

[Secretary]

passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th July, 1971."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th July, 1971."

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) The Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971.
- (ii) The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their First Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated in the Report:

- (1) Shri J. Rameshwar Rao
- (2) Maharaja Martand Singh
- (3) Shri Amrit Nahata
- (4) Shri Shrikrishna Agarwal
- (5) Shri N. K. P. Salve
- (6) Shri Jharkhande Rai

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.46 hrs.

GUJARAT BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up General Discussion of the Gujarat Budget.

DEMAND NO. 1. STATE LEGISLATURE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,40,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. 2. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,37,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'General Administration Department'."

DEMAND NO. 3. TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 4. PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,000 be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Privy and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

**DEMAND NO. 5. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING
TO GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,68,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of that State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department'."

DEMAND NO. 6. SALES TAX

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,09,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. 9. FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Finance Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 10. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO
FINANCE DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,99,92,000 be granted to the President

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 11. PENSIONS AND
OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,46,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 12. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,09,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Legal Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 13. ADMINISTRATION
OF JUSTICE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,56,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

**DEMAND NO. 14. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO
LEGAL DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,95,000 be granted to the President out of the

[Mr. Speaker]

Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Legal Department'."

DEMAND NO. 16. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Public Works Department'."

DEMAND NO. 17. IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,77,28,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Irrigation and Navigation'."

DEMAND NO. 18. OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,41,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Public Works Department'."

DEMAND NO. 19. PUBLIC WORKS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,86,74,000 be granted to the President

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 20. PORTS AND PILOTAGE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,38,36,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

DEMAND NO. 21. LAND REVENUE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,87,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. 22. STAMPS AND REGISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,47,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Stamps and Registration'."

DEMAND NO. 24. REVENUE DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,81,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Revenue Department'."

DEMAND NO. 25. DANGS DISTRICT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,96,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day March 1972, in respect of 'Dangs District'."

DEMAND NO. 6. FAMINE RELIEF

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,66,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Famine Relief'."

DEMAND NO. 27. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,85,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Revenue Department'."

DEMAND NO. 29. PANCHAYATS AND
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,65,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Panchayats and Health Department'."

DEMAND NO. 30. MEDICAL

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,30,26,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND NO. 31. PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,78,36,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 32. FAMILY PLANNING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,11,98,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 33. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION
SERVICE AND LOCAL
DEVELOPMENTS WORKS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,92,97,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Developments Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 34. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO
PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH
DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,49,37,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats and Health Department'."

DEMAND NO. 35. STATE EXCISE DUTIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,06,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'State Excise Duties'."

**DEMAND NO. 37. EDUCATION AND
LABOUR DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,03,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Education and Labour Department'."

DEMAND NO. 38. EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,96,01,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Education'."

**DEMAND NO. 39. LABOUR AND
EMPLOYMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,45,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

**DEMAND NO. 40. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO
EDUCATION AND LABOUR
DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,39,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Education and Labour Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 41. PENSIONS AND
OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

**DEMAND NO. 42. TAXES ON VEHI-
CLES AND OTHER TAXES AND
DUTIES PERTAINING TO
HOME DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,34,20,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles and other Taxes and Duties pertaining to Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 43. HOME DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,64,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 44. JAILS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,16,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 45. POLICE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,66,01,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 46. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO
HOME DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,74,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come

in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 47. OTHER TAXES AND
DUTIES PERTAINING TO INDUSTRIES
MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,18,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties pertaining to Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

DEMAND NO. 48. INDUSTRIES, MINES
AND POWER DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

DEMAND NO. 49. INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,41,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 50. STATIONERY AND
PRINTING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,12,000 be granted to the President

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 51. MISCELLANEOUS
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO
INDUSTRIES, MINES AND
POWER DEPARTMENT
MENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,95,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure pertaining to Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

DEMAND NO. 53. AGRICULTURE,
FORESTS AND CO-OPERATION
DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department'."

DEMAND NO. 54. AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,17,98,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 55. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 56. COOPERATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,01,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 57. FISHERIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND NO. 58. FOREST

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,47,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Forest'."

**DEMAND NO. 59. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE,
FOREST AND COOPERATION DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,56,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 60. CIVIL SUPPLIES
DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st of March 1972, in respect of 'Civil Supplies Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 61. MISCELLANEOUS
DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,11,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 62. PARLIAMENT
AND STATE LEGISLATURE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,88,000 be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Parliament and State Legislature'."

**DEMAND NO. 63. PAYMENT OF
COMMUTED VALUE OF
PENSIONS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions'."

**DEMAND NO. 64. CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

**DEMAND NO. 65. CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,77,93,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation and Navigation'."

**DEMAND NO. 66. CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PUBLIC WORKS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,59,04,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 67. EXPENDITURE ON
CAPITAL FOR GUJARAT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,76,000 be granted to the President out of Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Expenditure on Capital for Gujarat'."

**DEMAND NO. 68. CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PORTS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,84,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

**DEMAND NO. 69. COMPENSATION
TO LANDHOLDERS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Compensation to Landholders'."

**DEMAND NO. 70. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
OTHER WORKS PERTAINING TO
REVENUE DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Other Works pertaining to Revenue Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 71. CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND
IRRIGATION ETC.**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,24,39,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health and Irrigation etc.'."

**DEMAND NO. 72. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING
PERTAINING TO PANCHAYATS AND
HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading pertaining to Panchayats and Health Department'."

DEMAND NO. 73. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PERTAINING TO EDUCATION AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development pertaining to Education and Labour Department'."

DEMAND NO. 74. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PERTAINING TO HOME DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development pertaining to Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 75. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PERTAINING TO INDUSTRIES, MINES AND POWER DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,69,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development pertaining to Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

DEMAND NO. 76. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 77. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 78. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,46,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development pertaining to Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department'."

DEMAND NO. 79. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,000 be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on other Works pertaining to Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department'."

DEMAND NO. 80. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,72,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 81. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,95,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading pertaining to Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department'."

DEMAND NO. 82. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING PERTAINING TO CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,75,13,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading pertaining to Civil Supplies Department'."

DEMAND NO. 85. LOANS AND ADVANCES PERTAINING TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,66,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to Finance Department'."

DEMAND NO. 88. LOANS AND ADVANCES PERTAINING TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to the Public Works Department'."

DEMAND NO. 90. LOANS AND ADVANCES PERTAINING TO REVENUE DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,60,17,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of Loans and Advances pertaining to Revenue Department'."

DEMAND NO. 92. LOANS AND
ADVANCES PERTAINING TO
PANCHAYATS AND HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,03,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to Panchayats and Health Department'."

DEMAND NO. 93. LOANS AND
ADVANCES PERTAINING TO
EDUCATION AND LABOUR
DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,63,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to Education and Labour Department'."

DEMAND NO. 94. LOANS AND
ADVANCES PERTAINING TO
HOME DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 95. LOANS AND
ADVANCES PERTAINING TO
INDUSTRIES, MINES AND
POWER DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,65,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

DEMAND NO. 97. LOANS AND
ADVANCES PERTAINING TO
AGRICULTURE, FORESTS
AND CO-OPERATION
DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,26,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department'."

DEMAND NO. 98. LOANS AND
ADVANCES PERTAINING TO
CIVIL SUPPLIES
DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to Civil Supplies Department'."

DEMAND NO. 99. LOANS AND
ADVANCES PERTAINING TO
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,40,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to General Administration Department'."

SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishepur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what was anticipated has at last come to pass. Gujarat has also got a ticket for President's rule.

Before we take up the question of budget proposals, we think that it is imperative on the part of Members to give some thought to the events which have led to the presentation of the Budget to Parliament rather than to the State Assembly, which is the right and the proper place for this subject to be discussed. It is important to ask why Gujarat has earned the distinction of becoming yet another State to be brought under the rule of the Congress Party, that is, under the misleading label of President's rule. It is also important to know the shoddy and dishonest role which has been played by the ruling party in order to buy MLAs of other parties and the way the politics of the State has been reduced to cattle trading operations.

The report presented by the Governor, explaining the reasons behind his decision to dissolve the Assembly, makes interesting reading. The party composition of the Assembly was changing every day, every hour, and perhaps every minute. The honourable members of the Assembly, who are expected to lead the people, who are expected to represent their interests, are behaving like speculators and self-seekers, to use the mildest possible term in their connection, and like opportunists, who are jumping on the bandwagon of parties which at any particular point of time happen to be winning. It is a matter of shame and

outright treachery that the Government of India is talking about introducing measures for discouraging defection, on the one hand, while on the other they are not showing any sign of scruple or conscience while engaged in the art of buying and selling subhuman entities. We condemn this hypocrisy on the part of the ruling party, which has been exposed by the recent happenings in all the States which were ruled by other parties, and warn the people about the activities of the Government which is out to undermine democratic institutions. It is not our party which is opposed to democracy; it is the party which unfortunately holds power in the country, which is destroying parliamentary institutions and is paving the way for autocratic and more openly oppressive government.

MR. SPEAKER : I allow written speeches to new Members only once, that is, maiden speeches. In future, you kindly refer to your notes only.

SHRI A. K. SAHA : Coming to the budget proposals, what do these reveal? These reveal the same pattern which has been followed by the Central Budget, and by the Congress-led State Assemblies all over the country. Out of a total of Rs. 133 crores to be collected from taxes, only 22 crores are being collected by way of direct taxes, while the rest Rs. 111 crores are being raised through indirect taxes which are inequitable, regressive and are inflationary in their incidence on the common masses. This tax structure will widen the gap between the rich and the poor, and will lead to further misery of the people. At the same time, 17 crores of rupees are being spent on police, jail and other repressive organs of the State, and another 18 crores of rupees is being wasted on general and tax administration. Nothing can expose the class character of the Government of India than this Budget which can be described as a "Garibi Barao" Budget.

This Budget is not an isolated phenomenon. It reflects the general policy of the ruling party which has brought nothing to the people, excepting communalism, casteism and similar other vices. It is unfortunate that the democratic, left-wing movement is weak in Gujarat, and the fighting forces of the people are yet to develop.

But bear me add a word of caution, please don't be misled by the present state of awareness of the people. If the anti-democratic activities of the Government continues, the Government would do well not to take the present mood of the people for granted. It is only a matter of time before the masses of that State would rise up against the filth and stink which is being passed on as politics in Gujarat these days.

SHRI YAJNIK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am certainly happy to give my support to the grants that have been mentioned in the budget paper. But, at the same time, I am not happy about the amount that is being sought to be spent on the new capital of Gujrat. It is very gratifying for us to know that the Governor acting under the President's rule, has suspended all further building activity in Gandhi Nagar. An ex-Engineer of the Bombay Government and the present Member of the Rajya Sabha has told us that no sanction has been obtained from the legislature for the large amount that has been spent on Gandhi Nagar.

I have also tried to find an explanation for building a new capital of Gujrat when we have Ahmedabad which has been the capital for the administration of Gujrat for the last 500 years. One ex-Chief Minister has told us that it was difficult to do Government work in a city of Ahmedabad as there were a lot of demonstrations and all that and these were hampering the work of the Government. Therefore he said, it was necessary to be a way from the hub of the town and it was necessary that they built a new metropolis for the Government of Gujrat. But this metropolis or a new capital is sought to be built nearly 15 miles away from Ahmedabad city. One could understand if it were a couple of miles away. One could understand new buildings being built by the side of old buildings.

We have now an estimate of nearly Rs. 50 crores to be spent on this new capital. Nearly Rs. 30 crores have already been spent. Then, we are told that altogether about Rs. 50-60 crores will have to be spent. The Engineers tell us that the total amount that will be spent will not be less than Rs. 100 crores. And, Sir, the

interest on that amount will weigh very heavily on the people of Gujrat for generations to come.

Then, again, this capital is not very convenient to the people of Gujrat. All the trains and all the transport arrangements have been so made as to converge on the Ahmedabad city and when anybody comes to Ahmedabad station, then he has to go 15 miles to be able to reach the Secretariat and the Ministers' building. That entails loss of time and money.

Then, there is this inconvenience that is to-day being felt by the people who are working in the Secretariat and the Government offices that have already been shifted there. The Ministers went to live in the bungalows that were allotted to them in Gandhi Nagar before the Government resigned. But the Secretaries and I suppose the Deputy Secretaries and the Asst. Secretaries had remained in the city of Ahmedabad and they just go to attend the offices at Gandhi Nagar and return. It is only the unfortunate office employees who have to live far away from the city, far away from the market, far away from the colleges and schools and far away from the centres of industry and commerce which are all naturally situated in the city of Ahmedabad.

Then, Sir, a cry has been going up for all these years against the building of this new capital which was supposed to cost Rs. 50 crores. When the Bombay State was divided into Gujarat and Maharashtra, a sum of Rs. 10 crores was ear-marked for building a new capital or rather for building all the necessary buildings that would be required for locating the capital in or near about Ahmedabad and we were assured by some leaders of the ruling party that it will not cost more than Rs. 10 crores and that it will cost even less. Some plans were already made for locating the new capital within 3 or 4 miles and that would have cost less than Rs. 10 crores. Now, we have been saddled with a capital that would cost anything upto Rs. 100 crores and it has become a sort of nightmare for the people of Gujarat who are to bear the terrific burden of the interest charges and all the grave inconvenience and loss of time and money that would be entailed by the new capital. Therefore, I

[Shri Yajnik]

would appeal to the Central Government to take up this matter for their consideration and to appoint a committee, if necessary, to go into the question and see if any alternative arrangements can be made at less cost to house the new capital nearer the city of Ahmedabad. I have been told by great engineer friends that this can be done at a cost of less than Rs. 10 crores. The real Secretariat buildings have not yet been built. The Vidhan Sabha building has not yet been built. The Secretariat of the Government is housed temporarily in buildings that were built for other purposes. The Vidhan Sabha was held in a library building. The High Court is not yet built. The real buildings which are necessary to house any capital have yet to be built. The only buildings that have been built include the palaces of the Ministers and you will be surprised to find that these buildings have been built at a cost of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lakhs each. It is a big burden which we have to bear.

13.00 hrs.

It is only the Central Government that can help in regard to this problem. Even if it is possible to build a cheaper capital nearer the city, it will be necessary to see what we can make of this huge octopus that has already been built. It is for the Gujarat Government and the Central Government to consider to what use these buildings can be put.

Several villages have been completely deprived of their agricultural lands. They look like islands in the midst of a desert. They have no agricultural lands for their use at all. They had been paid 8 annas and one rupee per square yard whereas now the Government is charging today Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per square yard from any persons who want to build there.

I am very happy to see that all the building activities have been suspended in Gandhinagar and I would appeal to the Central Government to appoint a committee as soon as possible to see if they can use these buildings and the lands acquired for any alternative purposes, for their own conveniences.

श्री जयलाल शिखर (केसरिया) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज गुजरात के बजट पर इस सदन में बर्षा इस लिए हो रही है कि गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन है। घाम तीर पर किसी भी राज्य में एक निर्बाधित जन-तांत्रिक सरकार के स्थान पर राष्ट्रपति शासन का होना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। लेकिन गुजरात की एक विशेष स्थिति है और वह यह है कि वह देश के बड़े बड़े मानोपलिस्ट्स और जमींदारों का, श्री मोरारजी भाई और श्री मोदी जैसे लोगों की कम्पनी का झुंडा रहा है। यह खुशी की बात है कि यह झुंडा टूट गया है और अब वहां की जनता ने राहत और खुशी की सांस ली है। हमारी पार्टी ने भी उस झुंडे को तोड़ने में अपनी भूमिका प्रदा की है। जैसे गुजरात के इतिहास, सभ्यता और संस्कृति की अपनी विशेषता है और समूचे देश के इतिहास में उसका एक महत्वपूर्ण और प्रशंसनीय स्थान रहा है। गुजरात हम सबके लिए एक गौरव का स्थान है, क्यों कि राष्ट्रपिता गांधीजी का वह जन्म-स्थान है। लेकिन वहां पर श्री मोरारजी भाई और श्री मोदी की कम्पनी भी है। यह दूसरी बात है कि इस नई स्थिति ने उस कम्पनी में तालाबन्दी कर दी है।

मैं सदन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसी सदन में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का काम केवल रोज-मर्रा के काम को चलाना नहीं होगा, बल्कि उसके द्वारा गुजरात के विकास की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जायेगा। इस अवस्था में मैं इस बजट को इन तीन कसौटियों से जांचूंगा कि (1) क्या यह बजट श्री हितेश्वर देसाई की सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये बजट की तुलना में अच्छा है, (2) केन्द्रीय सरकार के एक मंत्री द्वारा इस सदन में जो प्रास्तावक दिया गया था, क्या इस बजट में उसका पालन किया गया है और (3) सरकार द्वारा समाजवाद की नीति का भी पालन किया

गया है, क्या इस बजट में उसके अनुसार कोई व्यवस्था की गई है।

इन तीनों दृष्टिकोणों से देखने पर पता चलता है कि हितेन्द्र सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये बजट की तुलना में यह बजट मूलभूत रूप से कोई अच्छा बजट नहीं है। इससे गुजरात की जनता को निराशा होगी। गुजरात के लोगों में यह नई आशा जगी थी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गुजरात के विकास के लिये नये कार्यक्रम बनाये जायेंगे, लेकिन इस बजट को देख कर उनको निराशा होगी।

क्या इस बजट में इन बातों की व्यवस्था की गई है कि तमाम बड़े बड़े मानोपलिस्ट्स की सम्पत्ति का मूल्यांकन किया जाये और उन पर वंध्य टैक्स लगाया जाये? क्या उनके नुक़ीले बांतों को तोड़ने के लिए, उनके द्वारा किये जा रहे जनता के शोषण को रोकने के लिए, इस बजट में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है? इस बजट को देखने से पता चलता है कि इस बजट में ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

गुजरात में जो हृदबन्दी कानून पास किया गया है, उसमें भूमि की सीमा देश में सब से अधिक रखी गई है। बिहार में भूमि की सीमा 40 एकड़ रखी गयी है, जब कि गुजरात में वह 113 एकड़ है। क्या इस बजट में किसी ऐसी योजना के लिए खर्च की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसके अन्तर्गत हृदबन्दी कानून में संशोधन कर के भूमि की सीमा को कम किया जाये और सरप्लस भूमि को भूमिहीनों में बाँट दिया जाये?

हितेन्द्र सरकार ने सैकंडरी स्कूल तक की शिक्षा की फीस को माफ़ कर दिया था। लेकिन उस निर्णय को रद्द कर दिया गया है। मैं देखता हूँ कि इस बजट में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि सैकंडरी एजुकेशन को निःशुल्क कर दिया जायेगा। हमारी यह नीति नहीं है कि हितेन्द्र सरकार ने चाहे कोई सही काम भी किया ही, हम उसका विरोध करें। इस बजट में न तो

मानोपलिस्ट्स और भू-स्वामियों पर कोई खोटे हैं और न सैकंडरी एजुकेशन को निःशुल्क बनाने की हितेन्द्र सरकार की कार्यवाही का अनुमोदन किया गया है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री याज्ञिक, ने अभी बताया है कि गुजरात के प्रशासन में किस प्रकार फिज़ूलखर्ची हो रही थी। क्या इस बजट के द्वारा उस फिज़ूलखर्ची को रोकने और अधिका-रियों द्वारा अपने ऐशो-भाराम पर किये जाने वाले खर्च को बन्द करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया गया है? ऐसा लगता है कि इस बजट में का ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है, जिससे गुजरात के लोगों की प्रार्थना पूरी हो।

गुजरात की सामाजिक हालत यह है कि आज भी हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों पर तरह तरह के भ्रष्टाचार किये जाते हैं और उनको गाँवों से निकाल दिया जाता है, लेकिन किसी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। हितेन्द्र सरकार ने यह प्रस्ताव किया था कि जिन हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और भूमिहीनों ने 1960 और 1964 के बीच में बंजर जमीनों पर कब्ज़ा कर लिया था, उनको उन जमीनों पर स्वामित्व का अधिकार दे दिया जाये। हमारी पार्टी ने मांग की है—और इस सम्बन्ध में गुजरात के राज्यपाल को एक मेमोरेंडम भी भेजा है—कि इस अवधि को बढ़ा कर 1970 तक कर दिया जाये। इस बजट में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है कि उन हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और भूमिहीनों को उन जमीनों पर स्वामित्व का अधिकार दे दिया जायेगा।

ऐसे भूमिहीन लोगों और बेतीहर मजदूरों के लिए एक न्यूनतम मजदूरी कानून लागू कर के उनको कम से कम पाँच रुपये रोज़ देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि उनकी आर्थिक हालत में कुछ सुधार हो। लेकिन इस बजट में इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है।

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

कुछ समय पहले अहमदाबाद में जो भयंकर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए, उन्होंने गुजरात के नाम को कलंकित किया और गांधीजी के पवित्र स्थान का एक चिनौना चित्र उपस्थित किया। लेकिन जिन अफसरों की शलती के कारण ये दंगे हुए, आज तक उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। इस सदन में कई बार इस बारे में चर्चा की गई है और सरकार की ओर से आश्वासन भी दिया गया है, लेकिन फिर भी इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसी कार्यवाही क्वीट्र की जाये, ताकि गुजरात के माथे पर जो कलंक लगा है, वह धुल जाए और उसका गौरव फिर स्थापित हो।

गुजरात में नैचुरल गैस काफी है, लेकिन उसकी विकसित करने और पूरे देश में उसका इस्तेमाल करने के लिए इस बजट में कोई योजना नहीं रखी गई है। गैस के छोटे छोटे उद्योग-धंधों में जो लोग लगे हुए हैं उनकी समुचित सहायता और सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए। वैसे ही गुजरात में छोटे छोटे प्रायल इंस बनाने के लिए कारखाने हैं, उन कारखानों में बहुत तरह की असुविधाएं हैं जिनके कारण उसकी उन्नति नहीं हो पा रही है और उन उद्योगों की कोई तरक्की नहीं हो पाती है। आप की ओर से ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है जिससे पता चले की उन छोटे छोटे उद्योगपतियों के लिए भी कोई कार्यवाही आप करने जा रहे हैं।

वैसे ही नर्मदा नदी का सवाल है। उसके चलते गुजरात में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था का अभाव हो रहा है। नर्मदा योजना के लागू हो जाने से गुजरात का कावापलट हो सकता है। लेकिन यह योजना खटाई में पड़ी हुई है क्योंकि मामला आकर ट्रिब्यूनल में चला गया है। यह ट्रिब्यूनल में मामला जो गया है यह राजनैतिक कारण से

है और इसमें आपकी असफलता ही मानी जायगी कि गुजरात के विवाद को आपने हल नहीं किया और वह मामला ट्रिब्यूनल में चला गया। उस विवाद को हल करने की दिशा में भी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए जिससे कि गुजरात में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सके। गुजरात में जो खदान हैं उनको उन्नत करने के लिए और उन के द्वारा चलने वाले उद्योगधंधों को विकसित करने के लिए तथा जो लोग उनमें लगे हुए हैं उनको राहत मिले उसके लिए कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, यह बात इस बजट के साफ है। इस बजट में बड़े लोगों पर चोट नहीं की गई है और छोटे और मझोले उद्योगपति जो हैं उन्हें आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नई योजना इस में दिखाई नहीं पड़ती। कोई ऐसी नयी योजना छोटे और मझोले उद्योगपतियों को मार्केट देने के लिए, उनके लिए पूंजी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए आपने बनाई हो तो बताएं।

गुजरात में अहमदाबाद शहर है जो औद्योगिक विकास की दृष्टि से बहुत प्राग बढ़ा हुआ है। लेकिन वहां पर मजदूरों की क्या अवस्था है? वहां पर वामपंथी आन्दोलन कमजोर रहा है। और आज तक वहां प्रतिक्रियावादियों का गढ़ रहा है। इसलिए वहां ट्रेड यूनियन कानूनों को लागू करने में तरह तरह की बाधा डाली जाती है। मजदूरों को सुविधाएं नहीं मिलती। उनके लिए आवास की सुविधाओं का सवाल है, और दूसरे सवाल हैं इनको लेकर आन्दोलन चलते हैं तो उन आन्दोलनों पर सरकार का एक दमनात्मक रहा है, सहयोग का नहीं रहा है। आप क्या यह बताने को तैयार हैं कि आपका जो यह राष्ट्रपति सासन है जब तक यह रहेगा तब तक आप उन मजदूरों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं? आपने जो प्रोग्राम बनाए हैं और जो आयाएं बांधी हैं वह कोई भी इसमें नहीं दिखाई पड़ती। इसलिए मेरी आपसे मांग है कि

मोनोपॉलिस्ट्स को खत्म करने की योजना बनाइये और भूमिहीनों को जमीन देने की व्यवस्था कीजिए। दंडर जमीन जिस पर भूमिहीनों ने कब्जा कर लिया है उस पर उनको अधिकार देने की व्यवस्था कीजिए और ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिये कि गुजरात की प्राकृतिक सम्पदा को सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल कर के गुजरात के और देश के नक्सों को तरक्की की ओर आगे बढ़ाया जा सके और समूचे देश की तरक्की में गुजरात का भी पूरा योगदान हो सके, ऐसी मेरी मांगसे अपील है।

SHRI JADEJA (Jamnagar): I rise to support the Budget of the State of Gujarat for 1971-72 as presented. In the present circumstances, I do not think a better budget could have been presented and on this those who have framed it are to be congratulated.

There is a special emphasis on the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Harijans, for whom not much has been done earlier. The reason may be that this function which is of very vital importance was handed over to the panchayats. As we know, in the panchayats, we have people coming mostly from the upper castes, and an officer working in these panchayats finds it difficult to help ameliorate the conditions of these backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Harijans. On record, we may have it that there are no problems of drawing drinking water from village wells. Though the situation has improved in cities, I can tell you that in villages Harijans have still to get drinking water not from the village well but from somebody's field well. For that, he has to pay a very high price.

Another good point that has been mentioned in the budget is about the high-yielding varieties of seeds and fertilisers. It is to the credit of Gujarat that today Gujarat supplies 30 per cent of the hybrid bajra seeds to the entire country. But in this respect, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of Gujarat that those villagers who sacrificed all other crops and only concentrated on hybrid bajra, and for no fault of theirs, they had a tremendous loss last year for which they made several representations to the Government. It was

the popular government at that time. They did not hear them or even if they did, they took by action and the compensation now being paid to them is so meagre that their initiative is killed and it will be seen that such cultivators and farmers and such villagers who go out of their way to support Government schemes and who support progressive schemes are not encouraged, and that will be a step backward in the development of agriculture.

Then a point has been mentioned about minor irrigation and irrigation facilities in the whole of Gujarat State. At this point, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and inform them that in Gujarat, if you take an overall picture of irrigation development, all irrigation may be very good in the proper Gujarat as it is known, but the part of Saurashtra barring one district—five districts have been neglected; not only neglected but in certain districts like Jamnagar, we have chronically drought-affected areas where rainfall has been less than 10 inches for about four years at a time, and in these areas, the only irrigation facilities that have been given till date are some minor irrigation schemes and schemes for which people have to pay 10 per cent of the cost that is incurred on check dams and percolation tanks. Such disparities should not be there. I agree. But in a State where you have different types of areas, different types of people—the development, economic, political and social, might differ from place to place, special emphasis should be laid on those areas which are traditionally backward. Those areas which cannot make any contribution in the form of money should be given more consideration. I would request the Government at this stage, even the Centre, to set up a desalination plant in those areas which can have no source, which have no major irrigation prospects which have no source of bringing the Ganga or the Indus waters for them, but the only source is the Arabian Sea which is so close to them. For them, a desalination plant is the only alternative.

Another point has been made regarding the tillers of the soil being made owners of the land. This is a welcome scheme and we all know that a lot of landless labourers and farmers who have been working on farms of gentlemen farmers have got lands for themselves, and a scheme was implemented by the Gujarat Government in

[Shri Jadeja]

which they recognised the services of those who were in the armed forces by giving them adequate lands and a lot of servicemen have resettled themselves in Gujarat. But there is a point of caution which needs to be made here ; because such good schemes exist in Gujarat, they allow a lot of people from other States who have come to Gujarat and have taken these lands and sold them off and have gone back to their respective States. In this circumstance, the proper Gujarati, the person who belongs to Gujarat, who wants to settle in Gujarat, has been denied his share. I do not say that non-Gujaratis should not come to Gujarat. They are welcome and they can come and settle there. But there should be some sort of legislation by which they may not be able to dispose of their land and deprive the local man of his rights.

In the field of rural electrification again, there is some point in distinguishing between Saurashtra and Gujarat. All the major river valley projects are in Gujarat proper and all the hydro projects electricities may come up in Gujarat proper. Saurashtra can never dream of this. It is at this stage that Government should think of an atomic plant in Saurashtra, somewhere on the coastline so that not only the electrification problem but also the irrigation problem can be sold to some extent.

There is mention free primary and secondary education to girl students in the State. Government has to be congratulated on this. Primary education is entirely in the hands of the panchayat. From my experience of panchayat raj I can say that in the backward districts and taluks the non-officials are more busy in transferring people and such work than give the foremost importance to the subject as such. There have been a number of cases where the school had not had a teacher for a whole year and not been opened during the whole year. I do not say that primary education should be taken away from the panchayat but effective measures should be taken by which there can be dual control or supervision over primary education.

Another good point has been the mention about 12 ambar charka centres in six

districts. But why in six districts only ? I request them to include all the 17 districts, even in backward areas. Unless such scheme are forced by the State Government or the panchayats, the employment problem in our villages is not going to be solved. Today there is a big flow of villagers to the cities. Unless we show some concrete results in certain areas, they will not stay back in the rural area. For this the ambar charka centres are welcome and I only hope that they will cover the other areas also.

I have mentioned about fisheries in the General Budget also. Gujarat has tremendous potential in this field. The Gujarat Government should take more interest in deep sea fishing and pearl fisheries and Okha will be an ideal centre though it is neglected; it should be reconsidered and it should be made a base for such operations. Gujarat has not been given the importance due to it from the point of view of tourism—local as well as foreign. Gujarat can show you gir lions, wild donkeys in the Rann of Kutch and flamingoes in the Kutch area and the Indian bustard, which may not be seen later. The forest department should be reconstituted to develop wild life and a special conservator of forest should be there for wild life only.

I would like to congratulate the Government for the roads and bridges and the PWD work which are mentioned in the budget; those were so far neglected by the popular Government. I may point out that by granting money you are not having the work done. In the case of Jamnagar district a lot of schemes are mentioned and sanctioned on paper but staff is not given. There is not enough staff in that area to complete the work and thus the whole district is being neglected.

Social workers of the Gram Rakshak Dal and family planning were being paid nominal sums, but they have been deprived of even this under President's Rule, and the initiative which they had taken has also been killed. So, I would request the Government to implement this scheme more strictly and that can be done only if more people are involved in it, only if the local leaders come forward with interest.

The popular Government that we had before President's Rule has to be congratulated on starting an Ecological Council. Gujarat is the only State in India which has taken this step, and it will be of use to us in the years to come. This example should be followed by the Centre. But merely setting up the Council is not enough. We have to see that their recommendations are implemented.

I am sorry to see in the Budget that an additional sum of Rs. 20 crores has not been asked for from the Centre. I feel Gujarat has a right and should have asked for it, because today it is the only State in the country which sticks to prohibition. I do not say that you should abolish prohibition, but definitely it has to be implemented more effectively if you want to continue it, to see that people do not drink poison. The prohibition policy should be re-examined and made more practical.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे (मदसीर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात राज्य देश में अत्यधिक सम्पन्न और औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बड़ा प्रगतिशील राज्य है हमारा बड़ा दुर्भाग्य था कि वहाँ पर एक लोक प्रिय सरकार थी, इलाहाबाद के कारण उसे गिरना पड़ा, बदलना पड़ा और उस के स्थान पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ। यद्यपि कोई ऐसी बात नहीं थी कि वहाँ पर सरकार नहीं चलाई जा सकती थी, लेकिन हमारे उधर के मित्रों ने कुछ इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियाँ पैदा की—नई कांग्रेस के बहुओं ने, कांग्रेस के शासक पक्ष के लोगों ने—कि मजदूर हो कर सरकार की राज्यपाल से कहना पड़ा कि आगे हम सरकार चलाने के दिशा में सज्जम होते हुए भी आपकी बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया जाय। उस सरकार ने कुछ बहुत अच्छे निर्णय लिये। एक-दो विधियों के बारे में अभी मेरे पूर्व-बक्ता माननीय सदस्य ने प्रकाश डाला है।

शिक्षा के बारे में उस सरकार ने निर्णय लिया कि उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी जायगी,

चाहे वह बालकों की शिक्षा ही या बालिकाओं की शिक्षा हो। लेकिन अभी हमारे राष्ट्रपति शासन के बीच उन निर्णयों को बदल दिया गया और कहा गया है कि लड़कियों की शिक्षा निःशुल्क रहेगी लेकिन लड़कों की शिक्षा निःशुल्क नहीं रहेगी। जो निर्णय पिछली लोक-प्रिय सरकार ने लिया था, उस निर्णय से अब पीछे हटा गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर पुनर्विचार की आवश्यकता है।

13.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

उस सरकार ने यह भी निर्णय लिया था कि कृषि के अन्दर प्रगति की दृष्टि से, औद्योगिक उत्पादन की दृष्टि से, कुछ नये उर्वरक कारखाने खोले जाय। सहकारिता के आधार पर खोलने की दिशा में उस समय की सरकार ने कुछ कदम भी आगे बढ़ाये थे। मुझे नहीं मालूम, इस समय के राष्ट्रपति शासन में उन पर क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है। लेकिन वहाँ की कृषि की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, वहाँ के तिलहन और मूंगफली के उत्पादन को देखते हुए जिस प्रकार के उर्वरक की आवश्यकता वहाँ पर महसूस की जा रही है, उस दिशा में उर्वरक के कारखाने जल्द स्थापित हों—इस बात को वहाँ पर आवश्यकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा में अनेक बार कपड़ा मिलों के बारे में बर्बादें आईं। गुजरात के अम्बर चाहे रुई की कमी हो, मशीन की खराबी हो या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इन उद्योगों के लिए जो पैसा देने की नीति है उसमें दोषपूर्ण स्थिति हो जिसके कारण वहाँ की कई मिलें बंद हैं और आगे कई और मिलें भी बंद हो सकती हैं। मिलों के बंद होने के कारण कुछ मजदूर तो पहले से ही बेकार हैं और आगे यदि और मिलें बंद होती हैं तो हजारों मजदूर और भी बेकार हो सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकृषित करना

[डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे]

चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की कपड़ा मिलें क्यों बंद हो रही हैं। मिलों के बंद होने की जो स्थिति जाती है उसका क्या कारण है? या तो जो सेन्ट्रल प्रसिस्टेंस मिलों को देनी चाहिए उसमें कहीं भूल कर रहे हैं या फिर उनकी मशीनों को ठीक से समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं। ऐसी वस्था में यदि ध्यान इसकी तरफ ध्यान दें तो हमारे देश का जो एक प्रगतिशील राज्य है उसके विकास में बाधा नहीं पड़ेगी। इस राज्य के बजट को देखने से मासूम होता है कि कोई बहुत बड़ा घाटा नहीं दिखाया गया है। इस राज्य में प्राकृतिक गैस बहुत उपलब्ध है और तेल भी बहुतायत से उपलब्ध है। चाहे तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ नहीं रहा या प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग का ध्यान नहीं रहा जो राज्य सरकार की स्थिति को जाने बिना या ठीक प्रकार से विचार किए बिना प्राकृतिक गैस कमिशन ने गैस की कीमतें निर्धारित कर दी हैं, जिस कीमत पर राज्य सरकार गैस लेने में असमर्थ है। फल-स्वरूप आज गैस व्यर्थ जा रही है। काफी मात्रा में गैस बेकार जा रही है जोकि उपयोग में नहीं आ रही है। परन्तु सरकार ने उसकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं इस ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

इस बजट को देखने से पता चलता है कि रोजगार के बारे में शिक्षित रोजगार सहायता तथा काम पाने का अधिकार जैसी कुछ योजनायें ध्यान आकृष्ट करने जा रहे हैं और जिसके लिए धारण मात्र 30-30 लाख रुपये की रकम निर्धारित की है लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि इससे कहीं पर भी आप कोई व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे और उतने लोगों को रोजगार भी प्राप्त हो सकेगा।

मैं जो एक बातों की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश और

गुजरात के बीच नर्मदा के बारे में एक सम्झे समय से एक विवाद तो क्या, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बनाया गया विवाद चला आ रहा है। दोनों राज्य सरकारें चाहती हैं कि यह मसला समाप्त हो जाये क्योंकि उसमें दोनों राज्य सरकारों का बहुत बड़ा लाभ है। यह सवाल ट्राइब्यूनल के अन्तर्गत है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस सवाल को हल किया जाये ताकि दोनों राज्यों को लाभ पहुंच सके। हाइड्रो कम करने के लिए विचार करने का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, मध्य प्रदेश इसके लिए भी किसी हद तक सहमत हो सकता है क्योंकि इस योजना से गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश दोनों को ही बहुत लाभ पहुंचेगा। अभी गुजरात में सूरत, भड़ोच इत्यादि में नदियों की बाढ़ की वजह से लाखों व्यक्तियों को नुकसान पहुंचा है, करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई है। इस प्रकार सम्पत्ति हानि, जन हानि और पशु हानि को भी बचाया जा सकता है।... (व्यवधान)। मध्य प्रदेश को भी बहुत जमीन नर्मदा योजना में जाने वाली है। तो जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया, उसकी हाइड्रो कम कर दी जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ बहुत कुछ अच्छी उपयोग हो सकता है।

इस बजट में लोक निर्माण के लिए, सूखा प्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए, तथा कृषि सहायता के लिए जो राशि रकी गई है वह बहुत थोड़ी है। मैं नहीं समझता गुजरात जैसे प्रगतिशील राज्य के लिए जो कि बहुत अच्छी उन्नति करता आ रहा है उसके लिए यह राशि पर्याप्त होगी। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात की पिछली सरकार ने कुछ अच्छे निर्णय लिये थे उनकी ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार काम करेगी। मैंने जो बातें यहाँ पर उठाई हैं—कपड़ा मिलों के बारे में, प्राकृतिक गैस के उपयोग के बारे में, शिक्षा के बारे में—मुझे आशा है उनके बारे में सरकार

ध्यान रखेगी। विशेषकर नर्मदा के बारे में मैंने सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। साथ ही सरकार इस उद्देश्य को भी अपने ध्यान में रखेगी कि जल्दी से जल्दी वहाँ पर लोकप्रिय सरकार का गठन किया जाये। जब राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू हुआ था तो राज्यपाल महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि नवम्बर में हम चुनाव कराने में सफल हो सकेंगे क्योंकि हमारी सारी लिस्टें बगैरह तैयार हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि शीघ्र ही वहाँ पर लोकप्रिय सरकार कायम की जाये ताकि यह राज्य अधिक से अधिक सम्पन्न हो सके।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी अभी वहाँ पर यह चर्चा चली है कि वहाँ पर जो मद्यनिषेध लागू है उसमें कुछ शिथिलता बरती जाय। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस देश में कम से कम एक ऐसा राज्य अस्तित्व में रहना चाहिए जिसको कि एक आदर्श के रूप में उपस्थित किया जा सके कि यहाँ पर पूरी तरह से, ठीक तरह से और दृढ़ता के साथ मद्यनिषेध लागू है। इस सिलसिले में जो दिखाई करने की बात हो रही है मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ; मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह राज्य एक आदर्श के रूप में बना रहे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patn) : Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Indulal Yajnik, while speaking made a reference to the new capital for Gujarat. I am not in favour of shifting the new capital from Gandhinagar to any other place. Under President's rule the steps taken by the Governor of Gujarat to suspend the construction work at Gandhinagar of the new capital is not a wise step. Shri UN Mahida, a Member of the Rajya Sabha, who was recently joined the Ruling Congress, makes a lot of propaganda to shift the capital from Gandhinagar.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA (Kutch) : Sir, can a Member make an aspersion about a member of the other House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It should be avoided.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Sir, what I said will be clear if you go through the proceedings of the other House which are there for anyone to see.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : It may be the aspiration of Shri Mahida.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Anyhow, there is a lot of perspiration here.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : A suspicion has been created in the minds of the people that the Government of India is going to shift the new capital from Gandhinagar to some other place. Under section 51 (1) of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, the Government of Gujarat received securities worth Rs. 10 crores for the construction of the new capital. The hon. Member, Shri Yajnik, said while speaking that there was no sanction behind the huge expenditure incurred for the new capital. Since 1960 eleven budgets have been passed by the Gujarat Legislative Assembly and about Rs. 30 crores have been spent for the new capital. So, it is useless to say that there was no sanction behind it. I would ask that after having spent Rs. 30 crores for the construction of the new capital, what useful purpose would be served by shifting it from Gandhinagar at this stage. The hon. Minister should say something about it. He should also assure the House that the Government of India is not going to shift the capital from Gandhinagar to any other place.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur) : Indira Gandhinagar.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Not Indira Gandhi Nagar; that is Mahatma Gandhi Nagar.

There is an impression among the non-Gujaratis that Gujarat is a rich State. That impression is not correct. A state which has got one-fifth of the total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and, over and above that, other backward classes cannot be said to be a rich State. This fact should be borne in mind by the Government of India while allotting loans and grants to this State.

Sir, there is another thing. The Communists and the Ruling Congress after

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

the split say that Gujarat is a reactionary State. If one sees the progress made by the Government of Gujarat without scrapping prohibition and without introducing State lotteries one will find that Gujarat is not a reactionary State but a radical and a socialist State. If I may say so, it is more socialist and more radical than Kerala or West Bengal. In Gujarat education for girls is free upto eleventh standard and upto seventh standard it is free for all while in West Bengal it is free upto fifth standard. So far as Kerala is concerned there is no class I schedule caste officer in the State of Kerala. Gujarat has not introduced lotteries because it is against socialism as overnight a man becomes rich. In Gujarat prohibition is there. Why? Because a person whose annual income is above Rs. 2,000/- ruins himself but a person whose annual income is below Rs. 2,000 ruins himself as well as his whole family and that is why it is in the interest of the weaker sections. Recently Tamil Nadu Government has suspended the prohibition while Gujarat has not done it. It is a wise thing that Gujarat has done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, all this money should not be given to Gujarat.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : No. At the outset I have said that it is not a rich State. Therefore, while allotting money that fact should be borne in mind. A lot of backward classes are there.

Up to 1968-69 the Government of India giving all the amount of expenditure incurred for post-matric scholarships, which is now called SSC scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. From 1969-70, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Government of India does not give all the amount of expenditure incurred on post-matric scholarships. If you see in the Budget of the Government of India for the year 1971-72, out of the total provision of Rs. 38,06,000 only Rs. 28 lakhs are provided by the Government of India and the State has to provide Rs. 10 lakhs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : There are important problems like the price of gas, the price of residual oil, Narmada Project and so on, for which the Government of India should pay immediate attention to solve.

As the time at my disposal is consumed, I conclude my speech.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise in support of this Budget which is well balanced. As rightly stated by former speakers, in the circumstances the present Government has rightly cut the coat according to its income. In this budget a very right reply has been given to the parting stunt played by the past ministry of Gujarat of making education free at a cost of Rs. 40 crores, nearly 20 per cent of the whole revenue budget.

I do not support the budget because there is no taxation, though it is a deficit budget. I support it because the Plan outlay of 1971-72, with a contribution of nearly Rs. 80 crores from the Centre, which is nearly Rs. 98 crores, is mainly to be spent for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the weaker society of Gujarat

One thing at least that my hon. friend, Shri Chavda, said, as I understand it, is correct, namely that Gujarat is not a rich State. I will put it the other way. It is the most misunderstood State in the whole of India. Look at the map. It is only a strip of 200 miles from Ahmedabad to Surat. Hardly nearly 10,000 square miles of the area is being developed, out of the 75,000 square miles area of Gujarat. See what are the disparities. They are so marked that anybody can see them. There are the rich people in Ahmedabad at one place and at my place people do not get a square meal a day when there is famine. Even the Minister has witnessed it.

As far as our political economy goes, today it is just like the grand alliance of that side. What result did it bring? There are mere Swatantras, more Congress (Opposition) and no socialism. After all, it is a science. Two and two is always

four ; it cannot be three or five. So, so long as this mixed economy does not change, I do not think socialism can be brought about or the gap between these two can be very rapidly narrowed down.

Here, I am talking of the regional disparity of Gujarat. My hon. friend just now said that it is a poor State and contradicted it by saying at the same time that it is a progressive State. Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes from where he comes form 21 per cent of the total population of Gujarat.....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : The State's economy is making good progress on agricultural as well as industrial front.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA : He himself said it is a poor State and, at the same time, he said it is a progressive State. How can these two things go together ?

Sir, look at the map of Gujarat, from Kutch to Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Panchamahar and Dang. These areas are still lying as backward as they were some years before. All these years, the southern Gujarat rulers have exploited the rest of Gujarat for their own benefit.

Look at the irrigation schemes. Where there is 100 inches rain, there is hundred per cent irrigation. Where there is scarcity every alternate year and famine every third year, practically there is no irrigation at all. I am talking of my district Kutch. They have not been able to spend even Rs. 6 crores. From 1960 onwards up to this time, not a single new medium-size dam has been built.

Look at Banaskantha. There was a severe famine for two years consecutively just like Kutch. The relief measures were the most corrupt ones which require special investigation. It is shameful to say that in a part of Gujarat even girls were molested and supplied to the officers just to fill their empty bellies. In Kutch, in the name of relief work, only party work was done. The labourers had to contribute one rupee each to be a member of the Congress (G) party. I can prove it ; I can show the documents. They collected funds for their party and the officers became a

part of their party. This is what they have done. I would request this august House that a special committee should be appointed to investigate into this corruption indulged in at the time of severe famine in Banaskantha and Kutch.

Look at the Kandla port. Recently, the Minister of Shipping and Transport, Shri Raj Bahadur, rightly, visited Kandla port for which I thank him. What do we find there ? Gujarat is totally apathetic to that port. A unique free zone of its kind in the whole of India is lying as undeveloped as it was 10 years before.

What sins we have committed, what crimes we have committed, that we are denied even the drinking water in my district for all these years. I am not asking for some facility ; I am not asking for any luxury. I am only asking for a bare necessity. That is also not provided. Even drinking water is denied to us. There is not a single place in the whole of my district where water fit for human consumption is available. There are more than 50 per cent of the places where the people and cattle use together one pond and take water from it. There are more than 25 per cent of the places where there is no source of water supply at all. Nothing has been done in this regard.

It is not that there are no potentialities in my area. I could understand if there were no potentialities in the area. There are a lot of potentialities. Take, for example bauxite. You get the most valuable raw material bauxite here. We in India manufacture only 20 per cent of aluminium which is required by our country. A huge quantity of this precious raw material is being exported. Also, lignite is found nearby. They have not cared to develop a thermal power energy for the aluminium plant which requires the most. We are very much short of electricity and the aluminium manufacturing requires electricity. But they have not cared to put up any electricity plant there.

I had been to Hungary recently where, I found, every aluminium plant has its own thermal power station depending on lignite alone. We have got these potentialities here.

[Dr. Mahipatray Mehta]

Then, if you go round the coastal line, you will see that only 200 miles strip is being developed only and the rest of Gujarat is as backward as anything. They cheat the people. They have produced a documentary showing 2 acres area being developed on the Rann of Kutch and the remaining area left as barren as it is and, they say, if Narmada comes, this area can be developed then.

But look at Banni, a unique pasture land in the whole of India of 674 sq. miles in area. In September, if you go over there, if there are good rains, you will find millions of flamingoes and herds of cattle with 6 ft. height Maldhari standing in between. It looks so lovely and beautiful. But if you had seen the same area during the last famine days, you could have seen there heaps of skeletons of bone with plenty of vultures, and emaciated and tuberculosis-infected Maldhari standing between them. 10% of them are to-day suffering from tuberculosis and no medical aid is being given in the whole of that area. When Dr. Jivaraj Mehta was the Chief Minister years ago, I had drawn his attention also, but nothing has happened upto this time. On the contrary, day by day, it is economically being ruined due to repeated famines. There is no drinking water even in that area. No medical facilities are available in that area of 674 sq. miles.

Look at Kandla. To-day, of course, the fertiliser project is coming. For the oil port, a Workers' Group was appointed to find out the site for the oil port at the mouth of the Narmada. But, I know that in their report they have said that big tankers cannot come to the mouth of Narmada. So, there is no suitable site, but at Kandla, oil jetties are already there. I am very happy to learn that very recently oil is to be drilled somewhere nearby in Kutch and the reservoir has been found as big as Anleshwar, why not the oil refinery be located at Kandla. The first principle we have accepted is that the refinery for the crude that is to be imported, will be located at the ports. Why not Kandla be selected for this as it fulfils this condition? Further, it will be the nearest port to those countries from where we import the crude and export the refined oil and also the oil found in Banaskantha

and Kutch can also be refined there and it can supply oil to Koyali refinery also which is not far away.

The north of Gujarat, that is, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha, are equally in need of water as much as Kutch and Saurashtra. So, an atomic power plant should be located on the western coast for the desalination of the sea water as recommended by the Bhabha Scientific Research Institute. This plant will not only desalinate water but it will be used in the fertilisers, aluminium plant and another fertiliser factory coming up there near the west coast. My friend, Mr. Piloo Mody, also comes from that area, the Panchmahals, which also suffers from lack of drinking water, still he does not mind. If an atomic station is set up along the coast, it will be not only for the industrial use but it can be used for agriculture and drinking water purposes there and that can be done only by an atomic power plant.

I would like to tell you one thing more, about the price of gas and residual fuel oil. A dispute between the Gujarat Government and the Centre is going on since long. In 1961 the Gujarat Electricity Board had a dispute with the ONGC and in 1964 actually Dr. VKRV Rao was appointed arbitrator in that dispute and in 1968 he gave the award. The price was fixed something like Rs. 59. Now it has jumped to Rs. 147. I cannot understand this. It is the duty of the Centre to fix a reasonable price so that industries and other things in Gujarat may develop rapidly and the price should be immediately fixed.

Last but not the least, as rightly said by Mr. Pandey, is Narmada project. When we are talking of linking of the Ganga in the North with the Cauvery in the South, Narmada being the life and death question of Gujarat, should be taken up immediately and implemented. The Narmada should be linked up with the Rajasthan canal and water brought to Kutch and Banaskantha which require water very badly. It will also be an outlet into the sea to Punjab and Rajasthan and from the defence point of view also it will be a barrier on the western border and this canal should be extended upto Kandla.

The Gujarat Government has rightly depicted in a documentary showing two ac-

es of this area of the Raan of Kutch being developed and the remaining being kept as such and saying to the people that if Narmada comes, the whole of the area will be developed like this and thus they are waiting for the Narmada to come up and not developing this area just like a beggar goes round with a trolley in which a sick person is being carried. They do not want the ulcer of the sick person to be healed nor they want that sick person to die just to get alms.

14.00 hrs.

This area of Kutch and Banaskantha is shown as diseased person in that documentary. We, the Members of Parliament, coming from that area have been stressing these points in this august House. I remember this. On 5th of April, 1960, when I was sworn in the Rajya Sabha, the Bill for the formation of Mahagujarat and Maharashtra came up. On the very first day I reminded that the development of Kutch will be the responsibility of the Centre as recommended by the Joint Committee and the Boundary Commission. But, Sir what has been done? The first and second plans were guaranteed by the Centre; but then please see the misfortune of us. In the First Plan the amount was Rs. 3 crores; in the Second Plan, Rs. 8 crores. In the Third Plan it was reduced to Rs. 4 crores. It was reduced to just half. This is the situation.

Another funny thing that you find is that roads are calculated in Gujarat on the basis of population and not on the basis of the area. Thanks to Ayub Khan there are some roads in Kutch which have come up after the attack of Pakistan. Some roads are there today.

I have made certain small suggestions about the backward areas. If these things are looked into and the programme is carried out, I am sure some regional disparities will be removed and I hope Government will consider these points. Thank you.

SHRI H.M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : I would like to make a few observations. One of the first things that strikes me is the desire to upset decisions taken by previous Governments. The Capital Pro-

ject of Gujarat is now being attacked on the ground that it is not a sound decision. But the whole thing has proceeded well beyond the stage of decision. I myself, when the project was first taken in hand, opposed it; I would still consider that if one had to take a decision today perhaps that would not be the right thing to do. But, is it wise in a democratic country to set such wrong precedents that once a new Government comes into power, it can set aside what was decided by the previous Government? This is one point on which I feel that since the President's rule, if any mistake has been made, it is this. Why should the work on Capital Project be suspended? Was it not a decision taken correctly and properly by the previous legitimate Governments in power? This decision was taken by several Governments by democratically-elected Governments. This decision should have been respected by the Governor. I am emphasising the point of right and proper precedents and I wish to say that it is unwise to interfere with decisions of this nature. Quite apart from the merit of this issued--and of course, in this case, merit also is in their favour,--not touching this decision now seems to be the better course, when so much of money has been spent. And the onus of proving that a change would be desirable and in the interests of the people would lie on anyone who puts forward such a suggestion that it would be possible to find another alternative arrangement which would mean that we shall not lose anything on the change proposed to be made and that the sum of Rs. 30 crores that has been spent will be well utilised and for a relatively smaller amount we shall be able to have a better capital.

I would then like to refer to the point about drinking water which is undoubtedly a very serious matter in Gujarat. Over a thousand villages or possibly more are still without drinking water for the greater part of the year. This is something which needs to be taken up on a very high priority basis. There is a decision of the previous Government that it would be so done, but I think that the difficulty lies in the implementation. I hope that during the period of the President's rule, sufficient impetus will be given to the implementation of project for the purpose of providing drinking water in these villages.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

The hon. Member who spoke before me referred to various unfortunate decisions or policies of the previous Governments, but I must say that his reference to unfairness was not altogether right. After all, there are certain natural advantages and natural disadvantages, and one cannot altogether overcome them. If there is no rainfall in Kutch, then there is bound to be scarcity. If there are no major rivers in Saurashtra, then it is impossible to have a major river project. You have to have a major river first in order to have a major river project. But that apart, thereafter certainly every effort should be made to remove the disadvantages resulting from those shortcomings.

In so far as power is concerned, undoubtedly Gujarat's power problem can only be solved by the establishment of an atomic power station, because Gujarat has no other source of energy left. It must bring coal from long distances, which means that power becomes extremely expensive. It has hardly any or very limited hydro-power resources and even these not until the Narmada project goes through; in fact, not even then would there be much of hydro-power available.

Oil and gas which are available are now sought to be made fantastically expensive by a Central decision. It is so entirely unfair that it is difficult to believe that the Central Government can be so partial and so unfair. One course or one policy is adopted towards Assam and a totally different policy towards Gujarat. It may be that Assam Government is more competent and knows how to handle the Central Government and the Gujarat Government does not. That is possible. But certainly one would have expected that the Central Government would have regarded the matter on an equal basis and taken a fair decision. I hope that they will take a fair decision soon. Unless they see Gujarat's position fairly and take a fair decision, cheaper power will become virtually impossible. But in any case apart from the question of cheapness, there is also the question of the power demand which is growing and for any further establishment of large power stations and in future, there must be large power

stations-- we shall have to rely upon atomic energy. Therefore, I think quite rightly the policy of the Government of Gujarat has been to press for the allotment of an atomic power station somewhere along the coast of Saurashtra. What I would suggest now is that decision should be taken soon and the implementation begun well in advance so that power becomes available some time in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Unless that decision is taken at an early date, it would be impossible to achieve that objective, and Gujarat will experience power shortage.

I have briefly touched on the oil and gas prices but I do feel that that is a matter which ought to be taken up now when there is President's rule because then the responsibility can be fairly and squarely accepted by the Central Government as to what the decision is. To suddenly raise the price of residual fuel oil and gas by virtually a hundred per cent is not fair or reasonable. It can be contested, but the point I wish to make is that the Central Government itself should apply its mind to this problem entirely afresh and look at the question not just from the point of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and its profitability but from the point of view of a State which has power requirement and for which it is important that power should be available at a reasonable price. Today the price of power in Gujarat is among the highest in the whole country, and that is not something which could enable the State to progress as satisfactorily industrially as is necessary.

Then there are two major irrigation projects, Gujarat has the third one, Ukai, is about to be completed. One is the Mahi project where the Kadana project has been suspended, again because of a dispute between the Rajasthan and Gujarat Governments. Why should this be allowed to cause delay? It is well known that if this project is proceeded with speedily, it will mean a very considerable area receiving assured water supply which it does not today. That area is not only rich agriculturally but the farmers there know how to put the water to the best possible use. The difference is small and I hope the Central Government will use its good offices to remove all the difficulties and hurdles and to see this project is proceeded with as speedily as possible.

As for the other project, Narmada, it is impossible to say much. It has been referred to a tribunal. But even so, the Central Government can use its good offices, if it is so minded. The Central Government, I would have thought, from the point of view of all-India considerations would have realised the urgency and felt it essential to see that a decision was reached at the earliest. The Narmada scheme is not prepared by any one State; it was drawn up by a neutral committee of experts, the Khosla Committee. If work had proceeded according to the Committee's report, we would now have been half way towards the completion of that project. It would have meant over 50 lakh acres of land being irrigated; vast areas which are today dry and barren would have received water and India's ability to overcome its food problem and the problem of agricultural raw materials would have been enhanced. These is no reason why even now a decision should not be taken to achieve this. I would not like to enter into the merits of this issue. What I would urge upon the Central Government is that it should take an active hand now even when the matter is before the tribunal, because whichever way the tribunal decides, it will still have to be implemented and enforced, and without genuine goodwill on the part of the parties concerned, that implementation will be always hampered and not proceeded with as speedily as is desirable.

I do not wish to take more time. I would only refer to one more matter, education. Here certain decisions were taken by the previous Government just before it submitted its resignation. But because of certain technical reasons the Governor decided that these are not to be implemented.

It seems to me that here the Central Government might well look again at the matter on its merits. Are these decisions in regard to these matters—that is to say, making secondary education free and giving certain concessions for the consumers of irrigation water—is public interest or not? Are these decisions in line with the policy of the previous elected governments of Gujarat or not? If they are in line, if they are in public interest, why then put a stop to them, prevent them from being implemented, not

on the ground that there are no finances but on the ground that these are not proper decisions? Financial considerations undoubtedly are important, and they must be given proper weight, but those were not the consideration on which these decisions were set aside. Financial considerations also would not have necessarily prevented the implementation of this. I may say that Gujarat is one of the few states in India which does not abuse the facility of overdraft that is made available. I think it is right that it should be so, and that is how the State policy should be, that it should be run in accordance with the financial canons of propriety, but because it does so, it should not be penalised. I do feel that again, during the President's rule these two decisions that were taken should be considered afresh on their merits and implemented effectively.

श्री बेकारिया (जुनागढ़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब को यह बजट पेश करने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। गुजरात का यह पहला बजट है, जिस में कोई कर नहीं लगाया गया है।

इस बजट में एग्रीकल्चर के लिए जो धनराशि रखी गई है, मैं उस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में एग्रीकल्चर की इकानोमी, अर्थ-व्यवस्था, बहुत पिछड़ी हुई है और उस को सुधारना बहुत जरूरी है। गुजरात में भी एग्रीकल्चर में सुधार करने की बहुत जरूरत है और उसके लिए एग्रीकल्चर के क्षेत्र में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिसर्च करना आवश्यक है। मैं वित्त मंत्री और गवर्नमेंट से बिनती करूंगा कि बीज, सायल और एग्रीकल्चर सम्बन्धी अन्य विषयों में रिसर्च के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा राशि दी जाये, जिस से एग्रीकल्चर की पैदावार में वृद्धि हो जाएगी कि गुजरात की अर्थ-व्यवस्था एग्रीकल्चर पर निर्भर है, इसलिए उस का विकास हो, जो सत्तर प्रसेंट किसान गांवों में रहते हैं, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो और वे अच्छा जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें। इस से छोटे छोटे गांवों और कस्बों की जाय बढ़ेगी।

[श्री बेकारिया]

हमारे यहाँ, खास तौर से सौराष्ट्र में, इरिगेशन की बहुत कमी है। वहाँ पर कोई बेचर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट नहीं चलाई जा सकती है, क्योंकि वहाँ पर ऐसी नदियाँ नहीं हैं। इस लिए सौराष्ट्र में माइनर इरिगेशन, बैंक-डैम्प और ट्यूबवैल्व की ज्यादा से ज्यादा व्यवस्था करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। जहाँ भी हो सके नदियों में बेक डैम बांधने चाहिए जिस से कि बारिश का पानी जो समुद्र में बह जाता है वह बेक डैम से रोका जा सके और बेक डैम से वहाँ की खेती को इरिगेशन प्राप्त हो सके। फूड कारपोरेशन की रिपोर्ट में हम ने पढ़ा कि 54 हजार टन गेहूँ फूड कारपोरेशन ने प्रोक्योर किया है। अगर इस तरह के बेक डैम बना दिए जाय और इरिगेशन की सुविधा वहाँ के किसानों को दी जा सके तो सभी तरह के फूड प्रोड्स वहाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा किए जा सकते हैं और खेत की पैदावार को हम बहुत काफी बढ़ा सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान इरिगेशन पर दिया जाय। हमारे यहाँ कुओं से ज्यादा सिंचाई होती है। लेकिन जो वहाँ कुओं पर एलेक्ट्रिक मोटर लगायी जाती है उस के लिए पूरी तरह पावर नहीं दिया जाता। वहाँ पावर की कमी है। इस की वजह से लोग कुओं पर मोटर नहीं लगा सकते ऐटामिक पावर स्टेशन सौराष्ट्र में कहीं डालने की बात कही गई है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि डेढ़ साल से कहा वह ऐटामिक पावर स्टेशन डाला जाय इसके लिए एक कमेटी बनाई गई उस कमेटी ने डेढ़ साल से अब तक यह निर्णय नहीं किया कि कहीं वह पावर स्टेशन बनाया जाय। मैं विनती करूँगा कि जल्दी से जल्दी कहीं भी वह पावर स्टेशन लगाया जाय जिस से कि पावर पैदा हो सके और उस से इरिगेशन का सवाल थोड़ा बहुत हल हो सके। इस में बितनी जल्दी से जल्दी हो सके प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

दूसरा मेरा एक पावर स्टेशन के बारे में विवेदन है। अभी गुजरात में छोटे छोटे गाँवों तक बिजली पहुंची नहीं है और सिटी में भी कहीं कहीं अपने थर्मल स्टेशन हैं। पोरबन्दर में एक पावर स्टेशन है जिस को गुजरात गवर्नमेंट के शासक बिरला को बेच देना चाहते हैं। मैं आप से विनती करूँगा कि इस पावर स्टेशन से पोरबन्दर और उस के झगल बगल के गाँवों में बिजली पहुंच जाती है, इसलिये उस को बेचने की जरूरत नहीं है। जब हमारे यहाँ पावर की इतनी कमी है तो इस पावर स्टेशन को किसी इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को बेचने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। फिर भी उसे बेचने का प्रयास हो रहा है और मैं ने सुना है कि बिरला के साथ में उस की प्राइस भी तय हो गयी है। मैं विनती करूँगा कि इस पावर स्टेशन को बेचा न जाय। यह अगर बेचा जायगा तो आजू बाजू के गाँवों में बिजली पहुंचने में बहुत दिक्कत हो जायगी।

पोरबन्दर में एक झाल वेदर पोर्ट बनाने का सवाल है। लेकिन जितनी धनराशि उस पर खर्च करनी चाहिए वह खर्च नहीं की गई। जब तक हितेन्द्र भाई की सरकार वहाँ थी उस ने सौराष्ट्र पर कुछ भी खर्च न कर के सारा रुपया वह सूरत की तरफ ले जाते रहे और इसी तरह पोरबन्दर में जो झाल वेदर पोर्ट बनना था उस पर भी रुपया खर्च नहीं किया। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जल्दी से जल्दी यह झाल वेदर पोर्ट पूरा किया जाय।

इस के अलावा मैं आप से कहूँगा कि गुजरात में ऐग्रीकल्चर के बारे में कोई सुधार नहीं किया गया है। वहाँ उस के रिसर्च के लिए व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की जो वहाँ परती जमीन है वह नहीं दी गई है। उस का वितरण उन में नहीं किया जा रहा है। मेरी माँग है कि उस के लिए आप कोई समय-परमाणा दो महीने या तीन महीने की निर्धारित कर दें कि इसने समय में

जो जमीन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को बांटी नहीं गई है उस का सर्वे किया जाय और वह जमीन उस के बाद उन को बांटी जाय। ऐसी कोई समय मर्यादा बांधी जानी चाहिए।

बेकारी दूर करने के लिए 30 लाख रुपये का बजट में इंतजाम किया गया है और इस में अम्बर चरखा का केन्द्र चलाने की बात कही जाती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि अम्बर चरखे से लोगों को रोजी मिलेगी। लेकिन जो इस में यह कहा गया है कि इस 30 लाख रुपये से 15 सौ आदिमियों को रोजी मिलेगी, यह मैं नहीं मानता। 30 लाख रुपये से 15 सौ आदिमियों को रोजी नहीं मिल सकेगी। मैं आप से कहूँगा कि बेकारों की जो समस्या है शिक्षित बेकारों की जो समस्या है अम्बर चरखे से उन को रोजी दिलाने के लिए यह 30 लाख रुपये की धनराशि बहुत कम है। बजट में इस से कहीं ज्यादा इस पर खर्च किए जाने की जरूरत है। मेरा यह कहना है कि इस से डवल यानी 60 लाख रुपये इस पर खर्च किए जायेंगे तब यह बेकारी दूर करने में मदद रूप होगा।

एक दूसरा मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट का ही सवाल है। जूनागढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में गिर का फारेस्ट जहाँ के लायन देखने के लिए सारे हिन्दुस्तान के और परदेश के लोग जाते हैं वहाँ कोई ट्रिस्ट सेंटर नहीं खोला गया है मैं अपनी तरफ से कहूँगा तो अच्छा नहीं लगेगा, लेकिन गुजरात की गवर्नमेंट ने सापूतारा में जहाँ कोई नहीं जाता है वहाँ एक ट्रिस्ट सेंटर खोल दिया है और हमारे वहाँ गिर फारेस्ट में जहाँ लायन देखने के लिए बहुत लोग जाते हैं—इस के बलावा सोमनाथ जी का मंदिर जहाँ है—ऐसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट को बिलकुल छोड़ दिया है। वहाँ एक ट्रिस्ट सेंटर बनाना चाहिए। वह न बना कर सापू तारा में बना दिया है। मेरी आप से विनती है कि गिर फारेस्ट में एक ट्रिस्ट सेंटर बनाया जाय। मैं तो आप से विनती करूँगा कि

नेशनल पार्क के रूप में गिर के जंगल को संरक्षित करें उस को अच्छी तरह से रखा जाय।

दूसरी एक मेरी विनती है। गवर्नमेंट ने डेयरी और मिल्क सप्लाय के लिए कुछ पैसे का इंतजाम बजट में किया है। मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जूनागढ़ एक ऐसा सेंटर है जहाँ डेयरी की बहुत अच्छी सुविधाएँ हैं और वहाँ दूध देने वाले कैंटिल बहुत हैं। इसलिए वहाँ गवर्नमेंट को और से एक डेयरी रही है। उसको ज्यादा धनराशि देके उसका बहुत विकास करना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH) : I am thankful to hon. Members
for taking part in the discussion on the
Budget of Gujarat and making valuable
suggestions.

We all knew the circumstances in which this House has been called upon to discuss and pass the Budget of the State of Gujarat. I am sure, taking into consideration the feelings of the House, it will not be long before Gujarat has a popular Government, so that the various problems that hon. Members have raised would be tackled by a popular Ministry there.

There are certain specific features of this Budget which I wish to place before the House. Gujarat is a fairly developed State, I am not saying that it is a rich State, compared to many other backward parts of our country.

The budget itself reflects the economic situation of the State. It has a small deficit of Rs. 1.29 crores, which will be fully covered by normal improvement in income and savings during the year itself. It has a revenue surplus of Rs. 14.35 crores and the provision for capital expenditure is Rs. 46.43 crores. For the plan, there is a provision of Rs. 98.67 crores, out of which Rs. 31.60 crores are out of Central assistance. About 39 per cent of the outlay will be spent on agriculture, cooperation, community development and irrigation; 28 per cent on power and 11 per cent on industry, mining and transport. In the formulation of the plan and its implementation, care has been

[Shri K. R. Gacch]

taken to see that the emphasis is laid on the welfare of scheduled castes and tribes, small or marginal farmers, landless workers and other vulnerable sections of society. There is a specific provision of Rs 25 lakhs for the welfare of scheduled castes and tribes.

So far as foodgrain production is concerned, 35 lakh tonnes will be produced during 1970-71 as against 30.69 lakh tonnes in 1969-70.

In the field of land reforms, the State has completed the programme of legislation for abolition of intermediate landholders and for distribution of land. For this purpose, the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank has drawn up a scheme for taking land from landholders, for which a provision of Rs. 8 crores has been made. The State Government has undertaken to bear the losses, if any, incurred by the Bank.

In terms of industrial development also, the State has a very organised industrial sector. The Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation Limited has started its work. The Aromatic Project is expected to be commissioned towards the end of 1972. The Naptha Cracker estimated to cost Rs. 30 crores is expected to be on stream in early 1974. A Fertilizer Project in the cooperative sector is also being established at Kandla Kalol. These new big projects coming up will certainly generate sufficient employment and will go a long way in meeting the unemployment problem of Gujarat.

In terms of electricity also, certain schemes have been taken. The expansion of the Dhuvaran thermal power station with an additional capacity of 280 MW and Ukai hydro project with 300 MW capacity are in advanced stages of implementation. In the field of rural electrification also, there is substantial progress made. 3951 villages and 66,159 wells have been electrified till the end of March, 1971.

20 per cent of the revenue outlay is spent on education. A provision of Rs. 48 crores has been made for this.

Gujarat has a specific programme known as the Programme of right to work. This

has been there right from 1969. A provision of Rs. 2.5 crores is included in the State's fourth plan for the scheme of right to work, for taking up labour-intensive schemes or works for the relief of unemployed and under-employed in rural areas. This, along with the other rural work programmes that have been taken up, the programmes for drought-affected areas, the frash programme for rural unemployment and small farmers development scheme, will also generate more employment. The special employment oriented programme now covered under the right to work will involve an expenditure of Rs. 43 crores and will generate employment potential of 940 lakhs man-days. So, it is not only 12 Ambar charkha centres, as the hon. Members have mentioned, but the entire scheme of rural development and special programme in drought affected areas and the Central crash programme of giving employment to the educated unemployed as well the industrial projects to which I have referred to will undoubtedly generate enough employment and to some extent solve the problem of unemployment, as far as Gujarat is concerned.

There are a few specific points which have been raised to which I would like to refer. One is the fear that because some construction works have been stopped there is some re-thinking on the question of the new capital of Gujarat. Government have taken no decision to shift the capital from Gandhinagar to Ahmedabad and the newspaper reports appearing in this connection are not correct. Only a few works are not taken up in Gandhinagar during President's rule. Obviously, any decision regarding the continuation of work or the question of shifting cannot be taken during President's rule. It will have to wait the formation of a Popular Ministry as such an important decision can only be taken by a popular Ministry in which the people of Gujarat will have confidence.

Reference has also been made to the question of the decision that was taken by the former chief Minister about extension of free secondary education. Without going into the propriety of taking a decision on the eve of the exit of that government, the position is that there is already free and compulsory primary education and free education for girls up to the 11th standard. Under this scheme at least 2.7 lakh girls

receive free education at an annual expenditure of Rs. 1.60 crores. Coming to education of boys, those whose parents have an income of less than 3,600 per annum will be entitled to free secondary education. This concession has also been extended to a large number of vulnerable sections of the society. The extension of free education will involve an expenditure of Rs. 2.16 crores and nearly 3 lakh students will get the benefit of it. So, to a considerable extent the objective of free secondary education has already been implemented by taking this step of giving free secondary education to those parents get an income of less than Rs. 3,600 per annum.

SHRI P. M. METHA (Bhaunagar) : These were the factors that were considered by the previous government before they decided to make secondary education free. These are the factors which justify making secondary education free.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I was saying that without going into the propriety of a Chief Minister, at the fag end of his power taking such a vast decision.....

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godhra) : It was not a vast decision ; by your own admission it was not a vast decision.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Government took three decisions—free education upto 11th standard, removal of irrigation cess and regularisation of land given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What is the logic behind your holding two decisions valid and only the decision about secondary education not valid ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I think, Sir, I was trying to give this reason that since secondary education is free as far as the girl students are concerned and since secondary education is also made free for those whose annual income does not exceed 3,600/-, therefore, it is very necessary to re-think the whole thing and not involve Gujarat State into further expenditure on this particular decision which the former Chief Minister took.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : That will be a very small amount as the education for girls is already free.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There is hardly any problem involved.

SHRI PILLOO MODY : No problem but the vindictive attitude of the Governor.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This is as far as the secondary education is concerned. Reference has also been made about remission of land revenue. There also certain criterion was not fixed and it is necessary therefore that the popular Government should take up this question.

With these words I commend this Budget to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts 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 complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1 to 6, 9 to 14, 16 to 22, 24 to 27, 29 to 35, 37 to 51, 53 to 82, 85, 88, 92 to 95 and 97 to 99.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That only a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,60,17,000 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, 1972 in respect of Loans and Advances pertaining to Revenue Department instead of Rs. 3,20,06,000 included therefor, in the Gujarat Appropriation (Votes on Account) Act, 1972.”

The motion was adopted.