہو کر کے فیصلہ کیا تھا کہ ہم اپنے لئے ایک کالونی بنائیں گے، سرکار نے وعدہ کیا تھا کہ زمین دی جائیگی۔ پھسے دیا جائیگا، لیکن مجھے انسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پوتا ہے کہ شاید اس سکھ کا جو سکھ اندرا جی کے وہاں جانے کے بعد تھار کی گئی تھی، جو سکھ وہاں کے کورنر شری من نارائن اکروال نے خاص توجہ دے کر تھار کروائی تھی شاید اس کا پتچ پرستت بھی ابھی تک مکمل نہیں ہوا ہے۔ ہماری سرکار کو ہزاروں ہزار انسانوں کی طرف جو بے گھر ہوئے ہیں۔ جو تباہ ہوئے ہیں، دھہان دینا چاہئے۔ یہ کسی پارٹی کا سوال نہیں ہے، انسانوں کا سوال ہے۔ انسانوں کو پریشانی کا سوال ہے۔ ان کی مصدمت کا سوال ہے۔ میں افسوس کرتا ہوں کہ اس طرف توجہ دی جائیگی اور ان کی راحت کے لئے، ان کی وہیلٹشن کے لئے قدم اٹھایا جائے گا۔ جس کی ذمہداری اس وقت کی سرکار پر تھی آج ان کی

[شری اسحاق سنبھالی]

دسوداری، ان کی ذمہ داریوں کی  
 دسوداری، پہلے ہی وہ سرکار موجود  
 نہ ہو - اپنی - وقت سر چکی ہو - اس  
 وقت جو دکان پر سرکار ہے اس نے  
 اوپر ہے - میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ اس  
 طرف سوجہ دی جائے اور ان کی  
 مدد کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ سرکار کا رویہ  
 ہلپ کرنے والا ہوگا -]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI  
 (Calcutta South) I rise to support the  
 demands for supplementary grants for  
 Gujarat not because I know much  
 about Gujarat but because essentially  
 the problem in Gujarat which we wit-  
 nessed during the last year in connec-  
 tion with the political activities, is  
 horrible My hon friend from the op-  
 position Mr Pilo Modj and my friend  
 from the Congress side Shri Jadeja  
 explained the position I had a dialo-  
 gue recently with my young friends  
 there The problem is very difficult in  
 the drought affected areas and also in  
 those areas where at the moment  
 things are allright.

12.28 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI in the Chair]

It is not that the Centre will give  
 sufficient amount at the moment but  
 the point of utilisation of the amount  
 that has already been given by the  
 Centre for that purpose

First I shall take up relief operation  
 in Gujarat in connection with the  
 drought In Kutch and other districts,  
 I tried to meet youth who did not be-  
 long to any political party I have  
 learnt from them that it is horrible  
 The relief officials of the Government  
 of Gujarat, I do not know who they  
 are, tried even to conceal from the  
 people actually what assistance can be

given to them within a week. They  
 came not first day but second, third  
 and fourth day Virtually, by tempera-  
 ment the people of Gujarat, especially  
 the poor people, are simple unlike the  
 people in Kerala and Bengal As a  
 result of this they are getting much  
 more exploited, It is a fact and there  
 is no denying the fact about the truth.

I request you, apart from Central  
 assistance to Gujarat, why not the  
 Government here advise the Govern-  
 ment there, the administration headed  
 by the Governor at the moment in  
 Gujarat to involve the non-political  
 forces or the political forces whatever  
 Government may feel better in the  
 relief operation At least five lectur-  
 ers of Gujarat University last month  
 told me when I went to Ahmedabad  
 that they want to serve There is a  
 big organisation of the teachers and  
 professors of the university They  
 wanted to serve and give time in a  
 manner of dedication to the cause of  
 the people for the relief operation But  
 they were not called even for a single  
 day by either the Relief Measure De-  
 partment or by any official responsible  
 there to do the job As a result of  
 this the poor people had to depend on  
 bureaucracy and as there is no As-  
 sembly and popular Government, the  
 grievance of the people is that it was  
 not debated in the Assembly

If you consider all this, I must say  
 that the condition is very critical My  
 suggestion to the Government would be  
 not only to utilise the central assistance  
 given or whatever the Government pro-  
 poses to give but also involve the tea-  
 chers in whom I have a tremendous  
 faith not because Prof Mavalankar be-  
 longed to that community but because  
 I know the eagerness which I had  
 never seen earlier among the teachers  
 in my State or any other State They  
 said we do not want any political back-  
 ing we do not want any name-of  
 Prime Minister or the Governor. We  
 want to work in our time But they  
 are not properly utilised.

Secondly, whatever may be the Char-  
 ges against Nav Nirman Samiti, but

the fact remains that there are a large number of students who have said the very same thing—they wanted to engage themselves in constructive activities. They were not given any opportunity by the local administration there. Hon. Piloo Mody has said what the Government is doing. Gujarat is facing crisis. In democracy, without having a popular Government in the actual activities of the Government people's views cannot be projected. Since Gujarat is facing Presidential rule and entire thing has to depend on bureaucracy, real justice cannot be given to the people.

Popular Government was thrown out not by the conspiracy of the students, not by the conspiracy of teachers but it was a deliberate systematic plan which the Government of India in the beginning could not tackle and the Gujarat Government also could not control.

After the President's rule there should be election as per Constitution.

I met hundreds of students during my two or three visits to Gujarat. They had no idea to throw the Government. At that time they wanted justice from the State Government in regard to their problems in the Institution and some measures to be taken by the Government in view of the price rise. But I am sorry to say a section in the Administration—police humiliated the students in the beginning. Had I been in their place (not being a Member of Parliament) I would have not done whatever they did. I collected this fact of humiliation, etc. and placed it before the Government after my visit. I request that before Government takes any measure to investigate how the situation came, Government must make a comprehensive probe in this regard, as to how Administration is functioning. Personally, I take the name of IG.—Mr. Pant. The way in which he deals with the students is the same as was done during British days. He is talking with the students with vulgar tone and language.

I do not know whether he is still there. If you keep all of them intact, whatever assistance the Finance Ministry may give to Gujarat, even 50 per cent of it would not be utilised for the people's benefit. Conditions in drought-affected areas are much more deplorable. One of my young friends, who belongs to a farmer family, has seen his father shed tears not because his son died but because five cows and buffaloes died without grass. The father wrote to his son, "Come and see the condition. I am worried not because your mother is not getting food but because I could not protect the cattle." In a peasant family, if three or four cattle die, the loss to the family is horrible. No investigation has yet been made as to who are the people who are extreme sufferers. Government can ask all the political parties, students and professors to share their time to investigate into this matter in cooperation with the government. Only then the assistance will go to the genuine sufferers.

Some political parties and vested interests have taken up the Narmada issue either to confuse the people or to educate them. Our Agriculture Minister, Babu Jagjivan Ram, has dealt with the Cauvery issue in a very efficient manner, keeping all national views before him. The Government of India should take similar steps about Narmada issue also so that the Gujarat people may not be trapped in the conspiracy generated by the rightist forces there, by some people who had been in the Congress but who are now out of the Congress.

Coming to the industrial problem, I spoke about it in the last session during the discussion on the continuation of proclamation there. There is serious resentment among the young people there that some public sector units like ONGC etc. are employing a huge number of people without caring for the employment exchange priority order or for the merit of the youth, but entirely depending on the vague lists of the trade union leaders.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsî]

there. As a result of this, in some cases some very unfortunate sentiments of provincialism have crept in and the Gujarat youth are feeling that justice is being denied to them. I do not know about the private sector. But in the public sector, it has become a constant practice and I request the Government of India to take up this matter with all seriousness.

Coming to textile magnates, I am glad the Government of India have arrested some smugglers not only in Bombay but in Gujarat also. I feel one genuine mistake has been committed. Government is going after the smugglers in Gujarat and Bombay, knowing fully well that the wealth accumulated by them in the last few years and decades has already been invested by them either in Vasant Vihar in Delhi or Back Bay Reclamation in Bombay or in other places.

Government is not taking any action. I am sorry to say this. I have received, after raising this question in the Lok Sabha, threatening telephone calls asking me why I was raising all these things. The big rackets of textile magnates, those trading in fertilisers and chemicals, the ground-nut merchants, all these people, with the help of smugglers, have purchased lot of lands in Bombay back-bay reclamation, and they have started in the last one month changing the titles and shifting the ownership to various fictitious names. The Government of India, the Finance Ministry, is looking into only Haji Mastan and other top smugglers, but they are not taking any action on these property-owners. They may be Congressmen or Communists or Jan Sanghis. Why is Government not taking immediate action to investigate into the ownership and the resources by which they got this huge property? Government is keeping quiet. As a result of that, I apprehend that the smugglers will be in custody but the defenders of the

smugglers and the beneficiaries of smuggling activities in Gujarat especially and, to some extent, in Bombay will be enjoying all these things and Government will not be able to do anything. If Government does not do anything we have to take some action among the youth, without caring what Government does, go to their places, get them out and find out where they got the wealth from. There is no other alternative.

Coming to the University and academic problems in Gujarat, Government of India should know that the Vice Chancellor of the Gujarat University, who is the root cause of the discontentment among the students, among the teachers as well as among the people in general, even after this political episode, is still conducting some activities in a manner which goes against the interests of the students, against the interests of the State. He has developed a link with the vested interests, kulak lobbies, outside the University campus with the rightist forces, to pollute the academic atmosphere and to build up a very bad political campaign against democracy. He seems to be a very good man, but he is behind everything. But Government is silent about this. I had an opportunity to clarify this point to the Governor of Gujarat. But I do not know what action has been taken by him or what action the management is taking.

Now I come to the groundnut scandal. We have been discussing the licence scandal. It was published in the *Blitz* and some members raised it, and thus the whole country knows about this licence scandal. But the groundnut scandal and textile scandal of Gujarat never come up in this House....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Cotton scandal also.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I am glad you have reminded me. Cotton scandal also....

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** There should be an investigation. A Committee should be appointed.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** The demand should come from the Opposition because they think that Government is protecting...

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** I have put several questions on the floor of the House on this. (Interruptions)

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** He speaks about cotton scandal, defending the groundnut scandal and the textile scandal. I speak about all the scandals. We knew what their interests are. I know who is defending them (Interruptions)

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** We are not defending them. I am with you to demand appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to investigate into this scandal. But you are not with me....

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** God save me. I do not like to be with you. What I have to submit is that the groundnut scandal which played a significant role in the dissolution of the Assembly and in financing the entire rightist forces there at that time has not yet been exposed..

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** I am on a point of order.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** What point of order? Are you defending the groundnut scandal?

**MR CHAIRMAN:** Why do you ask him? You please conclude. It is for me to decide whether it is a point of order or not. Please continue.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** These groundnut merchants in Gujarat in league with the textile magnates are still engaged in a bigger conspiracy and I wish the Government should immediately take sufficient care and investigate and identify those elements amongst them who played a direct role at that time

by issuing leaflets, financing the students as also the students' movement, financing some big forces and who dreamt that the parliamentary democracy of this country should be destroyed for ever and still they are in action. I wish that the Government should go into this matter and see the conditions there.

I conclude that the Ministry should immediately see that relief measures are taken with the involvement of the popular forces as in the bureaucratic set up I have no faith.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. E. R. Krishnan.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar):** I had given a long list of individuals and co-operative societies to the Commerce Minister for investigation and inquiring about the cotton scandal I am waiting since two years but nothing has come out.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Note has been taken of what you have said. Mr. Krishnan.

**\*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Government of Gujarat for the year 1974-75.

The very fact that a sum of Rs. 33.15 crores has been provided in these Demands for expenditure on measures to provide relief of distress caused by natural calamities shows that there is widespread drought in the State of Gujarat. My hon. friend Shri Mavalankar has been frequently referring to the pitiable plight of the people of Gujarat only on this unsailable ground. If Gujarat is to get rid of the recurring drought and famine, the only solution is that the Narmada river water dispute should be settled expeditiously. The drought relief works may solve this recurring problem for a temporary period, as is being witnessed during the past so many years. This problem of drought.

\*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E R Krishnan]

in Gujarat can be solved for ever permanently, only when the Narmada river water dispute is settled

It is not that the Defence of India Rules and the National Emergency should be utilised for solving political problems. They can as well be used for solving problems like Narmada water dispute, which is the main cause for the untold miseries of the people of Gujarat. Recently, the Government of India is more interested in the game of politics than in finding solutions to the problems of the people of Gujarat, who are just the fodder for the flame of power that has been monopolised by the ruling Congress Party. As Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi emphasised the Narmada Water dispute should be settled expeditiously which alone will permanently solve the drought problem of Gujarat.

Here, I would refer to another important issue. This sum of Rs 33.15 being provided in these Supplementary Demands for drought relief works is going to be deducted from the Central Assistance to the Government of Gujarat for the Fifth Five Year Plan Projects. Sir, this is an atrocious proposition. If the monsoon fails there is drought, drought is natural calamity. The drought relief works will not yield any return for the State exchequer, yet drought relief works are social welfare works. I strongly condemn this method of deducting drought relief assistance from the Central Assistance to a State Government for the 5th Five Year Plan Projects. If this is extended to other States, I am sure that the country's economic and industrial development will come to a standstill. I appeal to the Central Government that the implications of this arrangement should be considered carefully and if necessary it should be modified. This unsound proposition appears on page 39 of the Supplementary Demands for Gujarat under the sigs of Babu Jagjivan Ram settled the Cauvery water dispute by creat-

ing the Cauvery Valley Authority. A similar authority can be created for Narmada Valley also. Now Gujarat is under President's rule. In Madhya Pradesh the Prime Minister's disciple Shri P. C. Sethi is the Chief Minister. It should not be too difficult for the Centre to solve the Narmada dispute between these two States. I appeal to the Central Government that only when Narmada dispute is settled, the recurring drought in Gujarat can be solved permanently.

The State of Gujarat gave us the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi's heir, the Congress Party has been ruling the State for the past 27 years uninterruptedly. Yet Gujarat is faced every year with drought and famine. I am happy that the hon. Member from the ruling Party Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi, referred to this recurring phenomenon in Gujarat and mentioned the deplorable conditions prevalent in Gujarat. The people of Gujarat are very soft by temperament. That is why perhaps today 13000 villages in Gujarat have been declared as drought-afflicted areas. For all the miseries of the people of Gujarat, the ruling Congress Party alone is responsible. The ruling Congress Party The Famine Code should be extended to the State of Gujarat and the drought relief works must be undertaken on a war-footing.

At this critical juncture, it is essential that there should be a democratic Government in the State. I hope that the Elections in Gujarat will be held early.

In the end, I would refer to Demand No. 39, which refers to the arrangement with the State Bank of India for obtaining cash-credit accommodation for financing the transactions of the fair-price shops scheme. In this matter, Gujarat has taken a pioneering step, and this facility of meeting the financial needs of Fair Price shops through the State Bank of India should be extended to other States also.

While concluding, I would refer to what I have repeatedly stated in this House. If the Government of India are keen to reduce the impact of recurring drought in almost all parts of the country, all the rivers must be nationalised. Then alone the unseemly river water disputes between the States will disappear. Along with that, the recurring drought also will vanish from the national scene.

**SHRI K S CHAVDA:** Sir, I will first deal with the scandal problem. We in Gujarat....

**SHRI D N, TIWARY (Gopabanj):** That is all that you know...

**SHRI K S. CHAVDA:** We know so many things...

Sir, my party appointed a committee to investigate both the scandals, namely, groundnut scandal and the cotton scandal. On cotton I have put several questions on the floor of the House and wrong replies have been given. I cited the example of 22 farmers who have directly written to the Prime Minister that even though they do not know anything about cotton and have no bank accounts against their names moneys have been withdrawn. Sir, out of 7 crore business the nominees of the Cotton Corporation of India pocketed about Rs. 70 lakhs and they belonged to Congress (R). I wrote about it to the Speaker. The Minister said because the Prime Minister's Secretariat gave this reply and, as such, he gave that reply. May I demand that a Parliamentary Committee should be appointed to go into both these scandals.

Sir, I was pained to hear my friend Shri Sambhali saying that Amul Dairy should be nationalised. Amul Dairy is being run by the small farmers on cooperative basis. I know where the shoe pinches. It is being run by Cong. (O) people. If Mr. Sambhali wants the Amul Dairy to be nationalised he wants that those

cooperative societies which are not run either by the Congress Party (N) or the Communist Party of India should be nationalised.

He also wants that drug industry in Gujarat should be nationalised. Sir, you are a member of the Drug Committee and you know how the foreign drug firms with an equity capital of Rs. 2 crores are looting this country. They are controlling 80 per cent of the total production of drugs in our country. He wants that Indian firms like Sarabhai and Alembic should be nationalised and foreign firms should not be nationalised.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** He did not say that Don't infer that. I hope, he would agree with you that foreign firms should be nationalised.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** He did not utter a word about the foreign firms which are looting the country.

Now, coming to the subject proper I would say Gujarat is very badly affected by drought. Out of 13,000 villages Government has declared only 8,000 villages and out of these 9,000 villages relief works only in 1,000 villages have been started.

19.00 hrs.

Sir, the State Government is faced with a great problem of resources in meeting the expenditure for the relief works. In 1972-73, there was drought and Government spent about Rs. 80 crores for the relief measures but a majority of this expenditure was borne by the Government of India. Now this scarcity condition is worse than what it was in 1972-73. Keeping in view the unprecedented rise in prices, the estimated expenditure would be about Rs. 200 crores.

Now, Gujarat is not in a position to give this amount for the relief measures in the scarcity affected areas. Therefore, I would suggest



[Shri K. S. Chavda]

that the Government should exempt Gujarat—not only Gujarat but also similar drought-affected States in our country—from the recommendation of the Sixth Finance Commission for meeting the expenditure for the relief works. If this is not done, then it is possible that many people may die within six months which will be very bad for the State of Gujarat.

There are reports that several cattle have died for want of fodder or water. Therefore, I have moved a cut motion regarding the failure of the Central Government to make adequate financial assistance available for the relief work in the scarcity affected areas in the State of Gujarat. My next point is this that continuous and adequate electric supply should be provided to pumping sets attached to tubewells in the scarcity affected areas. I came from Gujarat. I live in a village. So I have practical experience about this. Only from 9 P.M. to 1 A.M., electricity is available in my village. The same is the condition everywhere. Adequate supply of electricity is not given in my village. When the voltage is low the electric motor gets damaged and water work is stopped. The Government—the Collector—sent a tanker with water to the village. This is the position here. That is why I demand that a continuous and adequate supply of electricity should be given to the pumping sets attached to wells and tubewells.

I come to another point. There is bureaucratic rule starting from Panchayat level to the Gandhinagar level—I mean Taluka Panchayats which are run by the Taluka Development Officers—and they are not functioning at all since 31st March. In the same way, the district panchayats are not functioning at all and the D.D.Os. in most of the municipalities or corporations run these. I mean they are run by the Government administrators.

Therefore, I say that Government should hold elections in all the taluka panchayats, district panchayats and the superseded municipalities and corporations and also the State Assemblies, because, Sir, in a democratic rule, people are not in a position to ventilate their grievances and to get their grievances redressed. It is better to have popular units of administration, whether it is in regard to local bodies or in regard to the State Assembly, in the State of Gujarat.

Another point is regarding the grievances of the scheduled castes. Under the President's Rule, these grievances have increased. I have given one cut motion. But, it is better if I quote a certain portion of a letter written by me to the Governor. I wrote a letter on 15th November. It has not been replied to till now. I have not received any reply. Action might have been taken. But, I am not in the know of anything regarding my letter. I wrote:

"It is a matter of regret that though there is reservation...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you given a copy of this?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: To whom?

MR. CHAIRMAN: To the Speaker.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Why? Under which rule, I have to give a copy?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you going to lay it?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: If you wish, I can. If you do not wish, I do not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you want to quote from a document...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: If you want, I can lay it on the Table of the House. I have no hesitation in laying it on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you laying it on the Table of the House? You

give it to me. The Speaker will see that and he will allow you to lay it on the Table. Why should we waste the time of the House? Let us follow the proper procedure.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** I am ready to lay it on the Table of the House if you allow me to lay it on the Table of the House

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** This is for the Speaker.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** It is you who is now in the Chair.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I have to apply my mind. I cannot say offhand, straightaway. Let me go through it. I give you my consent to lay it on the Table of the House.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** I would like to refer now. Otherwise, it is impossible to lay it. When I refer to some points, then you are entitled to tell me to lay it on the Table of the House. Let me refer to some points. I would like to refer to some points.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You authenticate it.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** I will authenticate it also. I have said:

"It is a matter of regret that though there is reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for Class I and Class II posts, it is not filled up."

I have brought it to the notice of the Governor.

"Several SC/ST MBBS doctors (including one girl) who have completed internship have not been appointed up till now, according to the roster system. According to the bonds executed by them, they are to serve the Government after

completing internship, but they were not given the appointment. Now, when they have been appointed temporarily, they have not been paid salary for four months since their appointment up till now."

Up till now, they have not got the salaries. That much I know.

"Though according to the prevailing practice all MBBS doctors after completing internship are appointed in Government service and after the appointment, they are interviewed by the State Public Commission for confirmation, those not qualified in the interview are given further chances, but are continued in service."

Now, I am laying\* it on the Table of the House

Then, Sir, Government should start relief works. Where there is scope for productive work, Government should start relief works there. Sir, Government have repeatedly stated that the Dharoi dam, its main canal and its subsidiary will be completed before December, 1974. But, Government have not started the work at all in regard to the main canal and its subsidiary.

Therefore, I would request Government to take up this work as a relief measure. It is in Mehsana district and it is the Dharoi project.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय (मुरना) :  
सभापति जी गुजरात की बजट मासिकी  
जो पूरक मांग है मैं इस का समर्थन करता  
हूँ। गुजरात के अन्दर इस समय कोई  
सरकार नहीं है जो जनता की चुनी हुई हो।  
इसी साल की पिछली फरवरी में वहाँ की  
विधान सभा भंग हुई उस के बाद इस वर्ष

\*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

### श्री हुकम चन्द मछवाय

वहाँ जो सूखा और अकाल पड़ा वैसे अकाल पहले कभी नहीं पड़ा। इस के कारण वहाँ का पशुधन और जनधन काफी अस्तव्यस्त हो गया है। बड़ी सख्या में पशुओं का मरना प्रारम्भ हो गया है न केवल पशु मरे हैं बल्कि लोगों ने पशुओं को बेचा है क्योंकि ऐसे पशुओं को जो खुराक न मिलने के कारण सूख जाते हैं बूचड़खाने में ले जाकर काटा जाता है। इस बार बहुत बड़ी सख्या में पशु गुजरात से दम्बई के बूचड़खाने में गये हैं और वहाँ जा कर काटे गये हैं। परन्तु फिर भी सरकार ने अपने दिये हुए वचन को नहीं निभाया। इस सूखे और अकाल का मुकाबला करने के लिये बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पैसों की जरूरत है करोड़ों रुपया इस काम पर लगनेवाला है परन्तु केन्द्र सरकार ने इस और जिस रूप में ध्यान देना चाहिये था उस तरह से ध्यान नहीं दिया। मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि वहाँ लगभग 35 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा तब जा कर जो सकट गुजरात पर आया है उस का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। परन्तु केन्द्र सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जैसी लगती है वह कुछ करना नहीं चाहती है। जो योजनाएँ पहले बनी थीं उन को पूरा नहीं किया गया इतना ही नहीं जिन कार्यक्रमों के लिये पैसा मंजूर किया गया जो पैसा दिया गया उस में से 25 प्रतिशत भी खर्च नहीं किया गया—इस से बड़ा दुर्भाग्य गुजरात का और क्या हो सकता है। आज वहाँ का जन-जीवन अस्तव्यस्त है लोग भूखमरी के कगार पर पहुँच चुके हैं। वहाँ पर कुछ रात काय चलाये जा रहे हैं—देहातो में और कुछ अन्य स्थानों पर ये कार्य चल रहे हैं लेकिन इन में काम करने वाले लोगों को क्या दिया जा रहा है? मस्टर-रोल पर तो तीन रुपये रोज देखाया जाता है लेकिन वास्तव में उन को नहीं मिलता है आठ आठ बारह

आने या एक रुपये से अधिक नहीं दिया जाता है। मेरे पास ऐसी गिकावले आई हैं और मैं कुछ स्थानों पर देख कर भी आया हूँ। क्या इस के बारे में सरकार जांच करायेंगी। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम नहीं उठाना चाहती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन गड़बड़ियों के सम्बन्ध में जांच वदम उठाये।

जहाँ तक छात्रों का बात है—आज वहाँ के छात्र निराश हैं। उन की पढ़ाई की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है पढ़ाई का स्तर बहुत नीचे गिर गया है। जो छात्रवास में रहते हैं उन को ठीक खुराक नहीं मिलती। अन्य प्रान्तों की होठ में आज गुजरात का शासन बहुत पीछे हो गया है। ऐसा क्यों है? यह कब ठीक होगा। इस को ठीक करने के लिये मैं सरकार में निवेदन करूँगा कि वह शीघ्र वहाँ विधान सभा का चुनाव कराये नगरपालिकाओं के चुनाव कराये पंचायतों के चुनाव कराये जिस में वहाँ के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि अपनी समस्याओं का स्वयं समाधान कर सकें।

हजिजनों की जा दुईगा वहाँ की जा रही है यह बहुत दयनीय है। उन के भाय नाना प्रकार के अन्याचार किये जा रहे हैं उन को मारा-पीटा जा रहा है उन का शोषण किया जा रहा है वहाँ कोई भी नहीं अनता पुलिस राज है पुलिस मनमर्जी जो चाहती है वही करती है। छोटे से मामले में बड़ी मात्रा में रिश्वत लेती हैं लोग बहुत क्रस्त हैं उन को कोई न्याय नहीं मिलता है—यह सत्य है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार उस और ध्यान दे।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि हरिद्वारों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये आप की क्या योजनाएँ हैं—मैंकी महोदय

अपने जवाब में इस का उल्लेख करें ताकि हमें पता लगे कि आप क्या करने जा रही हैं।

जहां तक हरिजनों की नौकरी की समस्या है—उन का जो रिजर्वेशन है वह बरा नहीं गया है। हरिजनों को नौकरी बर होने से टाला जा रहा है कई बार तो उन को इन्टरव्यू पर भी नहीं बुलाया जाता है। मेरा कहना है कि सर्विसेज में उन का जो रिजर्वेशन है वह पूरा किया जाये।

देहातो में जो कालिजिब चल रहे हैं वे सन्तोषजनक काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। काश्तकारों को देहातों में ऋण नहीं मिल रहा है बीज नहीं मिलता है खाद नहीं मिलता है। उन का अनाज ठीक प्रकार में नहीं बिकता है—मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सब बातों के बारे में सरकार जवाब दे।

सभापति जी, जो इन को सहायता देने वाला विभाग है वह भी सन्तोषजनक कार्य नहीं कर रहा है। देहातो में जितनी सहायता पहुंचनी चाहिये वह ठीक प्रकार से नहीं पहुंच रही है। लोगो तक यह सहायता पहुंचे—इस की और आप को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) While I am rising to speak on the demands for supplementary grants for Gujarat at this somewhat late hour, I feel sorry that the debate should have come at this late stage in the current winter session of the Lok Sabha. I am also sorry that several esteemed Members of this hon. House belonging to various parties in Gujarat are also unfortunately not present now. May I request you to kindly ask the various Ministers to go out, if they are not serious? I am serious about Gujarat. The Central Government

ought to be serious about Gujarat; I cannot tolerate this

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is speaking on Gujarat and Gujral is disturbing

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): There is no similarity, I can assure you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then please do not disturb.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR Gujarat is not only Gujral's responsibility; it is the Government of India's responsibility. If Ministers have to make consultations, with great respect I request them to go to the Central Hall.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That was my job and I have done it. You do not do it

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR I feel disturbed I apologise if they feel offended I speak with considerable anguish and no less anger about various problems facing the people of Gujarat I have moved 22 cut motions. I could have elaborated on many other points and put in a hundred cut motions, but I thought I would take up only those which relate to problems of recent occurrence and which are relevant to these demands

I want to dispel the misconception about Gujarat being one of the rich States Let us not look at some cities including my home town of Ahmedabad. Let us not look at a few very rich people in my city and conclude that Gujarat is rich. There is a publication by the Government of Gujarat entitled *Incidence of Poverty in Gujarat* It is an analysis based on the data on consumer expenditure, and is published by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of Gujarat Government, in 1973. The conclusions reached are really dis-

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

turbing. I shall read a few of them: "Between 43 to 53 per cent of the population in the rural areas of the State appears to have a level of consumer expenditure below the desirable minimum. The incidence of poverty is the severest in the 'Agricultural Labour' households and 66 per cent of the total agricultural households live below the desirable level of consumer expenditure. The incidence of poverty in urban areas of the State is relatively higher than in the rural areas and appears to range between 58 and 65 per cent. Households headed by 'manual workers' constitute the largest component—36 per cent—of urban households living below the desirable of consumer expenditure." So, Gujarat is not a rich State. Large parts of it are inhabited by people living in tribal areas and villages, living far below the poverty line.

President's rule has been in my State for the last 9 months and more. While I cannot say that all problems have been completely ignored—that would be a wrong exaggeration—because of the continuance of President's rule, the people are denied their legitimate democratic urges and rights of involvement in various public issues and problems that agitate them. They cannot go to the adnot have the time and attitude to meet them. So, the continuance of ministrators. The bureaucrats do President's rule has meant that people are not able to voice their feelings and anger. Although it is obligatory for the Government to hold regular meetings of the consultative committee on Gujarat legislation, only three meetings have so far been held and that too hardly for a few hours each. Many of us tried to raise several issues. I myself raised nearly a hundred issues each time because our job now is to represent the people of Gujarat as a whole in the Lok Sabha and various com-

mittees concerned. But the consultative committees have not done any concrete job. The Home Minister is not giving any intimation about the fourth meeting at all.

The six month period of President's rule is ending and elections are to take place in February or early March. But I hope not only the Vidhan Sabha elections but elections to the panchayats and corporations and municipalities which have not taken place will also be held and the election machinery would be bettered so that the elections may be held in a freer and fairer atmosphere.

The most vital problem of Gujarat today is the unprecedented drought and scarcity. Several hon. members have referred to it. This year particularly the drought has been unprecedented and it has upset all our plans, calculations and expectations. It has dislocated the entire fiscal administration and management of Gujarat. Cattle are dying in thousands and also migrating to other areas. There is no fodder for the cattle. People in hundreds of villages have no drinking water, not for weeks but for months. Districts like Kutch, Jamnagar, Banaskantha and Surendarnagar are in drought, and Kutch district, not once but for seven years, in the last ten years. Yet, I find, to my amazement, that not a single district of Gujarat, not even Kutch, has been included in the Government of India's programme for assistance through World Bank. Why this kind of deliberate and scant in difference to the people of Gujarat? That is the question I want to ask.

In this regard I would suggest briefly that the scarcity relief works need to be expanded and strengthened. The worker needs to be paid not Rs. 3 but Rs. 5 per day. The relief committee meetings must be held more regularly and intensively.

Major and minor irrigation works should be started and intensified.

It has been reported in the Press that Shri Jagjiwan Ram has said in the other House in so many words that food is not to be considered as a political problem and that they would see to it that all disputes of river waters are amicably settled and settled soon. I urge with all sincerity that the Central Government should solve the Narmada problem as early as possible by asking the Tribunal to expedite it.

I now come to the question of the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendation. The ex-Finance Minister, happily, is here in the House and his colleague, the present Finance Minister is also here. I ask them in all sincerity: if the report of this Finance Commission had not come at the time at which it came, would they have said to us that they would not give a single paise? Last time, only a year and a half ago, on scarcity relief the Government of Gujarat spent Rs. 93 crores, out of which the Government of India's contribution was not less than 75 per cent. Now it is anticipated by the administrators in Gujarat that the next year's budget would be further dislocated and we would require not less than Rs. 125 crores on a minimum conservative scale. The nation will be shocked to know that not a single paisa has yet been given, not even a promise has come that they will give assistance to the Gujarat administration. The Gujarat Government have come today with Supplementary Demands for Rs. 45 crores out of which the major portion is for scarcity relief. It has upset all our plans. Of course, we will be economising in all respects. The Gujarat Government is known for the last 14 years for its neat and exemplary fiscal administration. I can say that with authority. Therefore, I would request the Government not to take shelter under the Finance Commission's recommendation for not giv-

ing aid to Gujarat. I remember Mr. Chavan's words; he has said not once but several times; he has said, 'If there are droughts and other natural calamities, do you mean to say that we would let the people go to dogs? We would come to their help'. Now why do the Government of India not give the promised assistance to Gujarat? Today it is Gujarat. Tomorrow it will be Maharashtra or Madhya Pradesh or Rajasthan or Orissa. I am not pleading for one State. I am talking about the general principle. The Government of India must find money and they should not take shelter under the Finance Commission's recommendation.

Now I come to the industrial development in Gujarat. The present administration in Gujarat has suddenly increased the cost of power per unit from 9 paise to 25 paise. This means that the industries in Gujarat will experience a lot of difficulties because they have to pay more for power. There is a power crisis in Gujarat. I do not know what will happen after 1979. Perhaps, this is a problem of the whole country. I would like the Minister of Energy to tell us what plans Government has, not only for Gujarat, but for the whole of the Indian Union with regard to solving the energy crisis. Here I want to suggest that the Atomic Power Station in Saurashtra, which we have been demanding for a long time, must come because the one at Tarapur is more often out of order than in order. Neither Maharashtra nor Gujarat are getting electricity regularly and assuredly. Therefore, an Atomic Power Station in Saurashtra is necessary.

About education, I am tempted to speak more because that is my field. V. V. John Committee's report, students' unrest, teachers' unrest, agitations by DTC and PTC, the Gujarat Agricultural University professors not getting the UGC scales, all these problems are there. Yesterday the

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

Education Minister told me that the John Committee's report had not yet been considered. Is this the kind of indifference that they want to show to our people?

Lastly, the living conditions of workers, the low-paid people, the slum-dwellers in the Gujarat are also appalling. The conditions of casual labour in the PWD and other places in Gujarat are also equally appalling. They are being employed on a permanent basis for years but with no security, no service conditions and no benefit of allowances. Therefore, I feel this and many other kinds of problems are there, which must be looked into sympathetically and speedily.

Gujarat is now under Central administration. Central Departments are there. They should serve with efficiency.

I would like to make a comment and that is that the people of Gujarat have to be treated properly, honourably and justly. They naturally demand that the Central administration should look at the problems of Gujarat as the problems of India as a whole. My friend, Shri Das Muni is making some very interesting observations. I do not want to reply to those points. Some of them are good and some of them are not so good. But I am glad that there are people in our Parliament belonging to other States also who are speaking on this.

I want to tell you that there is no political vacuum in Gujarat. Elections are coming. I am quite sure that the people of Gujarat are alert and they will see to it that people who are corrupt and dishonest are removed and people who can deliver the goods will only be elected in a proper way.

With these words, I want to stress again in all sincerity and with all firmness at my command that the Government of India under whose direct responsibility my people and my State are put at the moment cannot escape from the legal, political, parliamentary and moral responsibilities, and so the Central Government must come forth to the rescue of the people of Gujarat in every way so that the people of Gujarat feel that although they are under President's rule, they are not completely ignored or neglected.

**श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर) :** महापति महोदय, गुजरात में 1972 से लेकर आज तक अवाल का प्रकोप है। सौराष्ट्र के अधिवाण जिलों में अवाल की भीषणता इतनी भयंकर है कि आदमी और पशु भूख में मर रहे हैं, चारा उपलब्ध नहीं है, दवाइयों, तेल और गेहूँ, मक्का और जौ आदि किसी प्रकार का खाद्य-न्न लोगों को प्राप्त नहीं है। वहाँ अवाल का प्रकोप तो है ही, लेकिन साथ साथ वहाँ भ्रष्टाचार भी व्याप्त है। इस स्थिति में अवाल को दृष्टि में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो ऋण, अनुदान या खाद्यान्न दिये हैं, राज्य सरकार द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार की रोक-थाम न किये जाने पर गुजरात के लोग विरासत-वारों और गेहूँ, मक्का आदि खाद्यान्न तथा तेल से वंचित रहे हैं। इस का परिणाम वहाँ की सरकार को भुगतना पड़ा।

वहाँ पर बड़े-बड़े कल-कारखाने और उद्योगधंधे हैं। अगर राज्य सरकार चाहती, तो वह उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा सकती थी, लेकिन उस ने ऐसा नहीं किया, और लोगों ने विदेशों को तस्करी करना शुरू कर दिया, जिस से वहाँ की जनता इन सुविधाओं से वंचित रही। मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ऋण और अनुदानों पर ध्यान दे। यह सारी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की

है, क्योंकि गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन है और वहाँ के लोग अकाल की चपेट में हैं। सरकार बड़े बड़े कल-कारखानों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये, जिस से कल-कारखानों पर अनाप-सनाप जो पूंजी खर्च हो रही है, वह बच सके और उस को रेलों के विकास तथा अन्य विकास-योजनाओं पर खर्च किया जा सके।

सौराष्ट्र में पानी नहीं पड़ा है और वहाँ लगातार अकाल पड़ रहा है। सरकार को दिल्ली से सौराष्ट्र और गुजरात के अन्य सूखाग्रस्त इलाकों तक मीटरगेज रेलवे लाइन बिछानी चाहिए। वहाँ विकास कार्य शुरू किये जायें और लघु उद्योग खोले जायें, जिन्हें वे वहाँ की बेरोजगारों की समस्या हल हो सके।

मैंने समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ा है कि अकाल के मारे लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं, लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने उस पर नज़ार-पोती की है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की दो हजार महिलाएँ जिन स्थिति को सहन नहीं कर सकी, अपने धर्म को नहीं बचा सकी और वे नौकरी ढूँढ़ने के लिए विदेशों में चली गईं। राज्य सरकार के लिए यह एक शर्म की बात है। सरकार को उस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मेरा आखिरी सुझाव यह है कि सरकार ऋण और अनुदान दे और बड़े बड़े कल-कारखानों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये, और उम के साथ साथ एक ससदीय समन्वय समिति बनाये, जो इस बात की देख-भाल करे कि जो रुपया विकास-कार्यों के लिए दिया जाता है, वह गलत ढंग से खर्च न किया जायें, वहाँ के लोगों को आश्वासन मिले, वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक हो सके और अकाल राहत-कार्य खोले जा सकें। जिस मंत्रालय ने निष्कारण की है कि केंद्रीय सरकार जो ऋण और अनुदान

देगी, उस से अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राहत-कार्य खोले जायें, जिस से वहाँ के लोगों को रोजगार मिले और वे अपना जीवन-निर्वाह कर सकें।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I would like to make only one point. I will not take up much of the time of the House. Almost all the hon. Members have stressed the need to expand the relief works. It is the urgent need of the day. We should provide employment to drought-prone people 12 lakhs people require employment whereas the Government has provided employment only to 3 lakhs persons. The Gujarat Government has made one proposal. There is one important project there namely, Bhavnagar Talpore Broadgauge railway line. This proposal is an economically viable one. Gujarat Government has not only demanded the implementation of this project but they assured that they will make good the deficit at the sixth year if return does not come according to the criteria laid down. Government have assured to give land cost-free. I don't know what prevents the Centre from taking up this project which is a remunerative proposition which will boost the economy of the backward area. This project should be implemented immediately to provide work to drought-prone people. They say they will make good the deficit if there is deficit at all by the sixth year. They are also prepared to give the cost free. So, I request and I demand that this project should be taken up and implemented immediately.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to hon. Members who have participated in this discussion, who have very kindly focussed the attention of the House to certain very important matters and who spoke of the calamity which has overtaken



[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

backward State like Gujarat. Most of the hon. Members by and large have not injected any political element in this discussion, but with one or two exceptions, which can be understood Mr Mavalankar was carried away by his own exuberance and eloquence.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR It is not a question of eloquence, I have not come here for elocution competition!

AN HON MEMBER She is paying a tribute

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI Members gave a vivid portrayal of their anguish about various things. Mr Pilo Mody appealed to me as a lady member, it is not only as a lady member that I am speaking, but as a Member piloting the Bill and as a Member of the Government, because I would like to convey to the hon Members that Government is fully aware of all the miseries and anguish and the Government has taken all the steps which were necessary right from the beginning. In spite of all the charges that have been hurled at the Government by way of saying that there is no employment scheme, plan, etc I would only narrate a few steps which the Government have taken from time to time. No doubt, I still realise there is much to be done to alleviating human misery and the misery caused to the cattle. But it would not be correct to say that we were lacking in humanity or were devoid of human milk.

As regards sixth Finance Commission I would say a provision for Rs 455 crores was made in the non-Plan expenditure and so far an expenditure to the extent of Rs. 13.48 crores had already been incurred. A central team had visited the State and there is constant dialogue going on. I am not in a position to say at this moment how much would be given but a Central team has visited the State

and it is upto the Central Government to take the decision.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR. So far, not a single rupee has been given.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI The Government of India have written to the State Government and a final view in regard to what amount of assistance can be given by the Centre to the State Government by way of advance Plan assistance, advance assistance under drought prone area programme tribal development plan provision etc is yet to be taken by the Government of India. But I can assure the hon Members that no time will be allowed to be wasted from our side.

One of the hon Members mentioned that only a few villages have been taken under scarcity relief works programme. For the information of the hon Member, I may say the State Government has so far declared scarcity in 8,320 villages. I can understand the colossal anguish in these districts which are not connected with the scarcity relief works but this is only to substantiate the few steps taken. As on 30th November, 1974, 846 relief works and 924 budgetted works provided labour to 2.59 lakh people in the scarcity affected areas. It is expected another 4,000 villages will be declared as scarcity-hit and at the peak period of April-May 1975 the labour strength is expected to be 15 lakh labourers. District-wise master plans have been prepared to provide gainful employment to the scarcity labourers and relief works are being started according to the needs so that employment may be provided to the drought affected people.

A number of schemes have already taken shape. Instead of going into details about all those schemes I would like to say that about 11 schemes for gainful employment have been taken on hand. I won't go into details of the schemes. These are basically employment-oriented to see that the

people are able to utilise their capacity. We see that employment is given to them.

In addition, khadi scheme is being implemented through the Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industry Board. Under this scheme, Amber Charkhas with 1, 2 and 6 spindles are provided at subsidised rates. They are also provided at subsidised rates.

The trainees are also given stipends. They also get wages on the basis of their turn out. The point which was mentioned by the Members on this side was about the water supply to the scarcity areas in Jamnagar town. Due to scanty rains reservoirs in Jamnagar town is not filled. At present the town with a population of 2.5 lakhs is getting 20 lakhs gallons of water every day and at the present rate of drawal, the reservoirs are likely to dry up by May 1975. In order to meet the water supply requirements till the next monsoon 100 tube wells (4" diameter) and 12 tube wells (6" diameter) have been drilled so far. It is also proposed to dig another 100 tube wells.

SHRI D P JADEJA: There is no subsoil water.

MR CHAIRMAN: He says there is no subsoil water. What purpose will tubewell serve?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: At the moment water is needed. Government will see to it that water is provided there. Government is considering a proposal to bring water from the Sinhan Irrigation Dam which is 50 km away to augment the supply. The estimate upto 31-3-1975 is Rs. 200 lakhs under emergency arrangements and Rs. 200 lakhs for drilling tubewells in rural area; Rs. 105 lakhs for purchase of water tankers and Rs. 30 lakhs being loans to Municipalities for water supply scheme. These will show that we are taking steps in this regard. Some charges have been made that government has been negligent. Government has closed eyes and it is

not aware of the situation. The steps taken show that they are doing their best.

About cattle, unfortunately there is starvation and possibly there has been loss of life of the cattle as a result of this. That is due to shortage of fodder. Till 30th November 1974, State Government has distributed 286.57 lakhs k.g. (28,657 tonnes) of various types of cattle fodder in the drought affected areas.

To meet the requirement of cattle fodder for the period from 1-12-1974, Government is purchasing 24,000 wagon loads (1 lakh tonnes) of grass from Bulsar District which is a major grass producing area. That shows the steps taken in this direction to see that the misery of the cattle is reduced as far as fodder to cattle is concerned. About fair price shops, I would like to say that there are 8,300 fair price shops and the allocation of foodgrains is made from the Central Pool. That has also been increased to 82,000 tonnes now.

SHRI K S CHAVDA: Are you going to provide uninterrupted and adequate supply of electricity to pumping sets attached to wells and tubewells because it is very very necessary? If you supply continuous electricity to pumping sets, then, the food, fodder and water problems will be solved to that extent. Are you going to assure the House that adequate supply of electricity to the pumping sets will be provided?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: That will be conditioned by so many other factors. But, it shall be our endeavour to see that as far as possible this is done. This is not entirely within our control. But, attempts will be made for that. Then, Sir, about the point raised by the hon. Member Mr. Jadeja about making Gujarat a tourist spot and throwing it open to tourism, I would only say that the post of Director of Information has been recently replaced by the post of Director of Information-cum-Tourism. A senior Officer from the Central Government

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

has taken over. The State Government now attaches special importance to tourism in the State.

**SHRI D P JADEJA** I said Government of Gujarat cannot afford to have a Director of Tourism. If the Director of Information also acts as the Director of Tourism, how is he going to concentrate on tourism when he cannot get enough time to work for Information alone?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI** That is a matter which could be taken up. We can even discuss it. If there is something lacking, that can be looked into. We share the common idea that we should give importance to tourism and that it should be improved.

About the elections, many of the hon. Members have raised that point. I would only like to say that delimitation of constituencies is complete and the preparation of electoral rolls will also be complete by 6th January as envisaged by the Election Commission. The question when the elections will be held will depend on so many other factors. So far as that part is concerned.

**SHRI K S CHAVDA** What about elections to Municipalities, Corporations and Taluka Panchayats?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM)** Not in the midst of this misery. We want elections or relief works?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI** All our energy is mostly concentrated to see that the ...

**SHRI P G MAVALANKAR** Is that an indication that you want to postpone the elections further?

**SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM** He asked about the municipal elections.

**MR CHAIRMAN** Don't put things in her mouth. She has not said that.

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI** I think we all agree that the main priority should be given to relief works. With these words, I would request the hon. Members to give their approval to the Demands.

**SHRI P M MEHTA** I would ask only one question. I have said that Gujarat Government has given an assurance to make good all the deficit if it occurs in implementing the Bhavnagar-Tarapur broad gauge railway line. This will provide a good deal of employment to the drought stricken people. Today, you have provided employment to nearly three lakh persons. But the number of people who require employment is about 12 lakhs. Why don't you implement this project? Government of Gujarat has further assured you to give land, free of cost. Why don't you implement this project?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI** I am sure this will be taken note of by the Railway Minister, especially because it is employment oriented. With these words, I conclude and I am sure all the hon. Members including the very learned Member, Mr. Mehta and Mr. Mavalankar will give their unanimous support.

**MR CHAIRMAN** What about the Cut Motions? Are you ...

**SHRI P G MAVALANKAR** Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you permit me, I would say what my intention is about the Cut Motions.

**MR CHAIRMAN** All I want to know is, do you want your Cut Motions and Chavda's to be put to vote together or separately?

**SHRI P G MAVALANKAR** I would like you to kindly put Cut Motion Nos. 1 to 21, standing in my name first and then my Cut Motion No. 22 separately.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I would put Cut Motion Nos. 1 to 21 of Shri P. G. Mavalankar to the vote of the House. Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 21 were put and negatived.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,15,00,000 in respect of relief on account of natural calamities be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide the necessary finances immediately and in a big way to overcome difficulties of the scarcity-gripped State, as a result of failure of the monsoon, thereby dislocating the planned and proper development of the State. (22)].

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 8]

[20 02 hrs.

**AYES**

Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish  
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.  
Chavda, Shri K. S.  
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.  
Mehta, Shri P. M.  
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai.  
Sambhali Shri Ishaque.

**NOES**

Arvind Netam, Shri  
Austin, Dr. Henry  
Banamali Babu, Shri  
Barman, Shri R. N.  
Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal  
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.  
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal  
Chhotey Lal, Shri  
Das Chowdhury, Shri B. K.  
Dhamankar, Shri  
Dharia, Shri Mohan  
Dixit, Shri G. C.  
Doda, Shri Hiralal  
Dumada, Shri L. K.  
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar  
Engti, Shri Biren

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
Ganesh, Shri K. R.  
Gokhale, Shri H. R.  
Gomango, Shri Giridhar  
Gopal, Shri K.  
Hari Singh, Shri  
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.  
Jadeja, Shri D. P.  
Jagjivan Ram, Shri  
Kailas, Dr.  
Kakoti, Shri Robin  
Karan Singh, Dr.  
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri  
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.  
Kulkarni, Shri Raja  
Kushok Bakula, Shri  
LakshmiKanthamma, Shrimati 1.  
Mahajan, Shri Vikram  
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
Majhi, Shri Kumar  
Malaviya, Shri K. D.  
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain.  
Maurya, Shri B. P.  
Mishra, Shri L. N.  
Mohsin, Shri F. H.  
Munsi, Shri Priya Itanjan Das  
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh  
Nimbalkar, Shri  
Oraon, Shri Kartik  
Oran, Shri Tuna  
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand  
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar  
Pant, Shri K. C.  
Paokai Haokip, Shri  
Pratap Singh, Shri  
Patil, Shri Krishnarao  
Patnalk, Shri J. B.  
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi  
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.  
Ram Dayal, Shri  
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan  
Rao, Shri Nageswara  
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada  
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama  
Raut, Shri Bhola  
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna  
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga  
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das  
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila  
Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj  
Satpathy, Shri Devendra  
Sayeed, Shri P. M.  
Shambhu Nath, Shri  
Shankar Dev, Shri  
Shankaranand, Shri B.

[Mr Chairman]

Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal  
Shmde, Shri Annasaheb P.  
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri  
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh  
Subramaniam, Shri C.  
Sudarsanam, Shri M.  
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
Swaran Singh, Shri  
Tayyab Hussain, Shri  
Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
Tulsiram, Shri V.  
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad  
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath  
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit  
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh  
Yadav, Shri N. P.  
Yadav, Shri R P.

26.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result of the Division is: Ayes 7; Noes 91.

*The motion was negatived*

SHRI K S CHAVDA: With regard to my Cut Motions, I request that 26 be put separately; and you can put the others namely, 23, 24, 25 and 27 together

MR CHAIRMAN: Then I put Cut Motions Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 27 to the vote of the House  
Cut Motions Nos. 23 to 28 and 27 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN I now put Cut Motion No 26 to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motion No. 26 was put and negatived.*

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, I put the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the

amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Accounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 3, 18, 28, 55 to 57, 60, 66, 67, 71, 83, 86, 99, 100, 105, 107, 109, 124 and 141."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Mr. Chairman, before you proceed to the next item, may I submit one thing? Members are obviously anxious to finish the work I have talked to the people in the Opposition and except in regard to item 14, nobody wants to speak from the Opposition side on the other items; so also on this side nobody wants to speak. You may kindly take up all the other items except 14; even on 14 one or two Members alone want to speak. That may be kept pending and others may be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to take up the Appropriation Bill now.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: My remarks relate to items after the Appropriation Bill.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister says that we are going to dispose of other Bills without discussion. Then why not have the Appropriation Bill first.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what he means.