

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I want to submit to you and not to the Minister. You will be kind enough to settle this matter. Eviction and other notices of the punitive nature are served on these doctors. I want that the period of absence should be treated as leave for the purpose of continuity of service. There should be no victimisation of doctors. I shall come to your Chamber and see even for twenty times. You must be kind enough to do something for these junior doctors who have been on strike for 76 days. And for these 2½ months patients just come and go from the Wellington Hospital without treatment. It is most unfortunate that in the capital this sort of thing should be allowed to go on. The Government should not stand on prestige. You be good enough to intervene in the matter. One observation from you will mean a lot for us and the Government to compel them to come forward to do something. I am telling you that this is not a good thing. Let the Government not stand on prestige.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not know why this interpretation of rules should come to me. I cannot interpret it. Somehow or other I tried to accommodate one or two hon. Members. By and large, in the matter of procedure, if I were to do something, how can I do it? I am really shocked that he said nothing at all in these five years.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I never gave this sort of proposal to you in these five years.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** I think Prof. Mukerjee has made a point. The Minister has made a statement which says nothing beyond what we have already read in the papers. When the Minister comes to Parliament, we expect him to tell us something more than what we have read in the papers. We want to know why the negotiations have failed. Why did they not succeed? We expect him to inform us more about all these things.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you are not satisfied with this, we shall fix some time for this.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** The Minister should be asked to make a statement which more informative.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I asked him to make a statement.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad):** The Minister says....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Mavalankar, I was very happy that you were not feeling tempted. Don't feel tempted. Kindly sit down.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Sir, the Minister says that the Government have made genuine and generous attempts in this direction. The statement does not say what the facts are. How are we to know about that?

**MR. SPEAKER:** One Member got up. I allowed him. Now another one gets up and wants to say something. Don't proceed here in this House like this everytime. Now I call Mr. Ganesh.

12.30 hrs.

#### GUJARAT BUDGET, 1974-75

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is aware of the difficult situation. (*Interruption*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** You simply present it.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** I am reading it out. The House is aware of the circumstances in which the administration of the State of Gujarat was taken over by the Centre.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Kindly don't do it. You just present it. No speech need be made. Just mention the item that:

you present the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Gujarat for the year 1974-75. You do the something for the next item also

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** I beg to present a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Gujarat for the year 1974-75.

### Statement

The House is aware of the circumstances in which the administration of the State of Gujarat was taken over by the President on the 9th February, 1974 by Proclamation issued under Article 356 of the Constitution. The Proclamation provides for the powers of the State Legislature being exercise by or under the authority of Parliament. Accordingly, I lay before the House the Annual Financial Statement of the State of Gujarat for the financial year commencing from the 1st April, 1974. I shall also move the House to make, on account, supplies needed for the first four months of 1974-75, so as to enable the State Government to incur essential expenditure on administration and development, pending grant of supplies for the whole year. Estimates have been framed on the basis of the new accounting classification prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, under Article 150 of the Constitution, effective from the year 1974-75.

2. The Budget Estimates for 1973-74, as passed by the State Legislature, envisage an overall deficit of Rs. 2.29 crores. This deficit had increased further, mainly because of sizeable expenditure on famine and flood relief, grant of dearness allowance and interim reliefs to the staff lower market borrowings than provided for in the original Budget, reduction in Central assistance for Annual Plan and increase in expenditure on the purchase of foodgrains from the open market. The State Government had,

however, undertaken a drive for economy in both—plan and non-plan expenditure, and had also taken steps for the speedy recovery of Government dues. The State Government also disposed of sizeable amounts of securities. As a result, the current year is expected to close with a nominal cash balance of Rs. 2 lakhs.

3. Revenue receipts for 1974-75 are estimated at Rs. 334.54 crores, and the expenditure to be met from Revenue account at Rs. 297.04 crores, resulting in a Revenue surplus of Rs. 37.50 crores. On the Capital Account, the estimates envisage a deficit of Rs. 37.47 crores. Thus, there will be an overall surplus of a nominal amount of Rs 3 lakhs and, consequently, it is expected that the year 1974-75 will close with small cash balance of Rs. 5 lakhs. The drive for economy in expenditure and for a speedy recovery of Government dues would be continued in the next year also.

4. The Budget Estimates for 1974-75 provide for Plan outlay of Rs. 143.37 crores. The provisions for Agricultural Programme including Co-operation, Community Development and Irrigation, account for nearly 37.78 per cent of the total Plan outlay; the Power sector accounts for 30.69 per cent; Industry, Mining, Transport and Communications 12.13 per cent; Social Services 18.33 per cent and the balance is for miscellaneous sectors. Central assistance for financing the Plan is estimated at Rs. 32.17 crores. While selecting schemes and projects for the next year, the need to increase production in the country has been kept in view. Adequate amounts have been provided for completed schemes as well as for expeditious completion of schemes and projects in progress so that the direct beneficiaries as well as the State as a whole can derive the benefits without delay. Even among the new schemes, production oriented schemes have been given priority.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

5. The economic situation in Gujarat at the commencement of the year 1973-74 was very difficult consequent upon the failure of the 1973 monsoon resulting in unprecedented drought conditions in nearly two-thirds of the villages in the State. Government was required to take up a massive relief programme. The devastating floods in the major rivers of North and Central Gujarat in August-September, 1973, caused loss of several lives and extensive damage to public and private property, including standing crops. The last monsoon also was inadequate and erratic in certain areas of the State, as a result of which scarcity conditions prevail in about 2,000 villages. The State Government has taken energetic steps to help the people in facing these natural calamities. A provision of Rs. 4.55 crores has been included in the budget for 1974-75 on this account, on the basis of recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. This will be supplemented by the provisions for the Drought Prone Area Programme and other labour intensive programmes in the State Plan.

6. The food situation in the State has been improving. Earlier, the State was permitted to effect purchases of foodgrains on State account from several States in the country. Allotment from the Central quota has also been increased. The Central Government has recently removed restrictions on the movement of coarse grains from one State to the other. The Rabi crop in Gujarat, especially wheat has started arriving in the market. All these steps have increased the availability of foodgrains.

7. The State's economy on the whole is making good progress. The tempo on the multi-purpose, major and medium irrigation projects has been quite satisfactory. Two projects viz. Mahi Stage I and Kakrapar are expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan. Besides, the

Ukai Dam has also been completed and the work on the canal system both on the right and left banks as well as work on the power house are in full swing. The work on the Kadana, Dharoi Dam, Vasana Barrage and Panam projects is progressing satisfactorily. The Government of India have cleared the inter-State Damangange Project and preliminary work thereon has been started.

8. The State has also made rapid strides in the development of power. This installed generating capacity which was 815 MW on the 1st May 1960 is likely to be increased to 1142 MW by the end of the Fourth Plan. The number of villages electrified which was only 537 will have increased to 5687. Over a lakh of pump sets will have been energised. Despite the progress achieved in the generation of power, the State's power generating capacity is still inadequate to meet the growing demand of the rapidly expanding economy. Generation of additional power has accordingly been given high priority in the Annual Plan outlay for 1974-75. The important generating schemes on which work is in progress are the Uki Thermal Power Station, Uki Hydro Electric Project and the Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station.

9. In the industrial field, Corporations like the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation, the Gujarat State Finance Corporation and the Gujarat Small Industries Corporation, established by the State Government to promote industrial development have been providing the requisite infrastructure in the State. The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation has sanctioned more than 78 industrial estates of which 34 are to be located in backward areas. The Gujarat State Fertiliser Company continues to maintain its good record of production of fertilizers. The Caprolactam plant envisaged as an investment of Rs. 35.30 crores has been

recently commissioned. As a result, there will be an annual foreign exchange saving of the order of about Rs. 37 crores, when the plant will reach the full production capacity. The State Government has also taken care to ensure development of cottage and small scale industries along with the growth of the large and medium industries.

10. The State Government has also paid considerable attention to the drinking water needs of the people. During the Fourth Plan period, 40 more towns are expected to be covered with water supply facilities. The State Government has also given top priority to provide potable water supply facilities to "No source" villages. During the Fourth Five Year Plan period, it is expected to cover 1,000 villages with drinking water supply.

11. At the end, I would like to refer to the overall Fourth Plan performance of the State. Despite the stresses and strains on the State's economy, the severe drain on the State's financial resources and the great burden on administrative machinery which had to meet the challenges of unprecedented natural calamities which visited the State, the Fourth Plan is expected to end with a good record of performance, both in terms of financial and physical achievements. Against the approved Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 455 crores, the actual expenditure is likely to exceed Rs. 540 crores. Significant over-reaches are likely to be registered under the important sectors such as irrigation, power, industries, roads including road transport, water supply and welfare of backward classes.

12.30½ hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GUJARAT), 1973-74**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SRI K. R. GANESH):** I beg to present a

statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Gujarat for the year 1973-74.

12.40 hrs.

**MATTER UNDER RULE 377**

**DISSOLUTION OF GUJARAT ASSEMBLY**

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सार्वजनिक लोक महत्त्व के प्रोजेक्ट्स तथा कांस्ट्रिक्शन्स प्रोग्रामों के सम्बन्ध में नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत चर्चा उठाना चाहता हूँ जो गुजरात असेम्बली भंग किए जाने से सम्बन्धित है। मुझे आशा है कि आप सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में एक स्टेटमेंट दिलवाने की कृपा करेंगे और वह पूरे कैम्पस सहित होगी। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं तीन मुद्दे उठाना चाहता हूँ। पहला यह है कि क्या प्रेजिडेंट ने असेम्बली को डिस्सॉल्व करने के लिए नोटिफाई किया था, यदि हाँ, तो कितने बजे? मेरा दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि डिस्सॉल्यूशन डिक्लेरेशन के घाट चण्डे बाद क्या राष्ट्रपति को इसकी जानकारी दी गई? यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा क्यों किया गया? तीसरा मुद्दा यह है कि बेरिएशन आफ दी कॉर्मेंट प्रोक्लैमेशन आफ दी प्रेजिडेंट आर्टिकल 356 (2) के अनुसार बेरिएशन के लिए सबमिटेड प्रोक्लैमेशन होना चाहिए था? वह क्यों नहीं किया गया?

सरकार का जो यह कृत्य है इसके स्पष्ट लगता है कि महानहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अपमान किया गया है। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने गुजरात असेम्बली के भंग होने से दो दिन पहले यह कहा था कि फासिल्स वरीकों के मामले नहीं झुका जाएगा और जब तक गुजरात में सामान्य स्थिति कायम नहीं होती है तब तक वहाँ पर किसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार तैयार नहीं