

है। दीक्षित जी, क्या क्या इस को देखिये।
 जब कि एक और इन्टीमिशन था नहीं है, कार
 पहले जारी थी। मैंने कस भी कहा था इन लोगों
 को क्या हो गया है, एक बाधा करती है, लेकिन
 कस कई इन्टीमिशन जारी और जब कि
 एक और था नहीं—

"Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, M.P.
 sentenced till rising of the Court under
 Section 188 IPC released today"

This is from the Superintendent, Central
 Jail.

एक और था नहीं है—

This is from the Additional Chief
 Judicial Magistrate, Delhi

"I have the honour to inform you
 that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Member
 of the Lok Sabha, . . .

वाजपेयी जी, आप बहा रहे नहीं लेकिन
 प्रचार बहुत हो गया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वातंत्र्य) :
 दो दिन रहा हूँ—ऐसी क्या बात है।

अजय महोदय : हम तो 6-6 महीने
 रहते थे लेकिन बाहर कोई कार ही नहीं देते
 थे कि कहाँ फंसे हुए हैं। It says:

"... was tried at the Central Jail
 Court before me on a charge under
 Section 188 IPC for violating the pro-
 visions of Section 144 Cr. P.C. pro-
 mulgated by the District Magistrate,
 Delhi on 23rd March, 1974. On 25th
 March, 1974, at about 10 A.M., alle-
 gations were read over and explained
 to him *vide* notice under Section 242
 of the Cr. P.C. and I found him guilty
 of the charge and he was sentenced to
 T.R.C. He has been released after
 the Court has risen for the day."

This is another one. What went wrong
 with these people?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
 (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIXSHIT):
 They have erred on the safe side.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
 They have erred alright."

MR. SPEAKER: This is from Shri
 R. N. Sharma, Superintendent, Central
 Jail, New Delhi:

"In continuation of this office pho-
 nogram dated 23-3-1974, I have the
 honour to inform you that Shri Atal
 Bihari Vajpayee, who was admitted
 in this jail on 23-3-1974 under section
 188 Cr. P.C. has been released today,
 25th March 1974 as he was sentenced
 till the rising of the court. This is for
 your information."

He thinks perhaps that, by sending one,
 the Speaker is not satisfied. This is the
 seventh one!

कई मेम्बर अरेस्ट होते हैं उन की एक टेलीग्राम
 भी नहीं जाती, लेकिन वाजपेयी जी के लिये
 सात आ गये हैं।

श्री एच० एच० बख्शी (कानपुर) :
 ऐसा हो सकता है कि कोर्ट तीन वक्ता बैठे ही
 और तीनों ने असह-अलग कनिश्चन किया हो।

12.57 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

SHORTAGE OF CEMENT AND COAL IN
 GUJARAT

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) I
 thank you, Mr. Speaker, for allowing me
 to raise one important matter regarding
 the State of Gujarat. It consists of two
 parts: one is the acute shortage of cement
 in the State of Gujarat; and the second
 is that the cement unit in the State is in
 crisis due to shortage of coal and laying-
 off of the workers by the management of
 ACC factory at Dwaraka in Jamnagar
 District.

I have received a telegram from Rajkot
 which says:

"Since last some months, coal in
 acute short supply; cement factories,
 potteries, vegetable plants, textile mills
 and other industries of Saurashtra

[Shri K. S. Chauda]

area are working partially or totally closed resulting in great loss of production and unemployment. Large number of passenger trains cancelled without notice. Public experiencing terrible hardships. Saurashtra region far away from coal-belt..." etc. etc.

I shall now read regarding the cement unit being in crisis. This is what has appeared in the *Indian Express*, Ahmedabad edition, dated March 25, 1974:

"Cement Unit in Crisis.

The production of cement at the ACC factory at Dwarka in Jamnagar district has halted since last 15 days due to shortage of coal, and the management has laid off nearly 800 workers.

"The factory manager, Mr. S. P. Chaudhary, told the press on Saturday that the workers were laid off in two batches, each batch for six days. One batch is already on lay-off from March 18 till March 24 while the other batch will be laid off from March 25. When the first batch will resume its duties.

"The workers are entrusted with non-productive work like cleaning while the normal daily production of about 950 tonnes of cement has totally stopped."

In the same way the new Jahangir Mill, Bhavnagar, as was pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Mehta, is also on the verge of closure due to shortage of coal. That is why I request the Government of India to take immediate steps to send adequate quantity of coal to the State of Gujarat

Regarding shortage of cement, I may point out that the total demand of cement in the State of Gujarat per quarter, i.e., for three months, is 816 lakh tonnes; as against this, Government has allocated only 3.16 lakh tonnes per quarter. Therefore, there is acute shortage of cement in the State of Gujarat. This has led to black market. The needy persons have to purchase cement from the black market. Great difficulties are being ex-

perienced by cooperative housing societies and voluntary agencies.

13.00 hrs.

They have been forced to suspend the construction of buildings because of non-availability of cement. Therefore, I request the Government of India to increase the cement quota from 3.16 lakhs tonnes to 6 lakhs tonnes per quarter without further delay.

Secondly, the Government of India should make allocations of cement factory-wise authorising the State Government to issue release orders to the factories within the limits of allocation

MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Banerjee, I got your note. It will be conveyed to the Minister

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): To-day or tomorrow the Minister should make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I am conveying it to the Minister.

13.02 hrs.

GUJARAT BUDGET, 1974-75—GENERAL DISCUSSION AND GUJARAT STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up the further General Discussion of the Gujarat Budget for the year 1974-75.

Shri Mavalankar, He has taken already 13 minutes. The time left with us is 1 hour 20 minutes

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): As I was saying yesterday, the Government of India took this decision of dissolving the suspended Assembly of Gujarat when it was too late and when they had lost all grace. And what is most improper is that this action of the Government was taken through the agency of the Governor of the State. Until now all such actions were taken by the Presidential Proclamation itself, but, in this case, the constitutional impropriety was