

[श्री. संताराम केसर.]

हुकमदेव जी की इच्छानुसार मैं
इसको हिन्दी में पढ़ दिया है।

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव
(बिहार) : आपने हिन्दी में पढ़ दिया है,
इसके लिये धन्यवाद।

RESOLUTION FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT BOARDS FOR VIDARBHA, MARATHWADA AND THE REST OF MAHARASHTRA

डा० बापू कालदास (महाराष्ट्र) :
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित
संकल्प उपस्थित करता हूँ :

“इन तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए
कि :

भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद
371(2) में विदर्भ, मराठवाड़ा
और शेष महाराष्ट्र के लिए
अलग-अलग विकास बोर्डों की
स्थापना हेतु विशेष उपबन्ध हैं;
महाराष्ट्र विधान मंडल ने एक
मत से एक संकल्प पारित किया
था जिसमें ऐसे बोर्डों की
स्थापना करने की सिफारिश
की गई थी;

पिछले अढ़ाई दशकों से इस
संवैधानिक दायित्व के होते हुए
भी और उक्त संकल्प के
बावजूद, जिसे काफी समय
पहले पारित किया गया था, अभी
तक ऐसा कोई बोर्ड स्थापित
नहीं किया गया है;

संवैधानिक उपबन्ध और उक्त संकल्प
में अन्तर्विष्ट जन इच्छा की
पूर्ति में असाधारण विलम्ब के
कारण ऊपर उल्लिखित क्षेत्रों में
निरंतर पिछड़ापन व्याप्त है;

यह सभा सिफारिश करती है कि
महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ, मराठवाड़ा और

कोंकण क्षेत्रों के लिए अविलम्ब
अलग-अलग विकास बोर्ड
स्थापित किए जाने चाहिए
ताकि ये क्षेत्र तीव्र गति से
आर्थिक और औद्योगिक विकास
कर सकें।”

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले ही अगर
कहूं कि इस समय भारत के गृह मंत्री
स्वयं यहां उपस्थित होते तो प्रस्ताव के
लिए अच्छा होता क्योंकि वे उसी प्रदेश
से आते हैं जो महाराष्ट्र का पिछड़ा
प्रदेश है, लेकिन कुछ कारणवश आज वे
यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं और यह जिम्मेवारी
सम्मान्य संगमा जी के ऊपर सौंप कर वे
कारणवश बाहर गए हैं। प्रश्न को
समझने और उसका अनुभव पाने में काफी
अन्तर होता है। दूसरों का दुख
समझना एक बात होती है और स्वयं दुख
का अनुभव पाना अलग बात होती है।
हम यह चाहते थे कि शंकरराव जी यहां
उपस्थित होते क्योंकि वे उसी दुखी इलाके
से आते हैं और उनको समझने की ज्यादा
आवश्यकता न होती। मैं मानता हूँ कि
संगमा जी हमारे सवाल समझ सकेंगे,
लेकिन शायद अनुभव की परिस्थिति में
न होने के कारण जितनी तीव्रता से,
जितनी गति और जितनी जल्दी इस
सवाल को हल करने की दिशा में पहल
करनी चाहिए उतनी शायद वे नहीं कर
पाएंगे। इतना मुझे पहले ही कहना
आवश्यक है।

यह सवाल केवल महाराष्ट्र का है
ऐसा भी सदस्यों को नहीं मानना चाहिये।
देश में जो भी अविकसित प्रदेश हैं मैं
ऐसा मानता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव उनकी आकां-
क्षाओं का प्रतीक है। महाराष्ट्र के विधान-
मंडल ने एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया है और
मध्यवर्ती सरकार के सामने अमल के लिये
पेश किया है, लेकिन जो सवाल है वह
है समानता का, संतुलन का, पिछड़ेपन
का, विकास की जो समग्रता है उसमें
तेजी से सम्मिलित होने की आकांक्षा का।
हम यह मानते हैं कि हमारा जो
आजादी के जंग का सिलसिला चलता रहा

उसमें स्वतंत्रता की कल्पना में समानता की कल्पना समाहित थी। स्वतंत्रता की जंग अंग्रेजों को सिर्फ उखाड़ फेंकने की जंग ही नहीं थी, बल्कि जो भी विकास की प्रक्रिया शोषण के कारण, दमन के कारण अवरुद्ध हो गई थी उसको मुक्त करने का प्रयत्न सारी स्वतंत्रता की जंग में था। अगर मैं उसी प्रस्ताव की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचूँ जिसके साथ हिन्दुस्तान की स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का अंतिम दौर शुरू हुआ तो वह है 42 का प्रस्ताव जिसमें यह बात साफ तौर पर लिखी गई थी, जिसके कारण इस देश के गरीब तबके के लोग, पीड़ित लोग, अलग भाषाओं के लोग, अलग-अलग परम्पराओं के लोग एक जुट होकर, आजादी की जंग में खड़े हुए कि इस 42 के प्रस्ताव में यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि यहाँ जो मेहनत करने वाले लोग हैं, जो पिछड़े इलाके के लोग हैं, यहाँ जो देश में अलग-अलग असमानता वाले प्रदेश हैं उन सब के लिये समुचित रूप से एक उत्थान की प्रक्रिया आजादी के बाद शुरू हो जायेगी। शोषण की प्रक्रिया समाप्त हो जायेगी और एक नयी उत्थान की, एक नये विकास की प्रक्रिया शुरू होगी। अपने यहाँ भी पुरानी कहानियों में लिखा है कि गंगा का अवतरण हुआ। जो गंगा आसमान में थी उसे शंकर जी अपनी जटा में पहले ले आये और इस गंगा का प्रवाह सारे देश में चलता रहा जिसके कारण विकास की एक महान् प्रक्रिया देश में चलती रही। वैसे ही यह आजादी की गंगा जो अंग्रेजों के हाथ में थी उसे जनशक्ति का शंकर खड़ा करके एक नयी प्रक्रिया महात्मा गांधी ने इस देश में शुरू की जिस के कारण यह गंगावतरण हो गया। अब सवाल यह है कि जो गंगा अवतरित हुई उसे सारे प्रदेशों में जाना चाहिये ताकि उस से कोई वंचित न हो। विकास की प्रक्रिया से कोई हट न जाय और न किसी तरह भी विकास की प्रक्रिया उन के पास पहुँचने में देर हो जाय, यह भावना लेकर जो जंग चलायी गयी थी उसके बाद इस देश में आजादी के बाद कई सालों से इस की बात करते आये हैं। मैं पहले इस का जिक्र करूँ कि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना संजूर की गई है। जिस ढाँचे की रिपोर्ट

प्लानिंग कमीशन ने दी थी, उसी प्लानिंग कमीशन ने जो स्ट्रेटिजी के बारे में रिपोर्ट दी है उस के वाक्य 1 में पन्ने 103 और 104 पर जो सातवें फाइव-इयर प्लान का अग्रंश है, जिस दृष्टि से वह पंचवर्षीय योजना को ले जाना चाहते हैं उसके संदर्भ में जो उन्होंने कहा है कि उस की कुछ बात मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

I will quote certain points; not all,

इसके पहले परिच्छेद में शुरू में कहा गया है :—

“The pattern of growth envisaged for the Seventh Plan is expected to contribute towards the reduction of inter-regional disparities in the levels of development.”

इस प्रथम वाक्य में कहा गया है कि जो एक असंतुलन है, रीजनल असंतुलन, प्रादेशिक असमानता है उसको कम करने का प्रयास सातवें फाइव-इयर प्लान में किया जायेगा। इस का तीन दृष्टियों से विचार किया गया है। पहला है कृषि क्षेत्र, दूसरा है मानव संसाधन संबंधी और तीसरी बात है ग्रन्थ सेवाये देने के संबंध में। इस दृष्टि से उन्होंने कहा है कि हम ऐसे पिछड़े इलाकों में कृषि सुवधाये उपलब्ध करायेंगे जिससे उपज बढ़ जाये और जो असंतुलित प्रदेश है वहाँ की विकास प्रक्रिया शुरू हो जाये। शिक्षा प्रसार की दृष्टि से ऐसे इलाकों पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये कि जिस के कारण शिक्षा के प्रवाह में उन इलाकों के लोग आ जायें कि जहाँ शिक्षा कम है और जिस के कारण वे भी विकास की प्रक्रिया में दाखिल हो जायें। इस कारण से उन्होंने कहा है कि हम ऐसे उद्योग चलायें कि जिन के कारण वहाँ एनसिलियरी और जुड़े हुए उद्योग तैयार हो जायें और उन के विकास की एक प्रक्रिया तैयार हो जाये और पूरे का पूरा, एकसमग्रता में, सर्वांगण और व्यापक दृष्टि से विकास के लिये यह प्रक्रिया देश को आगे ले जाने में मदद करे। इस के कारण साफ है कि हम आज भी 42 की जंग के बाद और आजादी के बाद आज तक इस सवाल को

[डा० बापू कालदास]

हल नहीं कर पाये हैं। यह बात तो इसी से साफ होती है कि 1985 से 1990 तक चलने वाली सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी हम लोगों को इस बात का जिक्र करना पड़ रहा है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत गंभीर समस्या है। देश की एकात्मता हमारे और आप के कहने से आने वाली नहीं है। देश की एकात्मता या इंटीग्रेटी तभी हो सकती है कि जब हर प्रदेश विकास की प्रक्रिया में महसूस करे कि वह देश के विकास में इतना ही हकदार है, उतना ही भागीदार है, उतना ही सहायक है जितने के दूसरे हैं और वह दूसरे या तीसरे नम्बर पर नहीं है। वहाँ के नागरिक यह महसूस करें कि वे उसी तरह के नागरिक हैं जैसे कि विकास की प्रक्रिया में दूसरे लगे हैं। यह समानता की प्रक्रिया कहने से नहीं आयेंगी। समानता की प्रक्रिया तो अनुभव से आनी चाहिये। अगर हम यह महसूस नहीं करेंगे, अगर यह प्रदेश महसूस नहीं करेगा तो यह बात नहीं होगी और हम भी भले ही कुछ कहते रहें जो सामाजिक असमानतायें हैं, जो आर्थिक असमानतायें हैं, जो प्रादेशिक असमानतायें हैं, वे दूर नहीं होंगी। इन को दूर करने का प्रयास बहुत तेजी से करना चाहिये। इस को बहुत रफ्तार से करने की आवश्यकता तो हम खुद मानते हैं और सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को जो लिखने वाले लोग हैं उन्होंने भी इस बात को महसूस किया है।

इसलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव की तरफ देखते हुए आपसे यह दरखवास्त करता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव कोई प्रदेश विशेष के लिए नहीं है। इस प्रस्ताव पर अगर इस सदन में बहस चले कि इस असन्तुलन को दूर करने के लिए, इस असमानता को खत्म करने के लिए, एक नई सामाजिक समता की दृष्टि से समाज को खड़ा करने के लिए किन बातों की आवश्यकता है, अगर इस दृष्टि से हम देखेंगे तो मुझे लगता है कि इस प्रस्ताव का ज्यादा असर होगा। इसमें विशेषतः मैंने जो कहा है वह यह है कि मैं यह प्रस्ताव इसलिए यहाँ लाया हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र विधानमंडल ने 26 जुलाई,

1984 में एक प्रस्ताव सर्वसम्मति से पारित किया। यह प्रस्ताव ऐसा नहीं है कि जो बहुमत से पारित हुआ हो। महाराष्ट्र में जितने भी भाग हैं, उन भागों के सारे प्रतिनिधियों ने मिलकर इस प्रस्ताव को 26 जुलाई, 1984 को पारित किया। एक साल से ज्यादा समय इसे पारित हुए हो गया। 9 अगस्त, 1984 को उस समय के जो मुख्य मंत्री जी उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार को इसकी सिफारिश की कि मध्यवर्ती सरकार को इसको अमल में लाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। मुझे आपसे पूछना है कि एक साल तक केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या करती रही? एक साल से ज्यादा हो गया। 1984 से लेकर आज एक साल 4 महीने, यानी 16 महीने हो गए कि महाराष्ट्र विधान मंडल ने अपनी आकांक्षा इतनी तीव्रता से व्यक्त कर दी है, समूचे महाराष्ट्र ने यह प्रस्ताव किया है, किसी एक प्रदेश नहीं या एक सियासती दल ने नहीं, एक गुट ने नहीं बल्कि सारे दलों ने जिसका प्रतिनिधित्व महाराष्ट्र विधानमंडल करता है, इस सवाल को सामने रखा है तो आप क्यों नहीं इस पर अमल करते? तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री ने इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में कहा कि हम इसको लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए तैयार हैं। तो आपको इतना ही करना है और कहना है कि हम आपकी आकांक्षाओं का प्रतिसाद देते हैं। जब सरकार जनता की आकांक्षाओं को प्रतिसाद नहीं देती है तो सवाल पेचीदा हो जाते हैं। जन सामान्य उस पर रोष प्रकट करता है—

the basis of the real Government is to respond to the just aspirations of the people.

महाराष्ट्र विधानमंडल वहाँ की सारी जनता की आकांक्षाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। अगर मध्यवर्ती सरकार सालों तक उनकी आकांक्षाओं को प्रतिसाद नहीं देती तो क्या फ्रस्ट्रेशन नहीं आएगा? क्या उनको गुस्सा नहीं आएगा? जो कुछ आपकी ढील चल रही है उससे जनता बड़ी आनंदित होने वाली नहीं है। उनके दिल में एक निराशा और नाराजगी आ जाती है और निराशा और नाराजगी

जब बहुत दिनों तक चलती है तो उसका रूपांतर गुस्से में हो जाता है। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि इस देश में गुस्से की सियासत चले। हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश में प्रतिभादात्मक सियासत चले। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि इस देश में प्रतिक्रियात्मक सियासत चले। हम रियेक्शन वाली सियासत नहीं चाहते हैं। हम रिस्पांसिबल सियासत चाहते हैं।

If the Government is responsive, the people will also be responsive. But if the Government becomes irresponsible, then don't blame the people for being irresponsible. And then Government will be held responsible for making the people irresponsible.

तो हमारी आपसे दरखास्त है कि इस में बहुत समय आप खो चुके हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें और ज्यादा समय न लगे। इसलिए मेरी माँग है कि जो सबल 16 मीने से कमो जित है, जाना की आकांक्षा आपके समने प्रस्ताव के रूप में खड़ी है, उसकी पूर्ति के लिए आप क्यों देर कर रहे हैं? इसको जल्द से जल्द पूरा करना आवश्यक है।

अब मैं इसके पीछे जाना चाहता हूँ, इसलिए कि इस देश में असंतुलन के बारे में आज तक कई कमेटीयाँ बैठ चुकी हैं। 1938 में पांडे कमेटी बैठी। पांडे कमेटी को कहा गया कि वह असंतुलन वाले क्षेत्रों को आइडेंटिफाई करे।

National Study Group was asked to identify the backward areas.

मैं अगर आपको बताऊँ तो पांडे कमीशन ने महाराष्ट्र के जिन जिलों का जिक्र अविकसित और असंतुलन वाले, पिछड़े हुए जिलों के रूप में किया है, इनमें मराठवाड़ा, विदर्भ और कोंकण जिले हैं जिनके बारे में यह प्रस्ताव विधान सभा ने पास किया। मराठवाड़ा, विदर्भ और कोंकण महाराष्ट्र के ऐसे भाग हैं, जो काफी पिछड़े हुए हैं, जिनका जिक्र पांडे कमीशन ने भी किया है। उन्होंने इसके लिए 14 क्राइटेरिया तय किये थे। इसके बाद चक्रवर्ती कमेटी अपाएंट हुई। चक्रवर्ती कमेटी को यह कहा

गया कि ये जो इलाके हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं उनका वर्गीकरण करें कि कैसे कैसे उनको बाँटा जा सकता है उसके लिए भी उन्होंने 10-15 मुद्दे बनाये, जिस पर कई कसौटियाँ बनाईं जिसके कारण इन को पिछड़े हुए इलाके कहा जा सकता है। इसमें भी वे जिले हैं जो आज मराठवाड़ा, विदर्भ या कोंकण के हैं। किसी भी ढंग का वर्गीकरण करें, कितनी भी कसौटी करें, 14 कसौटियाँ करें या 24 कसौटियाँ करें हमारी दाँडेकर कमेटी जो अभी सरकार ने बनाई थी आर्थिक असंतुलन के बारे में उसके 10 अनेक्स ले लें लेकिन उसी नतीजे पर पहुँचे कि ये जो इलाके हैं ये सारे महाराष्ट्र की तुलना में ही नहीं सारे देश की तुलना में भी कुछ जिले पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं। ये इलाके पिछड़े हुए नहीं रहने चाहिए और यह सारा महाराष्ट्र इकट्ठा रहना चाहिए। इन इलाकों की एक ऐतिहासिक परम्परा है। इसके लिए कोई एक नैसर्गिक साधन सम्पत्ति हो उसकी कोई मर्यादा या शक्ति हो और विदर्भ जैसे इलाके में नैसर्गिक मर्यादा है, नैसर्गिक शक्ति भी है। मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूँ उसमें मर्यादा से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं है। हमारे पास कोई दूसरी शक्ति नहीं है। न कोई इंडस्ट्री है, न कोई इर्रीगेशन है, न कोई खनिज है, न कुछ है। एक्सेप्ट एग्रीकल्चर के, We have nothing with ourselves. यह हमारी परिस्थिति है। जब एस आर सी कमीशन तय हुआ था, 1953 दिसम्बर की बात मैं कह रहा हूँ। तब महाराष्ट्र में यह बात जरूर चल रही थी कि क्या महाराष्ट्र इकट्ठा रहे ... नहीं। उसके बाद पूरे महाराष्ट्र के सारे नेता, विदर्भ, पुराना मध्य प्रदेश विदर्भ वाला, पुराना हैदराबाद, सब के नेता इकट्ठे हुए थे। उन्होंने यह फैसला किया कि हम लोग एक दूसरे के साथ रहें क्योंकि हमारी भाषा एक है और भाषा पर राज्य की पुनर्रचना करने के हम पक्ष में रहे हैं। क्योंकि हम मानते हैं कि लोक नीति के लिए लोकभाषा की आवश्यकता होती है। जब तक लोगों की भाषा में राज्य का कार्यभार नहीं चलेगा तब तक यह

[डा० बापू कालदाते]

संभव नहीं है कि लोगों का सहभाग इस राज्य की कार्यवाही में हो सकेगा। इसलिए यह साफ है कि हम इसके पक्ष में रहे हैं और पक्ष में रहते आयेगे। भले ही पंजाब की समस्या हो, महाराष्ट्र की समस्या हो। सिर्फ लोक भाषा से ही राज्य की कार्रवाई ठीक से चल सकती है। अगर लोक शक्ति इकट्ठी करनी है तो विकास की प्रक्रिया को मजबूत करना पड़ता है। लोक भाषा के आधार पर राज्य बने, लोगों की समूची शक्ति के ऊपर, सारे महाराष्ट्र का विकास होना चाहिए। इस दृष्टि से उस समय 'नागपुर समझौता' बोल कर एक समझौता 1953 में हुआ था। जब सब लोग इकट्ठे हुए उस समय हुआ था उस समय जो किया उसी को आगे चल कर 1960 में 372 (2) बना दिया। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि नागपुर के इस रेजोल्यूशन में नागपुर का जो समझौता हुआ उस समझौते में तीन बातें उन्होंने कही थी। मेरे हाथ में एक किताब है, मराठी में है। मैं इसको थोड़ा हिन्दी कर सकता हूँ। पहले कालम में लिखा है—

विदर्भ, मराठवाड़ा महाराष्ट्र के लिए स्वतन्त्र विकास मंडल की स्थापना करना और इसमें सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इसका जो भी अहवाल हो वह हर साल विधि मंडल के सामने पेश करना। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चीज है। इसके लिए निधि देना इतना ही नहीं है, बोर्ड बनाना इतना ही नहीं, मंडल बनाना इतना ही नहीं लेकिन जो कुछ भी आप खर्च करते हैं उसका अहवाल भी हर साल विधि मंडल के सामने करेंगे, यह बात लिखी। इसमें एक और विशेष बात लिखी हुई है आपको आश्चर्य होगा, मराठवाड़ा पहले हैदराबाद में था और हैदराबाद में जब हम लोग थे तब हम एक-तिहाई थे। लेकिन जब फर्स्ट और सेकण्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान था तो एक-तिहाई लोगों के लिए सिर्फ 8 परसेंट बजट में रखा गया। हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस मराठवाड़ा को जिसकी पापुलेशन 33 परसेंट थी तो उसको एलोकेशन 8 परसेंट होता था। 10 साल वैसे ही चले गये और 10 साल

चले जाने के बाद भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। इसमें और लिखा है कि जो भी कुछ होगा उसमें भी विशेष तौर से मराठवाड़ा की तरफ ध्यान दिया जायेगा और यह ध्यान देते समय अगर उनके लिये ज्यादा निधि की आवश्यकता होगी तो इसका भी हम वहां पर बन्दोबस्त करेंगे।

तीसरी बात यह वही थी, कि एक राज्य में आकर एक राज्य के लिये जिस उच्चात्मक, प्रीपेजेशनल सर्विस की जरूरत होती है उसको ध्यान में रखकर रखा जायेगा और लोक संख्या के आधार पर, पापुलेशन के आधार पर सब को न्याय मिले, पिछड़े इलाकों को न्याय मिले, इसके लिये महाराष्ट्र में सब को मिलाकर काम करने का प्रयास करेंगे। इस दंग से एक समझौता सारे महाराष्ट्र के नेताओं ने वहां पर मिलकर किया था। यह समझौता नागपुर करार के नाम से मशहूर हुआ। इस प्रकार करार को लेकर सब लोग इकट्ठा हुए। दिसम्बर, 1955 में एस० आर० सी० की रिपोर्ट आई और उस एस० आर० सी० की रिपोर्ट में विदर्भ के लिये एक अलग राज्य की बात वही गई थी। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात को मिलाकर एक द्विभाषिक राज्य बना। यह स्थिति सन् 1956 की है। विदर्भ के लिए एस० आर० सी० ने अलग राज्य की रिकमेन्डेशन की थी क्योंकि विदर्भ एक सरप्लस स्टेट था। हम मराठवाड़ा के लोगों ने कोई मांग नहीं की, बल्कि हमने कहा कि हम सारे महाराष्ट्र को मिलाकर एक नये महाराष्ट्र की प्रतिमा इस देश में उज्ज्वलित करने का प्रयास करेंगे। उस वक्त हम लोगों ने इसको मान लिया। जो सब लोग वहां पर इकट्ठा हुए थे, जिन्होंने नागपुर समझौते को माना था उनके मन में यह आशंका हो सकती थी कि उनका विकास कैसे होगा, वम्बई वाले उनके विकास को छीन तो नहीं लेंगे? लेकिन उनका यह आशंका नागपुर समझौते से कम हो गई और हम लोगों ने सोचा कि यह जो प्रोसेस इंटेग्रेशन का चला है, एकता की प्रक्रिया चली है, इसको हम गतिमान कर सकेंगे। आप जानते हैं कि सन् 1957 में एक बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन चला। संयुक्त महा-

राष्ट्र का आन्दोलन चला। उसके बाद सन् 1960 में संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र बनाया गया। सन् 1956-57 में नाईन्थ कांस्टिट्यूशनल एमेंडमेंट हो गया।

उमें कहा गया कि नागपुर समझौते को अन्तर्भूत करेंगे। इस कारण से आर्टिकल 371 को हटा दिया गया, और नई धारा, बनाई और 371(2) को छोड़ दिया गया। नागपुर समझौते में जो बातें कही गई हैं उनका 371(2) में गठित किया गया है। मैं इस सारे इतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। सन् 1960 में जब महाराष्ट्र बना तो महाराष्ट्र के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री, हमारे महाराष्ट्र के नेता स्वर्गीय श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण जी ने अपने प्रसिद्ध भाषण में जो कुछ कहा मैं उसके विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि हम मराठवाड़ा के लोगों को यह आश्वासन देते हैं, विदर्भ के लोगों को आश्वासन करते हैं कि आर्टिकल 371 में और नागपुर करार में जो बातें कही गई हैं उनका अमल में लाने की जिम्मेवारी हमारे ऊपर है, हम जरूर उनको अमल में लाएंगे। सन् 1960 में थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान से लेकर आज सातवीं योजना तक हम आ गये हैं और मैं इसका जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बीच हर योजना में क्या तब्दीलियाँ की गई, क्या बदल किये गये, इस पर मैं आपका ध्यान नहीं खींचना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार में विदर्भ से जो भी मुख्य मंत्री बने, मराठवाड़ा के श्री शंकर राव जी हों या श्री वसन्त दादा पाटील हों, उन सब के चलते वहाँ पर सरकार कांग्रेस की रही है। बीच में एक दो साल का एक्सेप्शन हो सकता है, लेकिन सरकार कांग्रेस की रही है। इस बीच में जो प्लान्स बनी उनके बारे में आपको पढ़कर ताज़्जुब होगा कि थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में.... (व्यवधान)।

श्री जगेश देसाई (महाराष्ट्र) :
रोलिंग प्लान का क्या हुआ ?

डा० बापू कासबाते : रोलिंग प्लान ने कुछ नहीं किया। रोलिंग प्लान से कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ। (व्यवधान)

3 P.M.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तीसरी प्लान में महाराष्ट्र का सारा कारोबार शुरू हो जाता है। आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि तीसरी प्लान में यह बात मंजूर है। पेज नं० 14 महाराष्ट्र-प्लान, इसमें यह कहा गया है कि जो इलाके पिछड़े हुए हैं उनकी सिर्फ लोक संस्था के प्रपोजन में नहीं बल्कि अगर उनका पिछड़ापन बहुत है, उनकी उससे ज्यादा मदद करेंगे, उन्हें साथ में लाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। यह थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने लिखा है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार के प्लान में एक और खूबी है। नेशनल प्लान में दो बातों के बारे में लिखा था। एक तो पिछड़ापन को खत्म करने के बारे में और साथ ही साथ उसको ज्यादा पैसा देने के बारे में, लेकिन इसका कोई जिक्र उसमें नहीं किया गया है। उसमें सिर्फ इतना कहा गया है कि हम कोशिश करेंगे और उस समय सरकार ने कहा था कि मराठवाड़ा का अनुशेष, उसका बैक-लाग थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में 19 करोड़ है और विदर्भ का बैकलाग, उसका अनुशेष 23 करोड़ है। इसलिये उन्होंने 7.7 करोड़ विदर्भ और 7.1 करोड़ हमको दे दिया। मराठवाड़ा के लिये चौथी प्लान जब आती है तो उसमें वह यह कहते हैं कि सारा अनुशेष खत्म हो गया। यानी थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में कहते हैं कि 23 करोड़ 19 लाख का अनुशेष है और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कहता है कि अनुशेष खत्म हो गया है, कोई बैक-लाग नहीं है। जो कुछ है विदर्भ का रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि मराठवाड़ा का ज्यादा हो गया है लेकिन विदर्भ का थोड़ा रह गया है। इसलिये उन्होंने 6 करोड़ रुपये उनको दे दिये और वसन्त राव नायक ने विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा के नैसर्गिक, भौगोलिक और राजकीय दृष्टि से जो कांस्टिट्यूटेड एरियाज थे उसको बदलने के लिये जिला नियोजन मंडल शुरू कर दिये और फिर सारे का सारा कारोबार जिले के तौर

[डा० बापू कालदाते]

पर शुरू हो गया। मैं इन तमाम बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन इसी सदन में 1973 में आज के हमारे मंत्री श्री बंजत साठे जी ने इस बारे में एक बिल 27 जुलाई, 1973 को प्रस्तुत किया। यह विधेयक इसलिये लाया गया था कि 15 सालों से महाराष्ट्र में जो सरकार चल रही है वह मराठवाड़ा और विदर्भ की आकांक्षाओं की तरफ ठीक ढंग से ध्यान नहीं दे रही है और इसलिये 371(2) के बारे में यह विधेयक आया था। पाँच साल बाद सम्मानित स्व० वैशम्पायन जी ने 1978 में एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया था। यह बात सही है कि ये दोनों विधेयक चर्चा के लिये नहीं आये। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि जो काम इन दोनों लोगों के कई सालों के प्रयास के बाद भी नहीं हो सका वह मेरे प्रयास से वेलेट के कारण सफल हो गया। यह प्रयास उन्होंने क्यों किया? इसके लिये सारे मराठवाड़ा और विदर्भ में कई आन्दोलन छेड़े गये हैं। लोगो ने अपनी आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिये मराठवाड़ा में आन्दोलन किये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मराठवाड़ा में इतना आन्दोलन न होते तो शंकरराव महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री शायद न बनते। वह वहाँ पर मुख्य मंत्री अन्य कारणों से बने, मैं जानता हूँ, आपके आपसी कारण थे, वह बात अलग है। लेकिन यह ज़रूर है वहाँ पर यह माँग बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही थी कि हमारे लिये हमारा प्रतिनिधि नहीं है। इसलिये यह हुआ सरकार द्वारा फोर्थ फाइव इयर प्लान में वहाँ के लिये कुछ नहीं किया गया। फिफ्थ फाइव इयर प्लान में इस बात का अगर अने लगा और वहाँ पर कई आन्दोलन छिड़े। इसके बाद छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में फिर यह कहा गया कि बैक-लाग इज देयर जब कि यह चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में खत्म हो गया है ऐसा सरकार कहती थी। लेकिन छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम लोगों के सामने आकर सरकार कहने लगी कि बैकलाग वैसे ही है और उस बैकलाग को समाप्त करने के लिये हम लोगों को

परिश्रम करना चाहिए। यह बात उन्होंने बार-बार और बड़े जोरों से कहना शुरू किया। चौथी और पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जब उन्होंने कहा, उन्होंने यहां तक कहा कि पाँचवीं योजना में विदर्भ को 33 करोड़ 80 लाख रुपये ज्यादा दिये गये और मराठवाड़ा पर 123 करोड़ और 46 लाख रुपये ज्यादा खर्च हो गये हैं और अब उनको कुछ देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यहां सरकार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जाकर कहती है कि हमको उनके बारे में अभी कुछ करना है। मैं अब इसमें ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं इसके लिये यह कह रहा हूँ कि बार बार इस सरकार के जरिये जो प्रयास किया गया है, जन-आन्दोलन के जरिये जो भी प्रयास हो गये,, इन सारे प्रयासों के बावजूद भी आज जनता महसूस करती है जिसका जिक्र दाण्डेकर समिति की रिपोर्ट में किया गया है। दाण्डेकर समिति ने बार-बार कहा है विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा के लोग इस बात को महसूस करते हैं, बड़े दुख के साथ महसूस करते हैं, कभी कभी बड़े गुस्से से महसूस करते हैं कि 25 साल तक इस महाराष्ट्र में रहने के बाद भी हमारे विकास की गति तेज नहीं हो रही है इसके लिए हम को 371(2) चाहिये। यह माँग हम इसलिए करते हैं कि सरकार ने जो आश्वासन नागपुर करार में दिये थे वे पूरे नहीं हुए। आज तक नहीं देखा है कि सरकार ने इन इलाकों के खर्च के बारे में कोई विवरण विधानमण्डल में रखा हो 25 साल में एक साल भी नहीं देखा है जब सरकारी रिपोर्ट के साथ यह आंकड़े दिये गये हों कि विदर्भ में इतना खर्च किया गया है, मराठवाड़ा में इतना खर्च हुआ है, कोकण में इतना विकास के लिए खर्च किया गया है। 25 साल में एक दफा भी लोगों के सामने यह नहीं बताया गया। जो मंत्री आता है जिसका दिमाग जितना तेज होता है, वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्वाइंट्स का कार्यक्रम दे देता है। अब पहले मंत्री जी आए हैं उन्होंने कहा कि हम आपके लिए सबसे ज्यादा 35 प्वाइंट्स का कार्यक्रम देते हैं। जो मंत्री इमेजीनेशन वाला मंत्री हो उसके विषय में तो यह है कि

माननीय अंतुले जी मुख्य मंत्री थ तब उन्होंने भी खूब प्वाइंट लगा दिये । 35 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम मराठवाड़ा के लिए, 25 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम का विदर्भ के लिए और कोंकण के लिए 16 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम बना दिया, जो मन में आया वही बोल दिया... (व्यवधान) बम्बई के लिए तो वे कर देंगे, बम्बई की चिन्ता मत कीजिए, ऐसा उनका ख्याल था (व्यवधान) इनके लिए वन प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम था ।
"To keep Antulay in power."

मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि आपके भी सवाल हैं । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आपके सवाल नहीं हैं । मैं इसके लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्वाइंट्स आ गये हैं, कोई 35 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम हैं, कोई 25 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम हैं, अब तो जो शिवाजी राव आए हैं वे मराठवाड़ा के हैं उन्होंने 42 प्वाइंट का प्रोग्राम दे दिया है । जैसे प्वाइंट्स की रेस चलता रहती है । कोई 35 प्वाइंट का प्रोग्राम देता है, कोई 42 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम देता है । मराठवाड़ा और विदर्भ के लोग हम से पूछते हैं बापू साहब यह 35, 42 प्वाइंट तो खूब बढ़ते गये लेकिन विकास की प्रक्रिया वही की वही रही, विकास की प्रक्रिया तो एक गरी है इनके आश्वासनों से हमारा मन सतुष्ट नहीं होता है, इसके लिए सही मायने में कौन जिम्मेदार है । इसके लिए जब दबाव डाला गया तो खुद सरकार ने विधानमण्डल में इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया । हम आपको कहते हैं अगर इतनी ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि में जाएंगे अगर महसूस करते हैं कि हम को विकास की पूरा गति चाहिये, हम यह मांग नहीं कर रहे हैं कि हम को कुछ ज्यादा चाहिये, हम को हमारा हक चाहिये । हम आपसे भीख नहीं मांग रहे हैं । आप यह मत समझियेगा कि हम कोई भीख मांग रहे हैं, हम तो अपना हक चाहते हैं यह हक जो हमारा है यह आप हम को दिलवाइये । महाराष्ट्र की एकता के लिए, सारे देश में विकास में समानता लाने के लिए हम यह मांग कर रहे हैं । यह कोई पेरॉफियल डिमांड नहीं है । किसी को ज्यादा चाहिये ताकि हम किसी के ऊपर कुछ करें, हम इसके लिए यह मांग नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम समानता का हक

चाहते हैं । सारी विकास की प्रक्रिया में शामिल होने के लिए हम यह मांग करते हैं । मैं अन्त में दी चार आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जिससे आपको पता लगेगा कि हम आज किस हालत में हैं । सिर्फ इण्डस्ट्रीज, नेशनल हाईवे और रेलवे के विषय में मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र के आंकड़े मैं देना चाहता हूँ । मान लीजिए 100 फीसदी इंडस्ट्रीज महाराष्ट्र में हैं तो उसमें से 60 फीसदी इंडस्ट्री बम्बई, थाणे बेल्ट में हैं (व्यवधान)

oT save Maharashtra, Bombay should be starved. There is no other alternative.

अच्छा चलिये 60 फीसदी है, जो कुछ भी है, बाहर के देश के लोगों को लगता है कि महाराष्ट्र समृद्ध है, जो इंडस्ट्री है वह वहीं कंसेंट्रेटिड है, वहां की नेट इनकम को देख कर लोगों को लगता है कि महाराष्ट्र के अलावा और कोई इतना समृद्ध हो ही नहीं सकता, यहाँ दृष्टिकोण प्लानिंग कमीशन का है । बम्बई, थाणे और पुणे बेल्ट के आसपास का इलाका यदि छाड़ देते हैं : महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा में केवल 4 प्रतिशत इंडस्ट्री है, विदर्भ में 8 परसेंट है । इस इलाके में यदि 10 परसेंट इंडस्ट्री है तो उसमें से ज्यादा 8% रायगढ़ में है और 2-3% परसेंट बचे हुए एरिया में रत्नागिरि, थाणे सिन्ध दुर्ग में चली जाती है । यह हमारी पीजीशन है । एम० आई० डी० सी० जो पैसा खर्च करता है उस पैसे का क्या होता है । वह फिगर्स में दे रहा हूँ । 1983 में एम० आई० डी० सी० ने जो एक्सपेंडीचर किया है उसमें बाम्बे (वह एरिया बाम्बे थाणे बेल्ट है), पर 69.28 परसेंट हो गया, पूना बेल्ट पर 23.67 परसेंट हो गया, मराठवाड़ा पर 9 परसेंट और विदर्भ पर 7.85 परसेंट । जो खर्च होता है विकास की प्रक्रिया में वह भी खर्च इन्हीं दो इलाकों की तरफ जाता है । अब रेलवेज को देखें । कई सालों से हम मांग रहे हैं । रेलवे देखिए, सारे मराठवाड़ा में जो सारे महाराष्ट्र का एक तिहाई है इसमें सारी मिलाकर 50 किलोमीटर ब्राड गेज है । महाराष्ट्र में ट्रेन की 6 हजार किलोमीटर की लाइन है सारे ब्राड गेज

[डा० बापू कालदाते]

और मीटर गेज की इसमें से 50 किलोमीटर ब्राड गेज मराठवाड़ा में है। और 4 सौ किलोमीटर से थोड़ा कम मीटर गेज है। यह हालत है। नेशनल हाइवेज हैं। अब उसकी हालत कहें। महाराष्ट्र में जितने हाइवेज जाते हैं उसमें उमरंगा से हैदराबाद जाने वाला एक हाइवे को छोड़ कर जो सिर्फ 50 किलोमीटर का है तो सारे मराठवाड़ा में एक भी नेशनल हाइवे 50 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा नहीं है, सारा मिलाकर 50 किलोमीटर होंगे। कई दफा मांगा है, कि नागपुर से हैदराबाद को नेशनल हाइवे कीजिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने आपके सामने मांग रखी है कि यह कर दीजिए। लेकिन होता नहीं है क्योंकि देयर इज नो स्टेट्यूटरी डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड। यह रत्नागिरि की एल्युमिनियम फैक्ट्री की मांग है तो मध्यवर्ती सरकार ने कहा क्या क्या करें यहां महाराष्ट्र सरकार बिजली देने में असमर्थ है। अगर वहां डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड होता है तो वह खुद इसके लिए प्रयास करेगा और वह देखेगा कि यह बिजली उनको मिले ताकि उनकी विकास की प्रक्रिया गतिमान हो। एक तो मध्यवर्ती सरकार राज्य सरकार पर थोप दे और राज्य सरकार कहे हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। इससे यह हो रहा है कि हमारा सारा विकास रुक है। अब हम आपको रेल के बारे में कहते हैं। मैं 25 साल से लगातार रेलवे के बारे में जब जब समय होता है बात करता हूं। जब से पार्लियामेंट में आया हूं रेलवे पर बोलता हूं। रेलवे वालों से पूछे तो वे कहते हैं क्या करें इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं है, इससे रेल का जो उत्पन्न होता है वह होने वाला नहीं है। इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टों की एक मीटिंग की थी सन 60 के बाद जब स्वर्गीय यशवंत राव जी थे तो सारे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टों ने कहा क्या करें वहां रेलवे नहीं है तो हमारा जो पैसा लगता है उससे कास्ट बढ़ जाती है। रेलवे नहीं है तो उद्योग कैसे होंगे, और उद्योग नहीं हैं तो रेलवे नहीं है। रेलवे नहीं तो उद्योग नहीं। दोनों का मतलब यह है कि आप

वैसे ही पिछड़े के पिछड़े रह जाइये हम तो जहां रेलवे है जहां पैसा है वहीं जाने की कोशिश करेंगे, जहां उद्योग घन्घे निकल सकते हैं वहीं जाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

हम विदर्भ, कांकडा के और मराठवाड़ा के लोगों की हालत को दुरस्त करना चाहते हैं। महाराष्ट्र विधि मंडल आपको कह रहा है उसको तुरंत अमल में लायें ताकि यह आर्बानाईजेशन होगा कि कितना विकास किस हाल में है इसका अहवाल हो जायेगा, राज्यपाल के पास जायेगा, प्रेजिडेंट के पास जायेगा, अगर उसमें कमियां हैं तो वे यहां से डाइरेक्शंस कर सकते हैं। यह सारे महाराष्ट्र की मांग है। इसके लिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं मंत्री महोदय कि आप इस बात को गम्भीरता से लें, यह मत कहिए कि देख लेंगे, सोचेंगे या विचार कर रहे हैं। हम कहते हैं कि तुरंत विचार करेंगे मत कहिए, तुरंत विचार कर दिया है और इसको अमल में लाने के लिए हम कार्यवाही करेंगे ऐसा आश्वासन मुझे आपसे चाहिए। मैं मानता हूं आप समझ गये हैं। आप तो समझदार हैं मैं यह भी मानता हूं लेकिन मेरे समझाने से उसमें शायद आप ज्यादा भी समझेंगे। तो मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि शंकर राव जी दिल्ली हों न हों लेकिन आपकी जिम्मेदारी है क्योंकि शंकर राव के साथ आप काम करते हैं तो जिस इलाके से शंकर राव जी आते हैं उस इलाके के हित की आप रक्षा करेंगे और मंत्री होने के कारण यह आपकी जिम्मेदारी होती है। मैं आप से दरदवास्त कहूंगा कि यह जो प्रस्ताव मैंने सदन के सामने रखा है, सारे सदस्य इसका समर्थन तो करेंगे ही क्योंकि यह विकास की आकांक्षा का एक प्रतीक है।

It is a symbol of the aspirations of all developing areas of this country. Therefore, I do hope that all sections of the House will support my Resolution and the Government would take immediate action to see to it that the resolution of the Maharash-

tra Vidhi Mandal is implemented immediately.

Thank you very much.

The question was proposed.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I must at the outset congratulate the honourable Mr. Kaldate on having his name picked up in the draw. That is the first hurdle for any Member who tries to get his resolution through. So the first congratulation on that lucky draw. The second congratulation is for choosing the subject, because after the Member's name is picked up in the lot, it is for the Member to move his resolution and he could have moved a resolution planning for a space travel. He could have moved a resolution for anything under the sun or, for that matter, under the moon, but I am glad that he has chosen a subject which has not only been timely but which has been neglected for so long both by this House, by the Central Government as also by the State Government. But I am rising primarily, while supporting the resolution to bring out that phase in the Constitution in the Constitutional history, as to how the Centre binds the States and without an effective Centre the States will be helpless. In fact, one of the reasons why these statutory development boards have not been appointed has been very false propaganda made in my state, the State of Maharashtra that since the President is going to appoint these boards there will be a conflict between the Centre and the State, and therefore, please don't appoint such a board. Now, there are two reasons which I will give which will immediately dispel any doubts about this provision or the appointment of the statutory development board thereunder and also expose

the falsity of the propaganda. In the first instance one must realise that all our Constitutional provisions are assurances which the Congress Party had given to the people of India when it was fighting the battle of independence against a foreign domination fundamental rights, directive principles, preamble reorganisation of States on linguistic basis separation of the executive and the judiciary every provision. You will find every one of these provisions in one or the other resolution of the Indian National Congress, whether it is the socialist concept or whether it is the secular aspect of the Constitution or whether it is the democratic feature of the Constitution. All these you will find in one or the other resolutions of Indian National Congress. I hope on the other occasion of the centenary of the Indian National Congress we will come out with all those resolutions in single book which will open the eyes of the world to a situation as to the vision the forefathers of our nation had when they fought their battle and ultimately won it and gave to ourselves this brilliant Constitution the preamble of which, in the words of Prof. Owen, one of the most distinguished professors of the Cambridge University, is the best and the most beautiful poem he has ever read. Therefore, here we find in the Constitution the Philosophy which late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar had formulated, that under our Constitution the Centre-State relationship is such that we are given a house to share and not a house to divide. It must be remembered that this feeling should be kept uppermost in the minds,—there are certain features, ease our Constitution like single citizenship. We are Indians—none of us is a Maharashtrian, none of us is a Gujarati, none of us is an Assamese. There is only one citizenship. There are many countries where you find dual citizenship. But we have one citizenship and so, we are Indians. Therefore, if this concept is

[Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare]

really kept in mind, that we are all here to share and not to divide, I am quite sure that much of the reservation, much of the hesitation, and many of the doubts, which persist in the minds of the people and on the basis of which a false propaganda is being conveniently made from time to time, will disappear. Ultimately, a strong Centre and equally strong States will have to be there and there is no paradox in that, there is no inconsistency in that and there is nothing illogical in it.

My home-town is Bombay. We are not the capital of India. But we are certainly the commercial capital of India which really proves the point that I am making. I will come to that later. I do not know why he brought in Bombay. Bombay, today, is the pride of the nation. We do not consider ourselves as merely a part of India. We are not allowing ourselves to get begged down in narrow parochialism at all. But we consider ourselves as a mini-India. There is no place, there is no State, there is no district in the whole of India from where somebody or the other does not think of migrating to Bombay. And we also welcome them with open arms, no matter to what extent the slums grow. We absorb them and we give them jobs. So, I was a little pained when the honourable Mover of the resolution said something against Bombay. The point that I am making is this that you cannot do that because once you start doing it, you cannot stop.

DR. BAPU KALDATE: I am not against Bombay. I only said that by spending the whole money on Bombay, you are only creating problems for yourselves. That is the point I was making.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: The point which

I am making is that Bombay is collecting the largest amount of Income-Tax in the whole of India which matches with the total receipts in the rest of the country.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: It collects about a thousand crores of rupees.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: My esteemed friend, Shri Jagesh Desai, who is a Chartered Accountant, says that Bombay is collecting about a thousand crores of rupees. Kindly see that. We are giving one-third of it to the Centre. But the point which I am making is slightly different. The point which I am making is that if Bombay remains stronger, the Centre remains stronger and if the Centre remains stronger, the States remain stronger and, also, if the States remain stronger, the Centre, too, remains stronger. Therefore, the propaganda which is being made that if you make the Centre strong, the States will become weak, I want to challenge and I want to challenge it with all the emphasis at my command. It is like this, you see: If the father is strong, the children will be stronger and I do not see any reason why this should be opposed. Whether it is U.P. or whether it is Bihar, the States will become strong only when there is a strong Centre because it is only a strong Centre which can make for strong States and, therefore, I entirely join my friend and endorse what has been said by him. It is only a strong Centre which can prevent any lopsided development in the country and again it is only a strong Centre which can prevent an unequal and uneven development within the same State and that is why there is this provision under article 371(2). In fact, I must really confess that being a Bombay man, I have never understood these parochial considerations. My mother-tongue is Marathi. But my friend, Shri Jagesh Desai will tell you that I have far more Gujarati friends and Parsi friends than Maharashtra friends!

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD
(Bihar): No Bihari friends?

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-
KANT BHANDARE: I am talking
about Bombay But, so far as this
House is concerned, I do not think
that there is any State from which
I have not got friends, including Mr.
Mahendra Prasad. Each State has
given me a personal friend and my
treasure of friendship is over-full. I
have never felt that I am a Bombay
man, that Mr. Mahendra Prasad is a
Bihari or that Mr. Rahmat Ali is from
Andhra. I have felt always that we
are all one and that we are Indians
and that position, as I said, will be
there only if you have a strong
Centre and if you have equally
strong or even stronger States.

I think there is no doubt that
Maharashtra is stronger because of
Bombay. I think the word 'Mahara-
shtra' has come because it is 'Maha-
in one 'Rashtra'. I was saying this
not because of parochial considera-
tion. What I feel is that the load
can be taken, the load can be shared,
the goal can be shared. That is the
reason why, I felt, there was an
occasion too highlight the constitu-
tional guarantee under article 371.
It is a matter of known history, not
forgotten history, that when Bigger
Bombay, as it is now known--Vidar-
bha was not a part of it and Marath-
wada as not a part of it--when it was
to be formed, all the leaders came and
met that great and sagacious leader
of the country, Shri Govind Ballabh
Pant, who was then the Home Minis-
ter and it was Shri Govind Ballabh
Pant who said: I will put this down
in the Constitution as a constitutional
guarantee for you and I will imple-
ment it. That is how we have here
article 371, sub-article (2) which
provides:

"Notwithstanding anything in
this Constitution, the President may
by order made with respect to the
State of Maharashtra or Gujarat,
provide for any special responsibi-
lity of the Governor for—

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

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

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

Now, this was the constitutional
guarantee which was enshrined in the
Constitution for these weaker,
backward parts--backward in the sense
that they have rich culture; Konkan,
Marathwada, Vidarbha; they have a
very, very rich culture but their pro-
duction has been low, their income
has been low, their development has
been really poor. And it is really a
matter of great regret that even after
25 years this Constitutional guarantee
remains unfulfilled. This is here
where we must all join we must
hasten the process of fulfilling the
constitutional guarantee, whether it
is economic equality, whether it is
social equality, whether it is equality
of opportunity, whether it is the
upliftment of the poor, down-trodden,
socially backward or it bringing up
what we call these days as the zero-
industry districts or zero-industry
regions. I think the responsibility is
on us to waste no time. And now
when there is a new Government,
now when there is a dynamic Prime
Minister at the helm of affairs, I
think the Government should have a
close look at the constitutional guaran-
tees which are enshrined in the Con-

[Shri Murlidhan Chandrakant Bhandare]

stitution and try to implement as many of them as possible.

There is one more heartening situation. Originally, as I said because I know that they always said that while this will be the Centre appointing the statutory board on the State, but the Legislative Assembly, as has been pointed out by the hon. Member, Prof. Kaldate, has unanimously passed a Resolution in July 1984. I am requesting the Members that please do not talk this Resolution out today. Let the House, on a golden opportunity such as this, which has fallen on them. . .

SHRI S. W. DHABE (Maharashtra): That is the rule.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: That is not the rule. Let us be clear that this discussion will continue next week. That is the latest rule? (Interruptions) May I have it from the Chair?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I don't think it has been decided. As far as my information goes it has to be concluded in 2-1/2 hours. We will check on that.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Kindly tell me within the next five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): We will look into that. I will request the hon. Members speaking not to take more than 15 minutes.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: I will sit down just now. But let us know the procedure.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): We will check on that.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Do I have the assurance that if the discussion is in-

conclusive, it will go on to the next Friday?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Not to the next Friday, but to the next Resolution day.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: I am grateful. I am happy that the doubt I had has proved to be totally baseless and we can continue. Now, kindly see what has happened. There have been many factors, maybe political maybe economic, maybe that we have not cleared very fast the backlog so far as the region of Vidarbha is concerned. The other things will be given by the other Members. Now, the backlog in development plans has been 2000 crores. The figure has been disputed. Even if we go by the recent Dandekar Committee, it is 1500 crores. I do not know. Placed as we are with our resources and financial constraints, I do not know how we are ever going to bridge this gap till we go into the 21st century or even thereafter. Therefore, the point that I am making is that even if you cannot bridge this gap, please don't widen it. Let this statutory power be immediately brought into operation because then the people will have some measure of satisfaction that here is a statutory body which is not dependent upon the Legislative Assembly, which is not dependent upon the Government of the day and which can go on looking after the interests and welfare of Vidarbha.

About Marathwada, the situation is even poorer. But I am happy to see that Bombay has given a lead. As the rich people have two houses, so many of the Bombay industrialists are having their second unit in Marathwada, particularly Aurangabad, and the whole belt has changed its face. I hope ultimately there will be a lure for them even in Vidarbha. Take the case of Chandrapur. It is growing so fast. It is going to create a problem bigger than Bombay because of the large-scale migration from all

across the border. I was told some time back that the land prices in Chandrapur are higher than the prices in Bomoay. What is happening in Konkan? I hope the hon. Minister, Mr. Natwar Singh, will write a book on Konkan. It is the Indian Riveira. He must have seen the French Reveira and the Italian Reveira. Now let him see this beautiful Riveira. You take a boat from Bombay to Goa and see the dotted shore with beautiful places. On the one hand, nature has bestowed large bounties on this part, Konkan. Half of my family comes from Konkan, Ratnagiri. It has produced very great leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Veer Damodar Savarkar, the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra, B. G. Kher. On the one hand, it is like Kashmir. It is bestowed with all nature's bounties and all the resources and yet it has no water resources. It has no agriculture whatever. Heavy rainfall is there; more than 100 inches, but it is just swept away. There is no way of conservation of that. Therefore, it has remained extremely backward. I do not think it is merely a question of railways and industries because when one looks at the growth, one finds a phenomenal growth in many areas but the growth is the least in the matter of railways. Between 1947 and 1984 the mileage added, to the railway lines is just 10,000 kms. You can imagine the constraints of the growth of railways but if they really want to do something today they require about Rs. 120 crores for Mankhurd-Belapur railway. If they put that Rs. 120 crores in three years' time probably they will get thousand crores out of that. I wonder whether we should only restrict to the resources of the Central Government or the State. But Bombay being what it is, Queen's necklace of India, could raise some resources from the city itself to urgently to meet these requirements which will go a long way in spreading of more equitable development so far as the industrial growth is concerned.

Now, Vidarbha, for instance has very very great rivers like Vineganga but their irrigation is the least in Maharashtra. All these things must be changed as early as possible Marathwada should have no complaint because today Bombay's Chief Minister hails from Marathwada. (*Interruption*). They were supporting a man from Bombay. A man from Bombay is supporting him.

DR. BAPU KALDATE: He should strengthen our hands. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: And, therefore, in conformity with the policy of our Government, of our party, of reducing the disparities in the society of helping the weaker sections, we must also reduce the disparities in the various areas. We must uplift the weaker areas and the least that we can do is to fulfil the constitutional guarantees. Development is the key to all these ills but more than that what I feel is that modernisation really is the father of secularism. Because when you become modern, you become secular. And, when you become modern and secular, you combat these evils of communalism, regionalism and all other parochial tendencies. And, it is here where we can follow the lead given by my home city of Bombay and try to develop faster. As I said, it is a question of fulfilling the promise which is contained in the Constitution. The way is paved with the Resolution of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and rising here as a representative of that Assembly and State. I will be failing in my duty if I do not call upon each one of the Members here to vote with one voice. Let this be a unanimous Resolution as much as was the Resolution passed by the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is with great agony I am standing today on this subject. The view of the Central Government in this matter has been cautious, as also of the Home Minister who is also from Marathwada area and has the feud with ex-Chief Minister of Maharashtra who is now Governor of Rajasthan. The Chief Minister made a proposal in the Assembly by calling an opposition parties meeting, and his speech in Maharashtra Legislative Assembly allays all fears that the Governor has got the powers to interfere article 371. That Resolution was adopted unanimously with one voice; this was a historic resolution of 26th July, 1984. We are not concerned with the development of Bombay in this resolution. I was surprised when my friend was speaking about it, speaking of Bombay's life and as a cosmopolitan city. Who denies it? The question is of the assurances being given to the people of Vidarbha and Marathwada, whether the Government at the Centre is going to honour it or not. Those were given by the Central Government, not by the State Government. But the way in which the resolution has been dealt with by the Home Ministry, which in areas has got the reputation of disposing of a matter in 24 hours by issuing ordinances, by bringing amendments to Acts like the citizenship Act, it is surprising how they should take such a long time for issuing only a notification under article 371. They have nothing to do. Article 371 contemplates: "President may by order...." Therefore, there is no question of any law; there is no question of any ordinance, there is no question of preparing regulations. President has to issue an order, a notification under article 371(2) stating therein: "It shall be the responsibility of the Governor to establish development boards." Nothing else is to be done. It is only a question of ten minutes' work. But it is most surprising; I have never seen such an attitude of any Home Minister and I am sorry to say; he is

from my State; and from a backward area, Marathwada, for which he is championing. I am going to read his speech. He wants our involvement in the economic development.

Before I go to the history of the legislation, I would like to point out the facts. On 26th July 1984, the resolution was unanimously passed by the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and passed by both the Houses. The resolution was sent to the Central Government on 14th August 1984. At that time, Mr. Narasimha Rao was the Home Minister. He wrote to me immediately: "We have just received a resolution and we had given the ultimatum that before 15th August 1984, it should be implemented. He wrote to me that they have just received the resolution and will require some time to consider it. Then there was change in the Home Ministry. From August, 1984 till June 1985, the Home Ministry slept over the resolution. We met Indiraji, the late Prime Minister, when she came to Nagpur and she told us that the matter would be sorted out and will be resolved. I want to know from the Home Minister and the Government what they were doing from August 1984 to June 1985. What serious consultations were made? Did they want the matter to be expedited? If this is so, is it the way of respecting the wishes of the people? Is it the way of respecting the wishes of the people of such an important State, Maharashtra? In June, 1985, the Government woke up and wrote a letter to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, to the Maharashtra Government, asking for the scheme, how it is to be constituted, how the board is to be formed. This is very strange. Nowhere, such a thing is done. This is not the job of the Home Minister. The Constitution is very clear, what is to be done; districts are defined, areas are defined, the

meaning of the words 'development board' is given; it is the job of the Governor to do it in consultation with the Chief Minister. The representatives of the people will be there, MPs and MLAs. They will be knowing how allocation of funds should be made, how development work should be undertaken. These are matters left to the State. The Home Minister has no business, to write a letter to the Maharashtra Government, asking them to send the scheme for constitution of boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra.

Sir, there is also another aspect to this. I am going to quote the Home Minister at that time, a very important speech. Originally, it was proposed that all the three boards should be constituted together. In 1960, when the promised Maharashtra was born, article 371 of the Constitution was amended. The words 'as the case may be' were added in Article 371(2) (a). This means, any one of the boards can be constituted. You can constitute a board for the Vidarbha area; you can constitute a board for the Marathwada area; you can constitute a board for all the three areas, wherever development work is to be undertaken. This was sent to the Maharashtra Government. The Maharashtra Government appointed a sub-committee of the Cabinet for considering the proposals. Statements were given in the Maharashtra Press, that the proposals are under consideration. The Chief Minister was at pains to explain to the people that they were not delaying it, that the delay was not on their part. Ultimately, they made certain proposals. These proposals were received by the Central

Government on 2nd November. Yesterday, I asked a question in this regard. It would have been better if the Home Minister had been here. He replied to the question. He did not leave it to my friend, the Minister of State for Home Affairs. This was Starred Question No. 76, answered on 21-11-1985. The question asked was: (a) whether any proposals have been received from the Maharashtra Government in respect of setting up a Vidarbha Development Board under article 371(2) of the Constitution; (b) if so, when were the proposals received; and (c) by when the Government propose to set up the board for Vidarbha in pursuance of the Resolution passed by the Maharashtra Legislature on the 26th July, 1984? The reply is: (a) and (b): Yes, Sir; recently, a proposal has been received on 2nd November, 1985; (c) The proposal is being examined in consultation with the Law Ministry. At this stage, it is not possible to indicate any time-limit for establishment of these boards'. This shows the attitude of the Government. When they made a reference to the Maharashtra Government, they must have consulted the Law Ministry before making the reference. What sort of proposals they want? I would ask the Minister to place the entire correspondence before the House, what transpired between the Central Government and the Maharashtra Government; what were the queries made and were they made in consultation with the Law Ministry? What is the difficulty in implementing it? They say that they cannot give any time-table. This is how the Central Government is trampling the wishes of the people of Maharashtra, when the demand is unanimous simply for some other consideration and delaying them their constitutional rights. This will not help even their own political interest. Uptill now Vidarbha area used to be the stronghold of the Congress(I). They got majority of the seats there but in the last elections they lost 1/3rd of the Assembly seats in Vidarbha and this was all because their problems were not solved.

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In this connection, I would only like to go into a little history of article 371. Article 371 is in Chapter which deals with special provisions. They arose out of the necessity of political compulsions, out of the necessity of reorganisation of States. Chapter 21 speaks of temporary, transitional and special provisions. Article 371 makes a special provision with respect to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat. This is the amendment which has been brought about. Originally, Mr. Vice-Chairman, you may be knowing, there was a provision for Punjab Suba, Regional Committee for Punjab Assembly and also for Andhra Pradesh for Telengana area. After the purpose was over, article 371(2) remained only for Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Now, my friend has already pointed out about the historical background to this. Nagpur was the capital of A Class State. It enjoyed all the benefits for more than hundred years. It was because of the desire of the Marathi-speaking people and from other areas also that an agreement was reached. This agreement was called as the Nagpur Agreement of 28th September, 1953. Signatories to the Nagpur pact were Ramrao Deshmukh, Gopalrao Khedkar, S. K. Wankhede, D. K. Kunte, Lakshmanrao Bhatkar, R. K. Patil, P. K. Deshmukh, Devakinandan, Bhousahib Hire, Y. G. Chavan, Devising Chavan and Mrs. P. Jakatdar. They represented all the areas including Vidarbha area also. This agreement was made in 1953 when separate State of Vidarbha was granted by SRC with Nagpur as capital. Thereafter there were negotiations between leaders of different parts of this State resulted in signing Nagpur pact of 28th September, 1953, it was decided that it should be given a constitutional recognition. Now this Nagpur pact provided important things which I will read out. I will read out about development aspect only. The other things related to the Bench of High Court, sitting of Assembly at

Nagpur. So far as the composition of the area is concerned, clause 3 of the agreement provides that the State will comprise of the three units of Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of the State for the purpose of all types of development and administration. The Nagpur pact was signed when reorganisation had to take place in 1956 and when the Bill was introduced in Parliament, it was referred to the Joint Committee which included: M/s. H. V. Pataskar, S. R. Rane, S. K. Patil, Sriman Narayan, Gopalrao Khedkhar and others.

In this report of the Joint Select Committee, to which a reference was made by the then Home Minister Shri G. B. Pant, this is what is said. It is from the memorandum submitted to the President of India I quote:

It was urged before the Committee by its members from Vidarbha that the agreement entered into in September 1953, known as Nagpur Agreement, should, to an extent practicable, be given constitutional recognition. The members from the other areas gave their full support to this proposal. A new clause Article 371 has accordingly been added into the Constitution with the consent of the members from Maharashtra".

The representatives of Government here at the centre have no choice but to implement this unanimous wish of Maharashtra representatives in the Parliament.

The new provision was also approved in Cabinet presided over by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of our country. This provision was made specifically to dispel the fears of Vidarbha people that Nagpur Agreement had no legal or constitutional sanction or any future plea that it was time barred. It was also accepted that regional planning would promote speedy development of backward areas. The new Article 371 of the Constitution includes the important provisions of Nagpur Agreement. In fact, Nagpur Agreement is

the basis of Article 371. Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, who moved the Bill, also stated that this Bill would go a long way to allay the fears of the Vidarbha people and in the development of that area.

This Bill was passed in Parliament and when the Maharashtra State was formed in 1960, Shri Yashwant Rao Chavan, who was the architect of Maharashtra State and was the Chief Minister at that time, made a policy statement that the Government had given the assurance that Nagpur Pact would be implemented and whenever possible more generous concessions might be made. Nagpur Agreement has been made a part of the policy statement made in the Assembly. Now clause (a) of the statement for Vidarbha and Marathwada says:

"Separate Development Boards for Vidarbha and Marathwada will be established and a report about the allocation of funds and the working of these Boards will be placed each year before the State legislative Assembly."

"An equitable arrangement providing adequate facilities for technical education and vocational training will be made. Adequate opportunities for employment in services under the control of the State Government.... will also be provided."

In fact the Nagpur Agreement had provided that employment should be made in the Government services on the basis of population. This assurance was also brought in the policy statement and therefore there was a further policy statement made:

"In view of the long association of the people of Vidarbha with Nagpur as the capital of the former M.P. State and various advantages derived by the people of Vidarbha thereby, Government will regularly shift to Nagpur for a definite

period and hold at least one session of the State legislature here every year.

Special attention will be paid to the proper development of Nagpur city and every effort made to maintain its importance."

Now that was the background in which the demand is made. Why has the demand come after 25 years, why now the agitation has started in Vidarbha and Marathwada? I would like to place a few facts for your consideration. The agitation started because the promises given by the Maharashtra Government and their representatives at the time of formation of State have not been respected and there is no development of this area. Article 371 provides that there should be a balanced development and also employment should be provided on the basis of population. As I have already stated, what is the position today about the Nagpur Agreement? The Dandekar Committee has stated that no person from Vidarbha area gets employment in the State Secretariat at Bombay, no person from Marathwada area gets employment in the Secretariat at Bombay, only Bombay area people are given employment. Vidarbha accounts for 25 per cent of the population; so does Marathwada. So 50 per cent of the employment should go to these areas. How can there be emotional integration unless both these areas are given their share of employment?

4-00 P. M. Sir, the position is that unlike in Punjab, in my area unemployment is very acute. In the Guldana district of the Vidarbha area, in an employment exchange in one area, in one year 70,000 names were registered and only 11 persons got employment. In Nagpur city, 1,70,000 names were registered and hardly between 600 and 700 boys got employment. When will this problem be solved? The

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problem can be solved only by improvement of agriculture and setting up of industries in this area. In the matter of setting up of industries and improving agriculture, Maharashtra Government first started State level planning and it was continued up to 1974. But, due to faulty planning, market economic forces were not checked. Market economic forces were so strong that there was no dispersal of industries in Maharashtra. All industries were located near about Bombay. All people wanted to have the advantage of having industries only in Bombay city. There was no dispersal of industries in Marathwada and Vidarbha areas. Therefore, there was concentration of industries in Bombay city and near about in the Pune and Thane districts. The result was that there has been a huge backlog in every sphere of development in Vidarbha in the vital fields of industry, irrigation, mineral development, roads and education.

Mr. Bhandare was speaking about Chandrapur. We have got the highest water potential—43 per cent. We have got the highest number of minerals in the Vidarbha area, like coal and manganese, but they are not exploited. Nearly 65 per cent of manganese comes from our area, and we have got the biggest coal belt. But all these areas are unexploited and no industries are based on these minerals. On the other hand, there is one company, Manganese Ore (India) Limited which is being run by the Government of India and it is having a loss of Rs. 2.5 crores. And no industries are based on this. Therefore, the planning process was unsuccessful.

After 1974 they started district level planning, but then, in district planning also funds could not be given for irrigation and other purposes. The net result is that the total irrigation position of Maharashtra is 9.1 per cent while in Marathwada and Vidarbha areas it is only 3 to 4 per cent. About the position in other fields like roads, irrigation

and industries, I will just point out in a minute before I conclude my submissions on this point.

I have already stated that there is concentration of industries. The Government never shifted to Nagpur. Assembly sessions were held only for eight to 10 days. The problems of the Vidarbha area with regard to industry and other subjects were neglected. The Maharashtra Government's report for 1981 shows what the position of industries is. It states that in Bombay city alone there are 48.90 per cent of industries of Maharashtra State. Thane district has got 10.61 per cent and Pune district has got 9.39 per cent of the industries. In the entire Marathwada area, industries are only 3.25 per cent, much less than Pune and Thane districts—apart from Bombay. In the Vidarbha area it is 8.78 per cent. Employment position is that 81 per cent of employment is concentrated in Bombay area and near about and 19 per cent is dispersed over all the remaining 29 districts of Maharashtra State. About irrigation I have already stated. Same is the position about roads. Percentage of roads is the lowest in Vidarbha area. There are no village roads constructed Monday is not spent on village roads. If you compare the figures of different areas, road per lakh of population in Western Maharashtra is 347 and Vidarbha is only 217. The road length per 100 sq. km. is 58 in Western Maharashtra and 26 in Vidarbha area. That is the position. The category of roads is fine. The road construction of the highways and medium district roads is 90 per cent in Bombay region and 94 per cent in the Pune region. Village roads and other roads in my area are only 43 per cent and 44 per cent. But there it is just double. This shows not only the lopsided development but the attitude which the planners had taken in Maharashtra, which has resulted in great regional imbalances. And if this is the position and if the people after 25 years have asked for Vidarbha

Development Board under article 371, the Government does not give it. There is no alternative now left to the people. They have lost all confidence in the planning process of the Maharashtra State. The district level has failed. The State level has failed. Therefore, in their wisdom Parliament and the Constitution said, the regional planning was the only remedy for backward areas, and that they should be taken as units.

And with this position, on 21st December, 1982 trade unions thought that they have got social obligations towards the State. They met together on the initiative of Rashtriya Mazdoor Congress Maharashtra Branch. The Vidarbha Vikas Mandal Sangarsha Samiti was formed. It held different conferences in different places. It submitted a memorandum signed by thousands of citizens from the Vidarbha area to the President of India on 10-3-84. He referred it to the Home Ministry for a decision.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Please conclude.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: I am finishing. Just last.

The question came before this House. On 3-5-84 the question was asked by Mrs. Roda Mistry and Mr. Kalmadi. The question was discussed at length, and the question was simple. It asked:

"whether it is a fact that the Vidarbha Vikas Mandal Sangarsha Samiti had submitted a memorandum to Government some time in March, 1984 for setting up Vidarbha Development Board under article 371 of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?"

Representatives from all sides, Miss Saroj Khaparde, then Dr. Najma Heptullah and all others supported

the demand and demanded that the Government must give a time-schedule by which it would be done. Mr. P. C. Sethi was the Home Minister at that time. My supplementary on that day was:

"May I know whether before the time-limit of 31-5-1984 Vidarbha Development Board will be constituted and the demand of the Vidarbha people met?"

This was discussed on the 3rd of May.

I want to read this paragraph and conclude, Sir. Shri P. C. Sethi said:

"The honourable Shri Dhabe also raised this matter in 1983. He had written a letter to the honourable President and the honourable Prime Minister. As far as Vidarbha is concerned, it is not correct to say that there are no industries. There are industries practically in every district. As far as the question of the development board is concerned, we have all sympathy and we want to constitute it. But we want not do it without obtaining the views of the Maharashtra Government. We cannot override them."

In view of this assurance which was given in this House, a reference was made to the Maharashtra Government already by the Home Minister after 4-5-84. After obtaining the views of the Maharashtra Government on 26-7-84, even today the Government is sitting tight and not giving the Development Board and fulfilling the aspirations of the people. Before I conclude, I want to warn the Government that they should not play with the sentiments of the people of Vidarbha and Marathwada. Regional imbalance is a problem concerning all States and unless there is a balanced and equal economic development, there is no future for our democracy and therefore, if the questions are to be delayed like this, I do not find anything will come out of our efforts.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Mr. Dhabe, you have taken half an hour. Please conclude.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: Sir, I am finishing. I only want to quote what our Home Minister has said in Nagpur. We have tall talk of emotional involvement. Emotional involvement is not going to solve the question. So, I am surprised to find a big lecture given by the Home Minister at Nagpur to the people of Nagpur on 2nd November, 1985. He was felicitated alongwith Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao by some of his friends. In his phrase, while giving history of Maharashtra formation and Marathi speaking people, he said:

"We recall our efforts when we sat at this place before the re-organisation of States. The need of the hour is to serve and protect the sentiments expressed in those days. It will help solve several problems including development of our Nagpur and appealed to people to have emotional involvement."

Sir, mere words are not going to solve any question. Mere appeal to people have no meaning. Development is the urgency and people are aspiring for development. I, therefore, support the resolution and appeal to the Hon'ble State Minister for Home Affairs to convey our strong feelings to the Home Minister and he should himself come and reply to the debate. Thank you Sir.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject for my region. As Dr. Bapu Kaldate and myself come from the same region, we are facing this problem for the last 39 years and from the time of the formation of Maharashtra, our first distinguished Chief Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan had given the assurance to the people of Maharashtra that there won't be any regional imbalance in respect of deve-

lopment. My friend Dr. Bapu Kaldate has mentioned the historical background of this resolution. He has also said about the social implications. My friend, Mr. Bhandare, has cited the legal aspects of this and my friend, Mr. Dhabe has warned the Government about the sentiments of the people but I look towards this problem from a different angle. Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, as Mahatma Gandhi had said that every tear from the eyes of the poor people should be removed, then and only then India will emerge as a stronger democratic country in this world. So from that point of view, it is not the question of Marathwada or Vidharba alone, it is the question of all backward regions of this country. Now, this is a symbolic representation through this resolution that when the Government has given the assurance in the constitutional ways, then, it must be fulfilled. That is the demand of the people of Marathwada and Vidarbha and the rest of the part of Maharashtra. Sir, before I come to my region and Maharashtra. I would like to highlight some of the important questions of this country. Sir, I have also introduced this Bill, a non-official Bill for the amendment of Article 371(2) about an year ago and it may come for discussion after one year or so because so many Bills are pending. It is an urge of the common man of Marathwada, Vidharba, and the poor man of Maharashtra and the rest of the country, that he must be participant in the process of development and he must be benefited. I do not mean that we have not done anything so far. I am very proud that India is such a country which has made fantastic progress, fantastic development in all fields— in agriculture, in industry in science and technology and rural development. Progress is going on. We are spending crores and crores of rupees on development programmes. But even then, the imbalances are remaining the same. That is because it is a question of "haves" and "have-nots". Those who are more clever,

those who are developed, are extracting more money through different schemes from the banks. And those who are poor, those who are not developed, do not know the procedure as to how to approach the different authorities and how to get money.

If we take the picture of the entire country as to how much we have gone ahead, in non-agricultural enterprises, the number of medium and large projects is 10,033 in rural areas and 7,077 in urban areas. The total number of medium and large projects is 17,110. That is a fantastic achievement. In agricultural enterprises, we have installed 1,298 projects in rural areas and 195 in urban areas. The total is 1,493. The total number of industries in rural areas is 11,331 and in urban areas, 7,272, which comes to an overall total of 18,603. That means, 45 per cent of the total number of industries have been installed in urban areas and 49 per cent of the industries have been installed in rural areas. That means, there is an imbalance. When 70 per cent of the population is living in rural areas, only 49 per cent of the industries are there. Only 30 per cent of the population live in urban areas, but 45 per cent of the industries are there.

Sir, the total number of small-scale industries in this country is 5,95,679. To Unstarred Question No. 1763 in the Rajya Sabha on the 12th August, 1985, the Minister replied that of the total number of 513 sick units in the case of large industries, Maharashtra was having 100. West Bengal was having 114 at the end of June 1984. The total number of medium-scale sick units at the end of June 1984 was 1,437. The total number of small-scale sick units in this country is 78,363, and Maharashtra's share is 7,068. That means, 10 per cent of the sick units are in Maharashtra. Tamil Nadu has the highest number, it is 16,955 and West Bengal which is second, has 14,165.

Sir, according to the information available from the Reserve Bank of India, the money invested in sick units is Rs. 2,113 crores in large in-

dustries, Rs. 373 crores in medium industries and Rs. 788 crores in small-scale industries. The total money invested in these sick units in the country is about Rs. 3,274 crores.

In this country we have got a survey about industrially backward districts. There are 169 districts which have one or more minor or major or medium type of industry. In 91 districts, there is no industry at all. In Maharashtra, there is only one such district which was identified; it is Garh Chiroli. That is Chandrapur has been divided into two districts. It is a very large area, equivalent to four districts in other places. So Garh Chiroli has been identified in Maharashtra. If you leave out Bombay, Pune, Thane, Nasik, Aurangabad and a few industrial units at Nagpur, several areas of Maharashtra are just like Bihar. There is no difference actually. There are only some cooperative spinning mills—20 cooperative spinning mills—and some cooperative sugar units. Most of the sick cooperative sugar units which are there in Vidarbha and Marathwada because they have been formulated at a later stage, the cost of their installation has gone up very high and the mills have run into losses. The same is the case with Saurashtra, as far as amendment to 371 is concerned—same with Marathwada, Vidarbha and Kutch and Saurashtra area in Gujarat. Like Kutch-Saurashtra, I am sure, there are areas in States like Jammu and Kashmir and Orissa where there are no industries. Now the point is those people who are the have-nots, they must be given economic justice. For the information of the House I may give the following figures: The total cloth produced is 11,600 million metres. Gujarat is first producing 1,294 million metres. Maharashtra stands second producing 1,084 million metres of textiles. Just today we have had a Calling-Attention on textiles. Handlooms and powerlooms are badly affected by the new textile policy. Though I have categorically supported the new textile policy, I have at the same time said that under any circumstances

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handlooms and powerlooms should not be allowed to suffer. You can import artificial fibre. You can give artificial fibre to mills. The concessions which have been given to mills are recovered from handlooms and powerlooms. The quantum of cloth from handlooms is 30 per cent of the total cloth of the country; 31 per cent comes from the mill sector and 39 per cent from powerlooms. I did not participate in the Calling-Attention today but I would like to take this opportunity to state that 80 per cent of handlooms and powerlooms of Maharashtra have been completely closed down. I do not understand what the strategy behind it is. Because of the heavy duty on the hand-made cloth, mills are having the upper hand. Mills are more capable, they can get the artificial fibre, they can manufacture as much cloth as they want, they will be big competitors in the market, and naturally the poor people engaged in handloom and powerloom sector automatically suffer and more people will go below the poverty line. That is what I fear. For the past twentyfive years, since its formation, Maharashtra has made a great contribution to the progress of the country. I am proud of my State. I am not giving these statistics with a view to demanding something more from the Centre. But I do want to highlight the great contribution Maharashtra has made to the economic development of this country. I am proud of Bombay because Bombay contributes about 32 per cent of the total national revenue. Bombay is the commercial capital of India. In this House I have fought for Bombay. In the Seventh Plan we have made an allocation of only Rs. 50 crores for Bombay whereas the allocation made for Delhi is Rs. 1000 crores. I do not mean to say that Delhi should not be given more. Delhi is the capital of our country. Delhi is the pride of the country. At the same time, Bombay should not be ignored. Bombay is the commercial capital of this country. In Bombay

there are 40 lakh people living in slums and hutments. They do not have even 10x10 rooms. The problem is very serious. We have to view the problem from a humanitarian angle. In 1961-62 there were 6732 registered factories in Maharashtra; in 1982-83 the number has gone up to 20,342. There is a remarkable industrial growth in Maharashtra of 231 per cent, including large and medium industries which number 1874 providing employment to 16 lakh people, with a total value of Rs. 11,650 crores. Small-scale industries occupy a very important position in Maharashtra employing about 140 lakh people. The income from the domestic production in 1982-83 was Rs. 16,273 crores. And, Sir, it is a 3.4 per cent rise over the previous year. It was Rs. 15,741 crores. As regards the national income, I would like to say that in 1982-83, it was Rs. 1,34,066 crores and the income of the Maharashtra State alone was Rs. 16,272 crores. So, while the per capita income in the country as a whole is Rs. 1,809, in Maharashtra it is Rs. 2,525, and that is why I am proud of Maharashtra. We get these facts while going through the figures. But, when you look at the realities, you get a different picture. You will find that all this economic development is due to the major and minor industries in Bombay, to the trade in Bombay and to the commerce in Bombay. That is the only reason. If you come to the rest of the Maharashtra State, you will find a different picture. Textiles occupied the first position earlier. Now it has come to the second position in the country. Twenty-two per cent of the total employment in Maharashtra is in the textile industry. For the Bombay, Pune and Thane districts, we have a figure of Rs. 1,634 crores as against Rs. 156 crores for the rest of the State! So, you can easily understand that for the three districts of Bombay, Pune and Thane we have given Rs. 1,634 crores for industrial development whereas for the rest of Maharashtra we have given

only Rs. 156 crores. In 1962, out of a total factory employment of 8,10,297 people in the State, 5,65,682 were in Bombay alone. It means that 70 per cent of the total labour of Maharashtra is in Bombay and the rest of Maharashtra is barren and is as barren as Bihar and U.P.

Now, take the expenditure by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation. The Government of Maharashtra started this Corporation for the planned growth and development of all the parts of the State. From the expenditure incurred by this Corporation, you will find, Sir—the figures are as on 31st March 1983—that in Konkan region, the per capita expenditure by MIDC is Rs. 50.35 P, in Western Maharashtra, Rs. 12.94, in Marathwada region, Rs. 7.41 and in the Vidarbha region, Rs. 6.96. This is the per capita expenditure by the MIDC for these regions whereas the figure for Maharashtra is Rs. 15.15. So, out of that, Vidarbha has got only seven rupees and Marathwada has got only a share of 7½ rupees! So, this is the injustice that has been done to these regions.

Now, Sir, I am coming to the fact-finding Committee which was appointed under the chairmanship of Shri V. N. Dandekar, the renowned economist of this country. But this renowned economist is a deceptive person in this country! I say this because the facts which he has tried to find out are not facts at all. For continuously two days I was carefully going through the Report of this Committee and I was wondering how these intellectuals want to deceive the people, because their attitude is that there should be only urban development and not rural development. They do not guide our administrators and the politicians properly. They always want that the rural people, the villagers, should become poorer and the urban people should become richer. This is the guidance that we get from such economists. I am very sorry to state this in this House because I have gone through the Report and I am coming to this conclusion now. Has this fact-finding Com-

mittee got the real fact? It has completely avoided what the industrial infrastructure was already there in Bombay, Pune, Thane, Nasik, Aurangabad and Nagpur.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: In the private sector.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Both in the private sector and also in the public sector. They have not taken into account the small-scale industries which already exist there before submitting this Report. You know, in Bombay alone—I have not got the exact figures; but I have stated while speaking on the Finance Bill or during the Budget discussion—the revenue through Customs duty is more than about three thousand crores. You can very well understand the magnitude of the industrial infrastructure present in Bombay. The rest of Maharashtra is unable to give even Rs. 100 crores.

Secondly, this fact finding committee did not take into account what is the trade going on in Bombay. Thirdly, the fact-finding committee did not take into account what is the commerce going on in Poona, Bombay, Thane, Aurangabad and other places. Whatever infrastructure was there has not been taken into account by the fact finding committee. There is, as Mr. Bapu Kaldate has said, 6000 kms. railway line in Maharashtra, and out of that 400 kms. metre gauge in Marathwada and 50 kms. broad gauge in Marathwada. Vidarbha is comparatively better. I do not know. But the fact finding committee has never taken that into account that Marathwada is backward in respect of railways. This fact finding committee has not taken into account what is the length of national highways in Marathwada, Vidarbha and Western Maharashtra. What is the position in Bombay? I was once reading a report in a news paper that Delhi has got 8 metres of road for every person and Bombay has 3 metres road for every person. This is the comparison between Delhi and Bombay. What about the rest of Maharashtra? It is I think 608

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metres. This not a criticism of anybody. It is a question of what are the deficiencies which we have and what is to be done for our country. That is the important thing. The fact finding committee gave fantastic results.

I have got a complete chart, but I will not go through the whole chart, because the time is very short and you are also annoyed that I am taking so much time. But I will take only five minutes.

You will come to know that in Marathwada, Poona is the most modernised district in Maharashtra. So what is the backlog of Poona. Poona has also a backlog. You will wonder, because Poona City has a number of industries. Ten per cent of the total industries in Maharashtra are in Poona. But it has got a backlog of Rs. 123.95 crores. Sir, another thing I will tell you. Nasik is also the most industrially forward district. But the fact finding committee has given the report. It has got a backlog of Rs. 115.727 crores. Backlog of Nasik? Wonderful. Sir, just now I was mentioning about the industrial belt in Thane. They have also got a backlog of Rs. 90.447 crores.

AN HON. MEMBER: The whole of Maharashtra is backward.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Yes. That already he has given. He has not given what is the present position. He has given about other districts what is not there, what is not in the rural areas. He just calculated the rural backwardness of Thane district. But he did not calculate what is the urban progress of Thane district—like this.

Sir, you will wonder, in Parbhani in Marathwada region the backlog is Rs. 174.86 crores. In respect of Beed it is 148.089 crores. In Nanded, the district from which I come—in Nanded there are industries—there is a backlog of Rs. 80 crores. In Asmana-

bad it is Rs. 204 crores. Leave Chandrapore. There is the thermal power station, no other industries. I would ask my friend what major industries are there. There is thermal power station because there is tremendous coal. What is to be done with that coal. And that power is coming from Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and power has come to Gujarat. We cannot take Chandrapore as having good infrastructure of industries. It has a backlog of Rs. 303 crores. Sir, actually he has given the backlog of western Maharashtra as Rs. 884.05 crores, which is most forward. He has given the backlog of Bombay, that is, the Konkon region, as Rs. 295 crores. He has given the backlog of Marathwada as Rs. 750 crores. The backlog of Western Maharashtra having Poona, Nasik and so many industrial units, is much higher than the backlog of Marathwada. Sir Vidarbha has got a backlog of Rs. 1246 crores. Backlog is there. Second thing

is what is the per capita expenditure in agriculture, industry, irrigation, education, culture and other fields.

Scndly, Sir what is the per capita investment in industries and what is the per capita income from industries, agriculture, etc? Now, the difference of these two, i.e. difference in earning and expenditure is the difference between haves and have-nots. That is the backlog given by Mr. Dandekar. He also misguides the politicians and administrators (*Time bell rings*)

Let me speak about agriculture. It is my subject. According to the 1981 census, 64.97 per cent population lives in the rural areas in Maharashtra. I will not go into details. But I will tell you one thing. In 1970-71, our food production was 5 million tonnes. In the year 1982-83, our food production has gone up to 11 million tonnes. Maharashtra has made a lot of progress in agriculture. We do not have much irrigation potential. I have also got the total irrigation figures with me. I will not go into details. 42 projects in Maharashtra are lying with the Centre for want of clearance. What is the total irrigation available

in Maharashtra? It is only 11.89 per cent. With the 11.89 per cent of total irrigation available with Maharashtra, it has increased the food production to double. It is a fantastic achievement. We produce 40 per cent of national sugar. What is the area under sugarcane production? Only 1.57 percent of the total land available is under sugarcane cultivation. We produce about 32 or 33 per cent of cotton. Only 11 per cent of the total land is under cotton cultivation. It is because our farmers in Maharashtra are very brave and hard-working. They always go in for new methods and technological developments. But corruption is an important factor. Even at the Centre, a lot of money is being spent in the name of drought and floods and we have spent crores of rupees. The engineers and overseers have constructed their bungalows. You will find all the black money there. I will count the number of bungalows and I will tell you the cost of bungalows. I will tell you how much of black money is there even in small towns. I congratulate our Prime Minister. He has rightly said."

हम भ्रष्टाचार का निर्मूलन करेंगे।

Mr. S. B. Chavan comes from my places. He is the Home Minister. I am an ordinary Member of Parliament. I do not want to become the Home Minister. The reason for my given his name is this. There was a discussion in 1971 in Maharashtra that Vidarbha and Marathwada should be economically developed. We have the Marathwada Kirti Samiti. I was the President of that Samiti. At that time, Shri Shankarrao Chavan was the senior Minister in Maharashtra. We had prepared a memorandum about the development needs of Marathwada. It was stated in Item No. 16 that a statutory board should be appointed for the development of Marathwada and Vidarbha. He had directed us to do like that. I submitted the Memorandum to Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Later on, he changed his statement. He said that the statutory

board would not solve our problem. I do not understand it. (*Time bell rings*) our people are going mad after this Bhagwan Rajnesh and Satya Sai Baba. These people are having crores of rupees. I do not know where Satya Sai Baba has gone. I will give you an example of Satya Sai Baba. Two Ministers and one P.A. went to him.

सत्य साईबाबा ने एक मिनिस्टर को तो घड़ो द दों और दूसरे मिनिस्टर को सने की अंगूठी दी लेकिन बेचारे पी० ए० को नीबू निकाल कर दिया। सब लोग गरीबों को नीबू ही निकाल कर देते हैं। मैं सत्य साईबाबा और राजनीश जैसे लोगों के खिलाफ हूँ। मैं सम्प्रदायवाद के खिलाफ हूँ।

I request that in a secular country we should not go to these mad cats who pretend as if they directly came from heaven. They have not come from heaven.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पवन कुमार बांसल) : आपने यह नहीं कहा कि नीबू की शिकंजी किसने पी।

डा० बापू कालदास : हमारे हाथ में नीबू ही आया है।

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Sir, what I would like to say is that now infrastructure must be built up in the rural areas. In this connection I would like to say that what the factfinding committee has calculated about the backlog is totally false. A committee of all the concerned politicians, social workers and economists who are not in Government service or under any pressure, they must be appointed by the Government of India and really the facts about the backlog should be found out.

Secondly, in regard to the railway lines I have categorically, stated in this House that Manmad-Mukhed-Adilabad meter-gauge line should be converted into broadgauge. Last year Rs. 1000 was provided for this project. That was it will take eight

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thousand years to complete. For the coming year more provision should be made for this conversion project of Manmad-Mutkhed-Adilabad so that people do not suffer. In regard to national highways fifty kilometres are in Marathwada. I have already said so many times in this House that between Kolhapur to Nagpur and Nasik to Nirmal-Hyderabad two or three new national highways must be built.

We do not have any aerodromes. There is only one temporary aerodrome in Aurangabad where only a small boeing can land for some time. We must have aerodromes at Nanded, Aurangabad and Osmanabad. We must have three full-fledged aerodromes and air services to every district. There should also be at least one public sector unit in every district. (Time bell rings). There should be agro industries and fertiliser plants based upon the gas from Bombay High which I have demanded so many times in this House. From the Bombay High gas one project must be started in Marathwada and one in Vidarbha. (Time bell rings). Sir, I am concluding within half a minute.

Then proposals about all the sugar factories lying with the Central Government, they must be cleared and so also the proposals about spinning mills. There should be development of fisheries, forests and industries on scientific lines and for that purpose statutory boards must be established as early as possible about which a constitutional promise has been given to the backward people of Marathwada.

Sir, with these few lines I support my friend's Resolution and thank you very much for giving to me the opportunity to speak for a long time.

SHRI KISHORE MEHTA (Gujarat): Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, I support this Resolution. This Constitution of India provides special development boards for six regions only, three in Maharashtra and three in Gujarat. I am coming from the remotest part of

India, i.e., from Kutch in Gujarat. Kutch is situated at the extreme end of the west-coast of India. Its area is one-fourth of the whole Gujarat State. Its population is one million. It is chronically drought-prone area and there is no perennial river. Half of Kutch is desert and remaining half is sparingly populated. It has to face repeated conditions of scarcity and famine. This year is the third successive year of famine. Before independence it was just a backward princely States. It was said that if you want to see India 200 years back, you should go to Kutch. Realising this backwardness of this region, after independence our leaders decided to keep it under the Centre as Part 'C' State and thus it was not merged with any neighbouring area. Sir, it was supposed to be kept under Centre at least for the duration of the First Five Year Plan so that it may be developed to the level of the neighbouring area. Kutch has the longest coastline compared to other districts of India. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a visionary person with a scientific outlook for the development of India and he selected Kandla as the first major port to be built after Independence to replace Karachi and laid the foundation in 1953. In the first Plan, the development of Kutch had gathered speed under the Centre. The first Plan allocation was Rs. 3 crores and just to accelerate the speed of development, it was granted about Rs. 8 crores in the Second Five Year Plan. Unfortunately, it was merged with a bigger bilingual Bombay State in 1956. But the allocation of funds from the Centre remained unchanged. So the speed of development process increased. But most unfortunately in 1960 it had to be merged with Gujarat which was itself a deficit State, without any financial guarantee from the Centre and the neglect of the development of Kutch started. The fact remains that in the subsequent plans, the allocation was just the half of what was made in the second plan. In the Third Plan, the allocation was

about Rs. 4 crores. Same was the condition in the Fourth and the Fifth Plans. The period of 1960-70 was the worst decade for Kutch. There were 8 successive famines in these 10 years. Kutch accepted merger with Gujarat and asked for protection of its development process. Sir, not a single medium size dam was constructed in this decade and there is not a single site for a major dam. It faced the ill-effects of scarcity and famine. Kutch shouted against this willful neglect. Only in 1964 at last a high-powered committee was appointed to prepare a master plan for the development of Kutch. Kutch was always asking for a development Board under article 371(2) of the Constitution of India. This demand was supported by this high-powered committee in its report; but to this day, no a single recommendation of this committee is implemented. At last in 1975. Shrimati Indiraji the then Prime Minister of India, Promised Kutch that after the Assembly elections of 1975. Kutch will be given its development board. Gujarat under article 371(2) of the Constitution. Congress contested Assembly elections on that point and won four out of six seats. Subsequently in 1976, it was declared in Rajya Sabha by Shri Om Mehta the then Minister of Sate for Home Affairs, and in the Lok Sabha by Shri Brahmananda Reddy, the then Home Minister that development board under article 371(2) of the Constitution for Kutch in Gujarat to be constituted, and in 1977, the Vice President of India acting as President of India had issued an order in this regard. But in 1978, when Janata Party was ruling the then Home Minister of India for taking political revenge against Shrimati Indiraji recommended to the President of India to repeal that order and got it repealed. Again in 1980-81, during Parliamentary and Assembly elections, grant of development board for Kutch under article 371(2) of the Constitution, was an-

nounced in local election manifesto of the Congress Party and Congress won all the seats.

I conclude by submitting that the matter is already recommended by the Gujarat Government to the Home Ministry in 1982. It has been pending till then. I request the Central Government to take it into active consideration and recommend it to the President of India for issuing an order for setting up the development board for Kutch in Gujarat State under article 371(2) of the Constitution.

Lastly, I request this august House to pass this Resolution unanimously and also request the Government to implement fully article 371(2) of the Constitution of India.

Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Shri S. N. Deshmukh. You have only ten minutes. The discussion on this Resolution will continue on the 6th. It is up to you. You can finish your speech today itself.

SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYAN-RAO DESHMUKH (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very happy that I could get an opportunity to explain my views on the subject Sir. his article, 371(2), is a special article introduced into the Constitution somewhere around 1956. The source of this special development board is the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. Due to the reorganisation of States certain parts were amalgamated into Maharashtra. Some parts of old C.P. Berar, some parts of Hyderabad state, some parts of Mysore State and the State of Maharashtra came into existence in 1956. In order to facilitate the growth of the State, certain amendments in the Constitution were perforce required. You will see that the wording of this article is altogether different from the rest of the articles. I would like to draw the attention of the hon.

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 Deshmukh]

Minister, through you, to this wording included in this article, article 371(2) which says:

"Notwithstanding anything in the Constitution, the President may by order, with respect to the State of Maharashtra or Gujarat provide for any special responsibility of the Governor..."

The Governor has so many responsibilities to execute. He is burdened with so many other responsibilities to shoulder. But this is a special responsibility. Throughout the Constitution you will never find such a wording. Therefore, this has got a special force ascertain force Special responsibility for what? For the following reasons. I will not take much of your time. These are the purposes. Equitable distribution of funds, equitable facility for technical education for vocational training, for employment in services. To whom? To the people to the region, of Vidarbha and Marathwada. I would like to draw your attention to sub-clause (a) 'establishment of separate development boards.' The boards are separate for Vidarbha and Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra. Vidarbha will have one board, Marathwada will have another board and the rest Maharashtra will have a third board, or, as the case may be, Saurashtra Kutch and the rest of Gujarat. There is also a provision that a report on the working of each of these boards will be placed each year before the state Legislative Assembly. This is very clear. There should be three boards for the purposes mentioned in sub-clauses (b) and (c) and a report on the working of each of these boards should be placed before the State Legislative Assembly. This is a special responsibility. This is a special responsibility of the Governor. When it is brought to the notice of this august House and to the President of India,

that such a necessity has arisen, not today but during the last 25 years, it becomes necessary it is incumbent upon the Government of India to see that this is executed as early as possible. This is a statutory thing. And it is not only a statutory but special statutory thing as mentioned in article 371(2) Therefore, I would like to submit that in view of all these things and looking to the past history it has become very necessary to implement this resolution according to law. I would request the hon. Minister to see what the impediments and constraints are in for thing separate development boards. Are there any financial or administrative constraints? Are there any constitutional constraints? If so, please bring them to the notice of this House so that the Member may find the way out. But to the best of my knowledge, as far as I can see, due to this wording 'special responsibility of the Governor if he is directed', I think there should be no difficulty in forming the board either of the officials or of the non-officials as the case may be. I will not dazzle the House with the statistical figures. They are many times correct and many times entirely wrong, take the figures of tree planting or family planning operations. The figures given are one crore or one lakh and all that. There are not one lakh trees planted. So, I do not believe the statistical figures. But I can very well say, it is obvious and evident on the face of it that Marathwada and Vidarbha are the backward regions. No telescope is required to see the Sun or the Moon.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: The Home Minister does not see it.

SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYAN-
 RAO DESHMUKH: Therefore, I submit that the backwardness of Vidarbha and Marathwada is so evident, so obvious as the Sun or the Moon is. I do not know why this is not being done. When the highest House of the State of Maharashtra has unanimously sealed, labelled that

no, this is the demand of the State, where is the difficulty? When this House, our august House desires to bring to the notice of the hon. President that this is the demand of this region, where is the difficulty?

Now there is drought in whole of Maharashtra practically, excluding Bombay and Poona. I come from Nasik where the rainfall is the highest, but this year, at this time of the year there is no water. There is scarcity of water even for human beings. After three to four months the condition will be bad. Had there been the regional boards as contemplated under the Constitution, certainly this question would have been taken into consideration much earlier and remedial earlier. But what happens now? Some committees just survey the places and arrive at certain conclusions which are never practicable. Field work, grassroot work is one thing and table work is another thing. We are working in the same area, we see the difficulties and they say, yes, some tankers will be sent for the water. For the last two years we are experiencing these difficulties. Had there been this board, they would have found out some way to tackle these problems. (*Time Bell rings*). I will take some more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): You may continue next time. Mr. Deshmukh, you will continue on 6th December. Now Mr. P. A. Sangma will make a statement.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

The incident of Gas leakage near new Ashok Nagar, Delhi on the night of 21 November, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at 9.15 P.M. yesterday, 21st November, 1985 East District Police received an information that some gas was leaking in the area near Ashok Nagar Bengali Colony under Police Station, Kalyanpuri on

the border of NOIDA and the residents of the area were agitated.

SHO Kalyanpuri reached the spot by about 9.20 P.M. Two gas cylinders each about 4 to 5 feet long were found on the edge of the water near the Hindon cut canal at T point. Both were leaking with a pungent smell. The police party managed to jettison one cylinder into the water which was suspected to contain chlorine. The other cylinder was heavy. The Fire tenders were summoned immediately and they also arrived within 7-8 minutes. The fire servicemen threw the remaining cylinder into water.

In the meantime one person aged about 50 years old was reported to have run away from the canal towards NOIDA and collapsed on the road. He was later declared dead. He was also identified as Nilamani Biswas resident of a Jhuggi in New Ashok Nagar. At about 10 P.M., the DCP (East District) reached the spot and took charge of the situation and immediately police strength was reinforced with four more Inspectors and additional vehicles deployed along with sufficient force. Five parties were sent to comb the area for any casualty. In all 92 persons were taken to the Primary Health Centre, NOIDA, All India Institute of Medical Science, LNJP Hospital and Hindu Rao Hospital. Out of these, all but 8 persons have been discharged. These 8 persons are also reported to be out of danger & progressing.

A case FIR No. 495 dated 22-11-85 u/s 304A/337/278 IPC has been registered at P.S. Kalyanpuri. Investigation is in progress.

The Lt. Governor and other senior officers reached the site on receiving the information. LG Delhi has announced an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 5000/- to the family of the deceased.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Before I call upon hon. Members to ask for clarifications, I have to say that the hon. Minister has to go to the Lok Sabha also to make this statement. So they may be very brief, please.