

Mr. Vajpayee was trying to make a submission. All of you should not speak at the same time. Let us hear what Mr. Vajpayee says.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी बिहार में सी०आर०पी० ने जो कुछ किया और दिल्ली में लड़कों के साथ जो कुछ हुआ उसके बारे में केवल हमारे रोष प्रकट करने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। उनको बयान देना चाहिए। . . .
(स्वबषान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय आई० टी० आई०, दिल्ली में परसों पुलिस ने लाठी चार्ज किया है, टीअर गैस छोड़ी है और प्रिंसिपल की इजाजत के बिना वे इंस्टीचूट में प्रवेश कर गये। उन्होंने विद्यार्थियों के साथ अध्यापकों को भी मारा। दिल्ली में असेम्बली नहीं है, दिल्ली का दुखड़ा कहाँ रोया जायगा ?

दूसरे बिहार में सी०आर०पी० ने गोली चलाई है। श्री श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्दम्मा जी को भी आप ने मरना, उसमें एक पुराने मंत्री की हत्या हो गई है—इसकी जांच कौन करेगा ? इसके बारे में मंत्री जी का बयान आना चाहिए।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I had raised the question of killing by the CRP in Bihar. The CRP has been deployed in Bihar in a large number and they are now indulging in such acts as have resulted in the death of four persons and injuries to about 300 persons at Kurtha. We demand that the Central Government should institute an inquiry instead of the State Government because the CRP is the responsibility of the Central Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is one particular aspect to what Mr. Vajpayee said. He has said that, when policemen came, like a surrendering army, they had to raise their hands. Then only they would stop beating. This is most detestable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would only say that you have made your submissions; the Minister is here, he has heard you and, I think, he is responsive.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Both these matters are really serious and the hon. members are legitimately exercised over these. We shall collect the facts and try to make a statement on Monday.

14.10 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF THE PROCLAMATION ISSUED IN RESPECT OF GUJARAT—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now resume the discussion on the Statutory Resolution in respect of the State of Gujarat. No member was on his legs. Mr. K. S. Chavda.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Hon. Minister, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, has come forward with a Statutory Resolution for extension of the President's rule in the State of Gujarat by another six months.

The Gujarat Government has gone, in appeal, to the Supreme Court with a view to getting further extension of the officers rule over Taluka and District Panchayats in the State of Gujarat. The terms of all Taluka and District Panchayats in the State expired on 31st March, 1974. A new section 303-A was inserted in the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961, empowering the State Government to appoint officers to carry on the administration of panchayats in certain circumstances. Accordingly, administration of Taluka/District panchayats was entrusted to

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA

the concerned Taluka/District/Development officers for a period of six months by Government Notification, Panchayats and Health Department dated the 31st March, 1974, promulgated in pursuance of the said section 303-A. Against this order, one section of the ruling Party had gone to the High Court.

The Gujarat High Court has recently declared this notification as invalid and the implications of this judgment are under examination. The State Government have since also decided to file an appeal in the Supreme Court against the judgement of the Gujarat High Court and also to obtain a stay order against the operation of the judgment and necessary steps in that behalf have already been taken.

This is the position. What is the justification for not holding the elections for Taluka and District Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations which were superseded by Government at the time of Navnirman Movement? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

Gujarat is facing a difficult situation because the monsoon has failed there. There is acute shortage of drinking water, foodgrains and fodder in the State. There is unprecedented rise in the prices of foodgrains edible oil and other essential commodities in the State.

Out of 18,000 villages, over 12,000 villages are affected either by famine or scarcity. I, therefore, suggest that all these 12,000 villages should be declared as scarcity-affected areas and all important relief works should be started there immediately.

In 1972-73 there were scarcity conditions in Gujarat and the Gujarat Government at that time spent over Rs. 80 crores for relief works. Now, keeping in view the unprecedented rise in prices this year, the Government should provide at least Rs. 150 crores for scarcity works in Gujarat.

The Government of Gujarat at that time laid down that a maximum wage rate of Rs. 3 per labourer employed on scarcity work, per day should be given and, again, keeping in view the unprecedented rise in prices of foodgrains and essential commodities, I suggest that the Government should fix a minimum wage of not less than Rs. 5 per day. If it needs an amendment of the Famine Code, then the Government can do it as early as possible. But, under no circumstances, a wage of less than Rs. 5 should be given.

Regarding the food situation in the Gujarat, in 1972-73 the production of cereals was 21 lakhs tonnes as against the requirement of 43.1 lakhs tonnes. That means that at that time the deficit was 22.1 lakhs tonnes. In 1973-74 the production of cereals was 34.7 lakhs tonnes as against the requirement of cereals of 44.4 lakhs tonnes. That means that the deficit was 9.7 lakhs tonnes and in this current year the production of cereals is going to be not more than 21 lakhs tonnes as against the requirement of 47.20 lakhs tonnes. That means that the deficit will be 26.20 lakhs tonnes. I would like to know how the Government is going to meet this deficit.

The Government of India has recently constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to look into the problems of agricultural production. Immediately after the constitution of this committee, the Prime Minister made a statement in Ahmedabad that Gujarat will be surplus in foodgrains within 18 months. I would like to know what is the strategy of the Prime Minister to make the State of Gujarat self-sufficient in foodgrains within the period of 18 months.

Sir, if you look to this publication, Six months of President's rule in Gujarat, it says at page 3, under Tasks of Development, that one of the tasks of development mentioned is this: The State Government decided to give ex-

gratia assistance of Rs. 5,000 to the families of those who had been killed during police firing and Rs. 2500 to those who were permanently disabled and were not in a position to earn their livelihood. But this hopeless Government has not decided up till now to give *ex-gratia* assistance of Rs. 5,000 to the families of those who have been killed in the gruesome incident of Rangmalpur and Rs. 2500 to those who have been made infirm or disabled by the serious injuries done to them by the caste Hindus. At the time of Bulsar incidents Youth congress volunteers looted the stalls at the station and at that time when police opened fire one or two persons died and at once the Governor of Gujarat announced *ex-gratia* assistance of Rs 5,000 to each family of these two persons who were killed by police firing. Why? We are trying to remove untouchability. When Harijans are killed, Government is not treating them at par with others. That point was raised at the time of Gujarat Budget on the first day of the session. That was not replied to by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.

The Government has appointed Mr. Chandramouli a Government Officer to enquire into the incidents of assaults by police on the journalists on August 8, in Ahmedabad. I have nothing to say against Shri Chandramouli. But instead of enquiry being made by a Government Officer I submit that a judicial enquiry should be instituted to go into the incidents.

When I spoke to Chairman of Gujarat Electricity Board for giving power connection to the tube wells of farmers he replied that there is acute shortage of aluminium conductors and some construction materials. Therefore, he is unable to give power connection to tube-wells of farmers. Sir, there is acute famine and scarcity conditions prevailing in Gujarat and I suggest that every tube-well should be given power supply as demanded by the farmers of these areas.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR
(Ahmedabad): (Started in Gujarati)..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The difficulty is, if you say something, I won't be able to say whether it is relevant or not.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I assure you, in all faithfulness, that it is most relevant.

*SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, While this Honourable House of the Nation is discussing the Government Resolution for continuance of President's Rule in Gujarat for a further period of six months, I naturally feel proud and happy to be able to take this opportunity of making my first speech in Gujarati.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, there is no interpretation. We are not able to understand.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: My difficulty is even more. I will not be able to point out to him when he goes beyond the scope of the discussion. But he has assured me that he will be relevant to the discussion.

He has taken my permission and he will supply the English translation of his speech. Under the rules he is permitted. In any case Gujarati is one of the national languages of our country and here we have accepted that anybody can speak in one of these national languages. We have tried our best to have the translating arrangements but there is no translating arrangement for Gujarati so far.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: There should be arrangement for the translation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As far as possible we are making efforts in that direction.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Gujarati is one of the 15 national languages

*The Original speech was delivered in Gujarati.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR

recognised by our Constitution. It has been widely cultivated and its contribution rich, its literature is vast. More than two crores of people speak this language—not only in Gujarat; but in different nooks and corners of all States and regions of India as well, Gujarati is spoken, read, used; it is used in several countries of the world. A Parsi poet of ours, Ardeshar Faramji Khabardar has sung: "Wherever lives a Gujarati, there everywhere always is Gujarat".

Both Gujarati and Marathi are my mother-tongues. The mother who gave me birth is Marathi-speaking, but I was born in Gujarat—in Ahmedabad—Our Mavalankar Family has come to Gujarat and lived there for the last 225 years and more and we have become one with Gujarat—and thus I have lived and been sustained to this day in the laps of the Mother-earth of Gujarat, and I have been identified with its land and the peoples, I have been nourished on its air and water, and therefore, Gujarati too, is very naturally my mother tongue. Moreover, Gujarati happens to be my wife's tongue as well.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is not an occasion to applaud the importance and greatness of Gujarati language. But, let no one believe Gujarat to be ineffective or weak! There is gentleness in that language, it is loveable language, there is sweetness in it, but that does not really make it mild or soft! Persons whose mother tongue is Gujarati have changed the map not only of Gujarat and India, but of the whole world, during this twentieth century. Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, revered Thakkar Bapa and several other great men have shown the strength of Gujarati language. And just as the Gujarati style of novelist Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi has been interesting and romantic, so also the Gujarati tongue of that illustrious popular revolutionary Indulal Yagnik—who was an honourable Member of this very House for 15 years and on whose

said demise in 1972, I have the honour to succeed him here in this House because of the splendid and massive electoral support that I received from my fellow-citizens of Ahmedabad—has remained such a forceful and live one. Moreover, how can one forget that great poet Narmad and his brave words, who praised the tale of love and courage in his famous poem "Jay Jay Garvi Gujarat"?

That is why, in a sense, it pains me to note that though the liberty to speak in Gujarati in this honourable House is available to a person like me, the facility and arrangement of its simultaneous Hindi and English translations are still not obtainable and they are not yet found possible and practicable here. The question of paucity of funds should not come in our way of providing such a facility. This is an essential matter, and it is no less one of principle either. As a matter of fact, all honourable members here must have an opportunity and facility of speaking not only in Gujarati but in any of the recognised languages of India. I hope that the Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha will take necessary and urgent steps in the matter and thereby help the elected representatives of Gujarat and other States who sit here to carry out their parliamentary duties in an efficient and natural style.

I cannot resist the temptation to refer in Gujarati itself to another important and last matter as well. For the last nearly two years now, I am watching from a closer quarter and both directly as well as indirectly that Gujarati speaking peoples and the interests of Gujarat are being continually and obviously neglected here in the New Delhi governmental circles and ruling Congress quarters. Such central indifference is doing injustice not only to Gujarat, but to the whole of India. Gujarat is an indivisible part of India, and Gujarat has been for ever well integrated with all the States and regions of India. The contribution of Gujarat and the

Gujarati speaking people to the destiny of India, to the nation-building work of India, to the ceaseless endeavours of the peoples of India has remained uninterrupted and at the same time it has been also in several fields quite unique. I am saying this with modesty and in all humility. By doing so, and by such contributions, Gujarat has all along done only what was its duty, and Gujarat will always continue performing such good work and such a solemn duty. But that does not mean that we Gujarati speaking Indians will tolerate any indifference or neglect towards the major and burning issues facing Gujarat; The Indira Gandhi Government here at the Centre, having a terribly big majority should not indulge in any illusions nor should it remain entangled in any kind of a coterie of mistakes' What happens to a giant majority—my Congress friends will pardon me if I call it a brute majority—and what becomes the fate of such a big majority, how people suddenly force the corrupt rulers to go back to their den and how the assembly which has lost the confidence of the people do not sit at rest until they have got such a discredited Assembly dissolved sooner or later—all this has been amply and triumphantly shown in the recent times—in the early months of this year—by the principled, sincere, brave people of my State and its enthused youth throbbing with energy. I hope that this spontaneous popular revolt and its lessons will not be in vain. How many issues and problems of Gujarat have remained complicated and unsolved here in the Delhi "Durbar" for the last many years! The question of Narmada Waters, the question of royalty for Natural Oil, the question of Construction of the Bhavnagar-Tarapore railway line, the question of giving railway facilities to the district of Sabarkantha, the question of healthy and balanced industrialization—a host of such questions have remained unanswered and are kept hanging! No representative of Gujarat is to be seen in the Central Cabinet either!

With utmost respect, I appeal to this Hon'ble House and to the Government, please give up at the earliest possible moment the mentality to neglect Gujarat; and show at once the enthusiasm and speed to bring about just, timely and honourable solution to various outstanding and burning issues of Gujarat. If you do that, the Gujarati speaking Indians will surely feel satisfied. Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Bahen Gandhi, does of course repeatedly say that she entertains no grouse against Gujarat and Gujaratis, that she has no prejudice against Gujarat; but if this is true, then the Prime Minister and her Government and the Central Administration, and the ruling Congress Party should prove their good intentions by translating their intentions into reality! Only then we shall believe their claim of love for Gujarat to be true!"

उपाध्यक्ष जी गुजरात में हिन्दी का शिक्षण और प्रसार बहुत बढ़ रहा है इस मामले में चाहता हूँ कि प्रशासन में, गुजरात के गांधीनगर सचिवालय में हिन्दी के अनुवाद और प्रसार की व्यवस्था शीघ्र से शीघ्र होनी चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, हरिजनो पर अत्याचार बहुत हो रहे हैं जिसका जिक्र मेरे मित्र माननीय चावडा ने अभी अभी किया मेरा भी दिल उम दद में भगा हुआ है, और मैं दुखी इसलिए हूँ कि गुजरात में हरिजन सेवा का काम आज तक बहुत अच्छा चला है। गुजरात में हरिजन सेवा का काम करने में केवल गांधी जी ही नहीं बल्कि आदरणीय ठाकर बापा, आदरणीय परीक्षित लाल मजमदार आदि ने भी बहुत कुछ किया है। और अभी अभी घोपरा में जो मामा माहब फडके की कर्मभूमि रही है, उन के गांधी आश्रम में उनका देहान्त हुआ इसलिये उनके प्रति मैं अपनी श्रद्धाञ्जलि अर्पित करता हूँ। इन सब लोगों ने हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिए, उनके सेवा काम में बहुत काम किया

**The speech in Gujarati ended.

है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मिर्चा जी भी कहेंगे कि देशभर में ऐसे व्यक्ति बहुत कम मिलेंगे। यह सब सोच कर मुझे दुख होगा है और शर्म आती है कि गुजरात में इतना काम होने के बाद भी हरिजनो पर प्रत्याचार के प्रसंग हमारे सामने आते रहते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात में मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हरिजन सेवा के बारे में, शिक्षण के क्षेत्र में, प्रशासन के क्षेत्र में ऐसा काम हो, कुछ ठोस कदम उठाये जिससे ऐसा हो कि किसी तरह भी हरिजन के लिये किसी के दिल में कोई बैर भाव न हो। यह मामला केवल कानून से हल नहीं होने वाला है बल्कि हममें शिक्षा और लोकमत प्रभावी होने की आवश्यकता है।

हमारे गुजरात राज्य में आजकल अकाल और सूखे की स्थिति है। अहमदाबाद के चार गुजराती अखबार दम बारे में भर हुए हैं। "जनमता" कच्छ की अकाल की स्थिति से भरा हुआ है। 'गरन समाचार' में सुरेन्द्र नगर जिले में सूखे और अकाल में जो भयकर स्थिति पैदा हुई है उस बारे में समाचार निकल रहे हैं। 'म देश' अखबार में महसाना जिले के बारे में खबरें निकल रही हैं और "जयहिन्द" अखबार में बनावकाठा के बारे में समाचार आ रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के मन्त्रीगण और प्रशासनकार गुजरात की स्थिति की तरफ अच्छे ढंग से जल्दी देखें क्योंकि वहाँ कच्छ जैसे वृक्षी प्रदेशों में पीने को पानी तक नहीं मिलता। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जब मैं यहाँ लौबी में पान पीने जाता हूँ तो मुझे याद आता है कि मेरे प्रांत में हजारों लोगों को 5, 7, 10 दिन स.प.ा. का पान नहीं मिलता। 27 सान का आजाद के बाद यह स्थिति है। पानी न मिलने के कारण हजारों लोगों को अपने घरबार छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह जाना पड़ता है। तो जहाँ पीने को पानी नहीं, धान नहीं, पशुओं के लिये चारा नहीं, वर्षा नहीं हुई है तो केन्द्र सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी उनकी मदद करे। मजदूरों

के निवास का प्रश्न, निम्न मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों के निवास के प्रश्न आदि हल किये जायें। अहमदाबाद में अदालतों में हजारों मुकदमों पर हुए हैं उनके निपटाने के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। गुजरात के स्लम क्लीयरेस बोर्ड के लिये भी कुछ होना चाहिये उसको सक्रिय बनाने के लिये सरकार को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। अहमदाबाद और राजकोट के म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशनों के लिये एक ही एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर की व्यवस्था की गई है। उससे दोनों बड़े शहरों को गायब प्रयाय होगा। तो इस बारे में भी दुबारा सोचना चाहिये और अगले एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर रखना चाहिये।

Now, Mr Deputy Speaker I will take the liberty of saying that we want an early election in Gujarat because popular rule cannot be shunted off by continued officialdom. Secondly, under President's rule what exactly happens? Policy-making decisions of a vital character get bogged down because under President's rule, they cannot take decisions which have to do with policy matters. Therefore President's rule cannot be continued for a long time. Sir, when officialdom rules what happens? Accountability is disturbed. I am sorry to say for instance, that in this year on August 15 when the Governor decided to cancel the Independence Day At Home because of scarcity conditions, in my own city of Ahmedabad, I am ashamed to admit, the Gujarat State Finance Corporation, a public corporation hosted a lunch for 400 people relaxing the Guest Control Order. This was highly wrong.

Then the Passport office in Ahmedabad is still without a senior officer knowing Gujarati.

The Nav Nirman movement had made certain demands. Shri Mircha referred to lessons being learnt. But these lessons have not yet been learnt by the authorities. The good and valid points made by the agitation of Nav Nirman will, I hope, not be lost.

Let me say this in three sentences. For example, prices of food, and prices of edible oil are still mounting up instead of going down. Relations between the police and the public are still far from satisfactory. In Ahmedabad Ratanpole, an innocent merchant was wrongly arrested by the police. After that, for four or five days the city was rocked with violence! What was his fault? Wrong charges were made against the merchant. I have it on the authority of no less a person than Shri Ambalal Shah, President of the Ratanpole Cloth Merchants Association, that the whole thing was done in an arbitrary and wrong manner.

Then, Sir, I want that the V. V. John Committee report on higher education is laid on the Table of the House immediately by the hon. Minister of Education. Finally, I want to ask what is the role of the Governor's adviser during the time of the President's rule? I find that the advisers instead of advising also act and sometimes act even though the Governor of the State might not like that advice to be acted upon. So, this constitutional question must be gone into whether the advisers can defy the Governor himself. Circumstances have to be created in such a way that the advisers and governors are behaving with mutual respect and mutual confidence. Moreover, Sir, I want to ask who sent Mr. A. N. Mehta of the News division of the All India Radio, Delhi to work in Gujarat, he had been working there for the last few months after the President's rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We do not discuss individuals.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is an important matter. I want to know who sent him to Ahmedabad, what were the terms of his deputation and who defrays his emoluments. I respect your ruling, Sir; I will not go into details. The Government of India is sending some officers from Delhi and they are creating difficulties in Gujarat.

Well, Sir, let me end with a happy note. We in Gujarat are glad that the hon. Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had responded to our appeal—I have been doing it for the last nearly one year—to do something about the birth centenary celebrations of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel which falls on 31 October next year. His place in modern Indian history is assured. I hope that the celebrations will be well planned and will be formulated as early as possible, and will be implemented as nicely as possible, in a concrete, meaningful and graceful manner.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद).
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहना हूँ कि यहाँ पर अभी मिर्चा साहब बैठे हैं, अच्छा यह होता कि दीक्षित जी यहाँ रहते लेकिन उनका प्रायश्चित्त करने के लिए ये आए हैं, तो इनसे मैं बहुत ही विनय के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात के लिए अभी कितने छ महीने के लिए राष्ट्रपति जी को तकलीफ़ उनसे दस्तख़त कराने के लिए और इजाज़त लेने के लिए, आप देना चाहते हैं। कितने छ महीने के लिए आप उनसे हकूमत करने के लिए इजाज़त चाहेंगे यह आप ईमानदारी से बताएँ। क्या ये छ महीने आख़री होंगे या दम के घालावा और भी चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 101 महीने।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : 101 महीने तक तो पता नहीं कि यह सरकार रहेगी या नहीं रहेगी, इतनी गिनती मत कीजिए लेकिन कितने छ महीने आप को और चाहिए, यह मैं आप से ईमानदारी के साथ जानना चाहता हूँ, बहुत ही नम्रता के साथ जानना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि गुजरात में जब जन आन्दोलन हुआ था, तब उस समय वहाँ के लोगों में, खास तौर से वहाँ के नौजवानों में, वहाँ की व्यवस्था के खिन्नाहूँ गुस्सा था और वे गुजरात को खुदशूरत बनाने का सपना देख

रहे थे। जहाँ कहीं इस तरह का इन्फ्लेक्शन हुआ करता है, उसके सैलाब में भ्रष्टाचार के जो बड़े कचड़े होते हैं, वे बहूँ खाया करते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भ्रष्टाचार के कचड़ों को बहूँ देना पसन्द नहीं किया और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया और वह यह दिखाने के लिए कि देश भर में भ्रष्टाचार, मंहगाई, बेकारी और तकलीफों के सवाल पर प्रभर जनता आन्दोलन करती है चाहे बिहार में बहूँ करे या कहीं और करे, तो उन सब बहूँ पर आप यह कहेंगे कि गुजरात में तो आन्दोलन हुआ था, वहाँ की विधान सभा भंग हो गई, लेकिन उस से क्या हुआ। आप भी वहाँ पर उसी तरह की तकलीफ है उसी तरह की कठिनाई है। तो वह सवाल बनाए रखने के लिए आप कितने छः महीनों और आप को चाहिए। बिहार के लोग आन्दोलन करते हैं जब कभी इस सदन में और बाहर भी, तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग, मत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग यह बहूँ कर लोगों को समझाते हैं कि वही आन्दोलन से कुछ हो रहा है, एमम्बली प्रभर विघटित हो गई, तो इस से कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा गुजरात में देखो, क्या हो रहा है। तो यह कितने दिनों तक और आप चलायेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि गुजरात से आए हुए सदस्य, आप को आदमी कह रहे थे कि हम को चुनाव से कोई डर नहीं है लेकिन आप इस को जानते हैं कि यह एक मनोवैज्ञानिक सवाल है कि जिस किसी के मन में दुकदुकी होती है, वह प्रभर वहाँ करते हैं कि हम डरते नहीं हैं। इसलिए बड़े बड़े दोहरा रहे थे कि उन्हें कोई डर नहीं है। यह मनोवैज्ञानिक बात है कि वे डर रहे हैं। जिस किसी को डर लगने लगता है तो वह जोर जोर से चिल्लाता है। (व्यवधान) चुनाव से न डरने वाले लोग चुनाव से बहुत डर रहे हैं। वे कहते हैं कि इस समय गुजरात में सूखा है इसलिए चुनाव नहीं होने चाहिए। आप देश भर में यह सवाल फँसा रहे हैं कि गुजरात में क्या होगा और असेम्बली के विघटित होने से क्या

भ्रष्टाचार मिट गया, मंहगाई हट गई, अकाल समाप्त हो गया और बेकारी दूर हो गई। यही है न? इसी सवाल को आप छेड़ना चाहते हैं। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात का मालिक है कौन? जिन लोगों ने आंदोलन किया था और गोलियाँ खाई थी, लाठियाँ खाई थीं, उन के हाथ में ताकत नहीं है। ताकत तो आप के हाथ में है, दीक्षित जी के हाथ में है, वहाँ गर्वनर साहब के हाथ में है और वहाँ के नौकरशाहों के हाथ में है। जन आंदोलन का फल यह हुआ कि आसमान से गिरा और खजूर में अटक गया। मिर्धा साहब, आप क्या अपने को खजूर का पेड़ बनाना चाहते हैं। कितने दिन आप को चाहिए, मन्त्री महोदय इसका जवाब दें। (व्यवधान) आज सूखा गुजरात में ही नहीं है बल्कि सारे देश में है, अकाल सारे देश में है। यह अकाल केवल गुजरात की खूबी नहीं है बल्कि आप की सरकार की आर्थिक नीति है, उस का यह परिणाम है। सारे देश में यही हाल है। हम अपने प्रदेश में गम्बे हैं, तो हमने अपने इलाहाबाद में देखा कि जहाँ देखो खेत धू-धू कर रहे हैं और फसलें मुरझा रही हैं और किसानों की निगाह आसमान पर रहती है। आप की सरकार रहते सिंचाई का इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है। अभी मावलकर जी पानी के लिए कह रहे थे कि वहाँ पर गुजरात में लोगों को पांच पांच दिन तक पानी नहीं मिला। किस के चलते ऐसा है? 27 साल तक आप का राज्य रहा। केवल आंदोलन के चलते ऐसा रहा? बिहार में यही हालत है और सब जगह यही हालत है। खाने का ठिकाना नहीं है, औरतें राशन की दुकानों पर जाती हैं तो शाम को अपना थैला खाली ले कर आती हैं और फफक कर रोने लगती हैं। यह क्यों हो रहा है? यह आप के चलते हो रहा है। इस की जिम्मेदारी आप पर आएगी और जब लोग हल्ला मचाएंगे तो आप कहेंगे कि गुजरात की विधान सभा विघटित हो गई है क्या हुआ? गुजरात में केवल सूखा, अकाल और मंहगाई ही नहीं बल्कि वहाँ पर हरिजनों की पिटाई

हुई, वहां पर पुलिस की गोली उठा पर चली, वहां पर अखबार वालों, अखबारों-पत्रों की पिटाई हुई और आप ने वहां पर अत्याचार किया है। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि छः महीने और आप बढ़ा लें जिन से आप ये हरकतें कर सकें? इसलिए आप इन सभों में छः महीने का समय और लेने के लिए आरंभ सूखा, अनाज और महंगाई बढ़े और उस के अलावा हरिजनों को पीटा जाय, अत्याचार हो और पुलिस अखबारनशीलों को पीटें। छः महीने इसलिये आप चाहते हैं कि गुजरात में आप नंगा नाच नाचें और कोई उल्लो आप के ऊपर न उठाए और जाता की परमात्मा आप को बहने के लिए न रहे। आप ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं। आप छः महीने का टाइम और चाहते हैं और राष्ट्रपति जी को तालीक देना चाहते हैं कि वे दस्ताखत करें और छः महीने के लिए आज बिहार में क्या हो रहा है। वहां पर श्री जगदेव प्रसाद पर गोला चला दी गई और उस को उड़ा दिया गया। उनको उड़ा दिया गया। सौड़ों लोग वहां पर आज भी घराशायी हैं, उनके हाथ पैर टूटे हुए हैं। आई टॉ आई में लोगों के खून की छीटे आज भी वहां इमारत में रगे हुए हैं। बंगाल में लोग महंगाई और अन्न के मवाल पर आंदोलन करते हैं तो उनके भा आप फिटवा रहे हैं। आपके हाथ आम जनता के खून के छोटों से रगे हैं। आपको इन दिनों के लिए भी किसी सूबे की हकूमत की बागडोर सम्भालने की इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। आप छः महीने का राष्ट्रपति राज की शरण अवधि बढ़ाने की मांग कर रहे हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। नवम्बर के महीने में आप गुजरात में चुनाव कराइये। चाहे आप हारें या जायें, आपको डरना नहीं चाहिये। मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि छः महीने नहीं बल्कि नवम्बर में जिस के लिए अभी दो तीन महीने बाकी हैं आप चुनाव करावाने की व्यवस्था करें और जनता को अपने भाग्य का फैसला करने का मौका दें। अपने रक्त रंजित हाथों

को गुजरात की पवित्र भूमि से हटाने का आप प्रयास करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रकार का विरोध करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इसको आप वापस ले लें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, before the hon. Minister replies to the debate, I want a clarification. Yesterday, at the very outset, before the General Discussion began, I raised some points of order on the constitutional and procedural aspect. Yesterday's record shows that you were pleased to agree that these things should be explained and the Government should come forward and give a reply to the House "today or tomorrow." That is what you said yesterday. Yesterday, it was not given. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to give a reply at least today to the point of order which I raised yesterday. It cannot hang fire. Only two days are left for the session to adjourn sine die. If it goes off, my point of order becomes inructuous.

I want to know whether the hon. Minister is going to give a reply to that today. Also, I met the hon. Speaker today and I gave a note to him which, he said, would be sent to the Minister for consideration and reply in the House.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As I submitted yesterday, the Finance Minister will be the proper authority to make comments or reply to the points raised by the hon. Member as well as by you, Sir. I just learnt that copies of your letter have been sent to the Finance Minister and, I do hope, he will give some clarification....

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Today or tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I cannot commit on their behalf.

I am sure, the remarks that the hon. Deputy-Speaker made do indicate that we should come with an explanation soon. I hope, it will be done.

Sir, the House has been debating the extension of the President's Rule in Gujarat for a further period of six months. One of the points which have been very strongly made is about elections, why elections are being delayed and why this extension is necessary. This is very legitimate in a debate of this nature that the Members should know the reasons for delay and reasons why an extension is called for.

Two things have to be done before elections are held. First, there is fresh delimitation of constituencies on the basis of 1971 Census. Every time we have a Census, there is a delimitation of constituencies for which an elaborate procedure is laid down. The Delimitation Commission's proposals for delimitation and re-adjustment of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies were formulated. They were published soon after the promulgation of the President's Rule. Objections were invited and objections were also received. The next step is that there will be sittings and hearings of the Delimitation Commission and, after that, delimitation of constituencies will be finalised.

All the objections and suggestions have to be considered. But due to violent agitations there and the situation as it obtained at that time, the Delimitation Commission could not hold its hearing, and the Chief Election Commissioner also announced in his Press Conference held on July 11, 1974, that the public sittings could not be arranged because of the prevailing agitations and the situation in the

State. After that, the Delimitation Commission framed its programme for visiting other States, and that programme will keep them busy, as I learn, upto the end of October, 1974 because that cannot be curtailed in between. After the programme of the Delimitation Commission in these States is over, I am sure, they will take up the work of delimitation in the State of Gujarat.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA (Motihari): In England the elections are held immediately. How much time are you taking here?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This was exactly what I was trying to explain. This was mainly because of delimitation and I have tried to bring out the reasons for the delay in delimitation. All I can say is that the moment the delimitation is over, the electoral rolls will be revised according to the new constituencies and then we would be ready for holding the elections. So, however much we would have tried to hold elections, it would not have been possible. Apart from the other situation that existed in Gujarat, this in short is the main reason why we could not finish the preliminaries that are absolutely necessary for holding elections in any State and particularly in the State of Gujarat. All I can say at this stage is that we hope that all these procedural requirements, all the necessary pre-conditions, for holding the elections would be gone through, would be completed, very soon. And when that stage has been reached, preparations for holding elections would take place. We have no intention of holding back the elections and the reasons are the situation as it obtained in that State and the other things that I have explained regarding delimitation.

Another point which almost every member mentioned....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What is the justification for not holding the elections for Taluk and District Pancha-

yats and also municipalities and corporations?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him first finish.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Another point which almost every member made was regarding the scarcity conditions obtaining in Gujarat. In my speech introducing this Resolution, I have myself given facts and figures regarding the scarcity conditions as they are obtaining today. I have said that the situation is quite serious. There are large and vast areas where very scanty rains have fallen and these rains have not been followed up. Therefore, the present position is that, in vast areas of Gujarat, there is great scarcity. A case like Kutch and other places are particularly bad because they have been having scarcity conditions for the last three or four years or even more. So, the position can very well be imagined, and I would not like to gloss over the matter or underplay the gravity of the situation.

15.00 hrs.

I have given the facts and figures about the number of villages where scarcity conditions have been declared by the Government and what arrangements regarding supply of fodder, water or gratuitous relief are being made. Instructions have been issued to all the Collectors not to wait for Government's sanction. In whichever district there is a rainfall of less than 5 inches, they can move automatically, even without going through the formality of declaration of famine and all that which was necessary before—we have asked them to go on with relief works and do all that is necessary to give relief whether by way of water supply and all that, some of which I have mentioned here.

As regards the money, an amount of Rs. 5 crores has already been spent and the Governor has assured that all steps will be taken to see that proper relief work was done and the Government is determined to see that

proper relief is given to the famine-stricken areas even if it means re-arrangement of plan provisions or taking any other action by way of raising fresh resources or things like that. The State Government has already taken steps to raise the resources also....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Have you assured some funds from the Centre? That is the point.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: That is different. There is no question of funds from the Centre. All I would say is this. All resources that are available with the State Government would be utilised.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: How can the State meet such a massive calamity which requires Rs. 80—90 crores.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This is a much wider problem. It is not restricted to Gujarat alone and there are floods and scarcity in many parts of the country. The Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission were looking into the matter and everything possible will be done.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA (Kutch): Don't make haste and declare all these things. On the contrary, the Collectors have not started any single relief work.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The State cannot meet it from its own resources.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The Governor of Gujarat in a press conference on September 6, 1974 has announced;

“The State Government has made all preparations to meet the situation and the District Collectors have been instructed to start relief work wherever necessary....”

So, it is not correct to say....

DR MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Not a single relief work has been started. 5,000 works are there for scarcity relief. 19 of them have been declared in Kutch but not a single drinking water schemes has been started and not a straw of grass has been given to any cattle by anybody.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Government should not take shelter under Finance Commission. You should come out with a categorical assurance.

SHRI RAM NIVAS MIRDHA: We have given an assurance and I will repeat it here, that the State Government will utilise all its resources to give whatever assistance that is required.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: The State has no resource.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can sympathise with the Minister. There are cannons behind him, there are cannons in front of him, fortunately no cannons to the right or to the left. Otherwise, it would have been the charge of the light brigade.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Here are the cannons and the people there are actually dying.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The hon. Member says, 'Not a blade of grass has been distributed.' I can give figures...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Mehta, you have given expression to your anguish, but it cannot be settled in this way.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: In the last meeting of the Consultative Committee on legislation, all these matters were very thoroughly discussed and an informal meeting of the Members of Parliament was held and the whole situation was very thoroughly gone into. All the points

raised by the hon Members here regarding cattle fodder, distribution of subsidised grass, supply of drinking water to villages, everything was discussed and within the next few weeks again, the second meeting...

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: It will be the the third.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Yes, it will be the third meeting. It will be held in Ahmedabad itself where all these things will be further reviewed and thoroughly gone into and I am sure Members will be satisfied with all the steps that we intend to take.

A number of other points are raised regarding Panchayat elections. They have been mentioned in this Booklet. The legal position is there, the High Court judgment and how it is stayed by the Supreme Court and all that.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What about municipal elections?

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana): After President's rule municipal elections are already there. Elections are never held up.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Mr. Mavalankar made a number of points. All the points made by the hon Members whether in the Consultative Committee or by means of letters or discussion, are all attended to and all the information was given. Whether it is passport office or things of that nature, they are attended to.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister of State for External Affairs gave an assurance only a few days ago that necessary steps are being taken. But nothing has happened. That is my complaint. For the last ten days...

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: For the last 2 days?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: For the last 10 days. Nothing has happened. They make statements here that such and such things are done; but nothing has been done.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: He said steps are being taken.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: How long are we to wait?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Hon. Member should be reasonable. When some assurance is given, he need not get up after two days or so and say nothing is done. Whatever hon. Members say is taken very seriously and they are being attended to, whether they say it here in the House, or in a letter and every possible care is taken to see that their requests are complied with. Points were made regarding developments of Kutch and drinking water. Kutch is a backward area which suffers from constant famine and drought and the same is the case with Jamnagar also. The demand of Dr. Mehta is that there should be separate development board for Kutch. This is something he and some others have been saying for some time. Merely setting up a board like this will not solve the problem. The point is to see how much money can be allotted to this area. Kutch is getting *per capita* more than other regions of Gujarat.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: That is for only drought, Sir. That is only in regard to drought relief fund. If you take other development fund, you will find there was a cut of Rs. 4 crores in Third Plan and there was a cut of Rs. 8 crores in the Second Plan. You are counting the drought fund. That is different.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: According to 1971 figures 69 per cent of total population of Gujarat resides in Gujarat, 28 per cent in Saurashtra and 3 per cent in Kutch. In Fourth Plan it is stated that *per capita* outlay for schemes and break up would be 37 for Gujarat region, 48 for Saurashtra region and 78 for

Kutch region. Backward areas get priority in development works. The DFAP programmes are for helping these areas, so that their development can grow, so that drought will not be felt there in future. Quite substantial aid has been given to them so that they can withstand the rigours of drought.

I do not want to give more details about this because they are all available and discussed with the hon. Members on a number of other occasions.

I can say at this stage that everything possible would be done to see that the points raised by the hon. Members would be attended to. The process of consultation with the proper representatives is going on. The Advisers and the Governor meet the hon. Members and other public representatives quite often. Whatever they have to say they can take to them. The Consultative Committee on legislation has met twice and will meet again and I can assure the hon. Members their wishes would be taken into account.

With these words I submit it is not possible to hold elections soon and, therefore, we have brought up this Resolution and in view of the circumstances explained, I hope, the House would pass it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, when I spoke on Gujarat on the first day I raised one point as to why Rs. 1,000/- *ex-gratia* payment was given to the families of two harijans killed in Ramapur whereas Rs. 5,000/- were paid to those who were killed during Nav Nirman movement.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Sir, as you rightly said this Development Board is not the only factor which will serve the purpose. For that funds are required. My point is Development Board is provided in the Constitution. (Interruptions).

The priority is not being given for allotment of funds. For example, if

[Dr. Mahipatray Mehta]

you had agreed for eight medium-sized dams being built we would not have felt the pinch today. Development Board has been provided under Article 372 of the Constitution. The assurance to that effect was given by the Boundary Commission and the Joint Select Committee of the House.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I can understand the anxiety of the Government because they are behind the schedule, and so are giving short replies to go ahead with the Bills. But, my point of order and submission are that some of us had raised the issue of beating of 25 journalists in Ahmedabad last month and after raising this issue my other friends even raised this question through an adjournment motion.

Sir, the hon. Speaker has specifically directed the Home Minister to come with a statement. So, I should have thought that as the Minister did not make a statement, at least during this debate, his colleague would take the opportunity and reply or make some kind of a statement. Nothing has come, however!

Similarly, another question is this. I specifically requested Mirdhaji, whether he will not persuade his colleague, the Minister of Education, Prof. Nurul Hasan, to lay on the Table of the House the report of the V. V. John Committee on higher education. Students and teachers in Gujarat are agitated on this matter of proper development of higher education. He has not replied to this point. This is a very important matter and this should not escape his notice however hard pressed he may be for time.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir as regards the ex-gratia payment, to the victims of Ramnalpur incident, it is true that monetarily they got less than Rs. 5,000. But, in addition to that, they were given other facilities like free building materials, clothes, utensils

and things like that. (Interruptions) I am giving the facts. You may not be satisfied. At least, listen to me. We have suggested to the State Government that they should give more relief and adequate relief to the victims of the very sad incident that happened at Ramnalpur. We are conscious of it and we would see that they are properly rehabilitated. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have given instructions that more should be done.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As regards Dr. Mehta's suggestion that there should be priority, we do give priority to the development of backward areas and what more priority could there be than giving allocation which is *per capita* much more than what has been given to other States. As regards the special problems of that area, they will be taken care of by the drought prone area programme which is being run on an expanded scale. A total outlay of Rs. 30 crores is envisaged for this programme during the Fifth Plan. Central assistance to an appreciable extent would be available and the areas have been demarcated plans for the development of animal husbandry and allied industries have been worked out. I am sure this priority or show of concession for Kutch would result in some relief being given to that area.

Sir, Shri Mavalankar has again repeated some of the things which he mentioned earlier. He mentioned about the V. V. John Committee on higher education. Sir, we informed the hon. Member in the meeting of the Consultative Committee on Gujarat legislation that we would convey his request to the Education Minister. The report has just been received by the State Government and they are going through it. After they have taken some preliminary views on this matter, further action would be taken.

About the journalists, as I mentioned, I did not have prior notice. Otherwise, I would have come with a longer statement. Mr. Chandramouli has been appointed to go into this whole thing. It will be enquired into. Government has taken a serious view of this matter. There is nothing to hide. If anyone is found responsible, we will take strong action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 9th February, 1974, in respect of Gujarat, issued under Article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 11th September, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

15.20 hrs.

INTEREST-TAX BILL

The Minister of FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN). Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to impose a special tax on interest in certain cases be taken into consideration".

Sir, while introducing the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1974, in the Lok Sabha on 31st July, 1974, I had mentioned that, as a part of the anti-inflationary package, Government proposed to levy a tax on the gross amount of interest received by scheduled banks on loans and advances made in India. I had also briefly explained the broad features of the new levy and had informed the hon'ble House that a separate Bill to give effect to this proposal would be introduced shortly. The present Bill seeks to implement this proposal.

The proposed levy, to be known as "interest-tax", will be at the rate of 7 per cent on the total amount of interest accruing to scheduled banks on loans and advances made in India. The levy will thus extend to the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, 14 nationalised banks, 40 non-nationalised scheduled commercial banks, 13 foreign banks and 14 State cooperative banks.

Interest-tax will be levied on interest accruing to the schedule banks in any account year relevant to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent assessment years. Interest is accruing before the 1st August, 1974 will, however, not be included in the tax base. For the purposes of the levy, interest will include commitment charges on the unutilised portion of any credit sanctioned for being availed of in India, as also discounts on promissory notes and bills of exchange drawn or made in India. Discounts on treasury bill will, however, be exempted from the levy. Interest on Government securities and on debentures and other securities issued by local authorities, companies or statutory corporations will also be outside the scope of the proposed tax.

Interest received on loans and advances made by a scheduled bank to other scheduled banks will not be chargeable to tax. This exemption is proposed on the consideration that such loans and advances represent temporary accommodation granted by one bank to another and interest received by the borrowing bank from its constituents will be chargeable to tax in its own hands. Any bad debt in respect of interest charged to interest tax in any earlier year will be deducted in computing the chargeable interest. Interest-tax paid by scheduled banks will be deducted in computing their taxable income under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Interest-tax will be payable in advance in two half-yearly instalments

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.