

[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 3.16 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

that the President was not only not informed earlier and his permission sought, but even prior intimation to him that the Assembly was going to be dissolved was not done.

13.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Therefore, I suggest that this was very wrong and the Government took this extra-ordinary step of constitutional impropriety because they wanted to save their own face.

Now, I do wish to say that the historic triumph of the people of Gujarat is undoubted. The downfall of a corrupt government and the dissolution of a crippled assembly are two unique achievements of independent India. But the real task begins only now. The Nav Nirman Samiti and movement cannot be content at the stoppage of the dissolution of the Assembly. Nav Nirman should really now start and I hope in Gujarat the climate will be created now wherein clean people, honest people, dedicated people who, by spending within the prescribed limits, will be elected and there will be good, healthy and democratic climate in my State. This is a very difficult task and a colossal task, but a beginning has to be made and I hope that as an aftermath of this dissolution this new task will be taken up very soon.

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

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Kindly give me some more minutes. Yesterday, I was involved in interruptions of various kinds...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why were you interrupted?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I was interrupted by no less a person than the Home Minister himself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. May be you jumped over the fence.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Yes, Sir. But I will have to jump over the fence as many times as I can!

The point is that the student power in Gujarat has been established. They have a taste of it. The excitement is there. The intoxication is there, but I hope that the students and the youth will not behave in such a way that by their action now, they will bring any discredit either to themselves or to our State or to the country at large.

Sir, I am obviously opposed to all kinds of violence whether it is violence by the people on the MLAs or by MLAs on the people...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you speaking on the Budget?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Yes, Sir. Let me now go directly to the Budget. My main point is that the Budget is completely silent almost on all questions of development of my State. For example, if you take the Fifth Five Year Plan, and the total outlay given for Gujarat, you will find that even the allotments pro rata for the first year beginning next month, that is, the first year of the Fifth Plan, are very very inadequate. I find that so many problems of Gujarat including the development of Gandhinagar, development of roads and better outlay of capital expenditure—all of them are side tracked.

There are a variety of problems like power shortage in Gujarat, problems of an atomic power station in Surashtra to be set up there, problems of Kandla Free Trade Zone, the problem of a TV station in Ahmedabad, the establishment of a machine tools unit in Bhavnagar—all these and many others find no place in the Budget proposals presented by the hon. Minister.

I want to suggest that Gujarat is deficit in food. We have more of cash crops than of food crops. Therefore, our food deficit is there and it is increasing day by day and year after year. In this context, the problem of Narmada waters becomes all the more urgent and all the more important.

Sir, I am sorry that even after a period of two years, no decision has been taken

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

from the Prime Minister's side. I request the Home Minister and through him the Prime Minister that if no decision is going to come within one month or so, let this question go to the tribunal. Let it be taken back to the tribunal. This is my request. The ex-Chief Minister of Gujarat, Mr. Ghanashyambhai Oza wanted this problem to be settled by the Prime Minister because he said that it is a national problem to be settled by a national leader. But, Sir, if the national leader has no time for it, let it go back to the tribunal. This is my respectful submission, Sir.

Then, Sir, about Dhuvaran plant, the R.F.O. is not supplied by the Indian Oil Corporation. It is my request that Government must ask the Indian Oil Corporation to supply this R.F.O. to Dhuvaran so that Dhuvaran plant can work efficiently and powercuts are not necessitated.

I want to say a word about public concerns. I want to point out that the ONGC's recruitment policy is not all right. Their recruitment is done at Dehra Dun even in respect of the low-paid jobs of the scale of Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 and below. They are done at Dehra Dun. The hon. Home Minister in an earlier debate during this session and said with regard to Shiv-sena and other problems that lower categories of people will be recruited locally. Why has the ONGC not recruited the local people. I want to know. There are so many young graduates and technically qualified people who are yet to be absorbed and they should not be denied their legitimate aspirations.

Regarding Petro-Chemicals, you will be surprised that Mr. J. J. Mehta, Chairman and Managing Director of IPCL, who has done such wonderful work, who has been responsible for building up of this whole Petro-Chemical complex in and around Baroda, has been asked to go. There is no other Gujarati of proved ability in the Board of Directors.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't bring in individual names. We

don't eulogise or run down individuals here.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: But, Sir, I am not running down, actually I am lifting him up.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why I say it cannot be done..

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Then, Sir, I want to say a word about fertiliser. We have in Gujarat a fertiliser plant, but our own people and farmers are denied an adequate quota. That is because the Centre has reduced our quota from 70 to 54 per cent. That is to say, our own people are not able to utilise the fertiliser that is produced in Gujarat. In our own State there are 30,000 farmers who are shareholders of this Gujarat Fertilisers. Surely, they should be entitled to receive fertilizer also. So, this injustice must go.

I want to say something about youth programmes and vocational education and guidance. The ex-Governor of Gujarat State Shri Shriman Narayan, while there was President's rule in Gujarat had got prepared a perspective plan which has given out a number of proposals and recommendations. Why they are not being implemented, I want to know. The whole movement and revolt this year in Gujarat started because of the unrest among the students and so these programmes should be given the topmost priority. Government should make enquiries into this and see to it that more and more of youth welfare programmes are taken up. This is my respectful submission.

Then I want to say briefly about coastal highway on the Bhavnagar Baroda sector. Two bridges are being constructed, Bhavnagar crick and Sonarai crick. These bridges were started in 1972 but they are trying to change the design and the progress is slowed down. The work is stopped. Why do you do like this and spend crores of rupees and then change the design? I request Government to look into this.

Then, Sir, Government and the Home Minister must look into the charges of

corruption in high places. They should appoint a judicial tribunal immediately, and that alone can soothe the feelings of the injured people. Then, about the police firings and atrocities, I would say that there must be judicial enquiry into it.

Finally, my request is this: Rush food-grains, coal and other essential commodities to Gujarat to tackle the problem of scarcities. Government should strengthen the public distribution system to help the poor people and the downtrodden people. The President's rule in Gujarat will last for a few months and in those few months Government should see to it that the administrative machinery is entirely toned up and it becomes clean and efficient so that the necessary climate for fresh elections is created and we can have democratic elections, whereby clean and efficient administration will prevail and we can have a new Assembly and we can have people who are least corruptible if not completely incorruptible..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is the job of everybody to elect cleaner people.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am glad you agree with me, Sir. And we want cleaner people and sincere people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do agree with you.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, to-day it is distressing that we are going to discuss the budget for the State of Gujarat. We know that there is fall of the Chimanbhai Ministry which was a corrupt one. That was due to his mismanagement of the administration. The Ministry failed because the people had no confidence in the party led by Shri Chimanbhai.

Now I come to the budget. During the year, the total estimated revenue receipts are to the tune of Rs. 334.54 crores while the expenditure to be met from the revenue account is of the order of Rs. 297.04 crores; the revenue surplus

is of the order of Rs. 37.50 crores. In capital account, there is a deficit of Rs. 37.47 crores. This is the first year of the Plan. The Plan outlay is of the order of Rs. 143.47 crores whereas it should have been of the order of Rs. 211 crores for the year 1974-75. As this is the first year of the Plan, I ask the government how is it possible to achieve its targets within five years? The budget has not provided for adequate employment opportunities to the youths of Gujarat State. It will thus slow down the progress of the State. The education imparted to the youths must be job-oriented. This is my humble submission to solve the unemployment problem which is rising day by day.

I now come to the economic well being of the State. I suggest for the people of the State of Gujarat, animal husbandry, dairy development, fishery and forest must be sufficiently developed. We know that nowadays forests are speedily vanishing away. There is great scarcity of timber, wood and firewood in the rural areas inhabited by the adivasis. In the State of Gujarat for the dairy development, milk producers' cooperative societies must be formed and organised on the lines of Kaira District cooperative societies so that the people get subsidiary occupations. For instance, in the districts of Banaskantha, Panch Mahal, Broach and Sabarkantha etc. such societies must be organised so that the people can have subsidiary occupations. In the tribal areas the scheduled tribes are suffering from miseries due to poverty. It is a general phenomenon that in every third year, there are scarcity conditions in the Kutch District. In every second year, in other districts, scarcity conditions arise due to drought untimely rains or no rains. So, the State of Gujarat requires an amount of Rs. 225 lakhs during the current year and Rs. 1,359 lakhs during the financial year 1974-75 as per the recent survey done by the Central Study Team, which toured the State of Gujarat recently. The Gujarat Government has asked for the said grants and the Central Government is thus expected to sanction them immediately to start the scarcity

[Shri Balijibhai Parmar]

works in the State. In Gujarat State, the people are in great distress. They have no purchasing power and they are thus helpless. They have no means to maintain their lives peacefully. I hope the Central Government would hasten to rush to the rescue and solve the difficulties of the people without delay. To meet the needs of the people sufficient coarse grains must be purchased and stocked by Government through the co-operative societies so that the people can be supplied foodgrains through the fair price shops.

The high rising prices of essential commodities of daily consumption must be brought down with a firm hand, otherwise it will be difficult for the poor people to survive. For really serving the food problem in the State of Gujarat and the country the award on Narmada project must not be delayed by our hon. Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. This is a much delayed and oft repeated question which is being pursued in Parliament and outside by the people of Gujarat. To delay it is to deny food to the enormously growing population of Gujarat. I think the sighs of the poor and miserable people of Gujarat were not heeded by the ex-Gujarat Ministry headed by Shri Chimanbhai Patel and hence there was downfall of the Ministry and the party in power. So, they must be careful and cautious.

At present there is power, fertiliser and food shortage in Gujarat. For this the required remedies should be sought by Government at an early date. To remedy food shortage for the current year in the State at least 120 thousand tonnes of monthly quota of foodgrains must be supplied by Government regularly. I hope the Central Government would give serious thought to my various suggestions and spare no stone unturned to improve the situation in Gujarat. I would like to see Gujarat prosperous, beautiful and an ideal one in every respect in our whole country. May God bless us all to carry on the Government smoothly and democratically.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Bachhat):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals for Gujarat.

The direct result of this long agitation is that we had to exempt students from appearing in the examinations and now we have come to a situation where students should be promoted without examinations. I feel, perhaps, there was no alternative to it but all this is a very bad precedent. As you have seen the agitation in Gujarat has been carried to other States in the country and this precedent is bound to be carried to other universities and colleges of India. If it enters in the minds of the students today that if they go for agitation, afterwards they can use that agitation as an excuse for examinations, that will be a very bad precedent for the student community in the country. So, we ought to have realised this. As you know, the Opposition parties in India are paupers. They do not have base anywhere. Therefore, they have been utilising the student community to serve their own political ends. You will be surprised to learn that an important political party like the Communist Party of India raised the demand in the West Bengal Assembly when I was Member of that Assembly in 1961 that the university authorities must declare to pass 70 per cent of the students irrespective of their merits. Whether they are capable of passing the examination or not the university authorities will have to make them pass the examination because their parents have spent money on them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the budget provision for this particular item in the Gujarat budget?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I am just giving a smile.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not only that. You go off the mark. You provoke other people and then confusion comes in.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I am not at all provoking. We shall be granting money to Gujarat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not by going to West Bengal and to the Communist Party and students. He is not going to grant money to Gujarat on account of these reasons.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Education is one of them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, let him confine himself to education in Gujarat.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I have only cited an example to make my point clear.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): False statement.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: It is not a false statement. I am saying it with all authority. I was a Member there at that time.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: What happened in 1961? Let him not make a false statement. Let him bring the records with him.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Sir, you may tell him that false statement is not a parliamentary expression.

We had the resolution of that House under pressure. When we had a legitimate forum to take decisions, we dissolved the House under pressure. Even though we had a forum, we took the decision on the streets. Immediately his tactics has been carried from Gujarat to Bihar. I do not know whether this trouble would again be carried from Bihar to some other State. As you know, there is a big role of big money in this country and they are trying to play their role in politics also. The Presidential election is to take place in August, 1974 and all eyes are set on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But Gujarat may not have the right to vote at that election.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I could not follow what you had said. The imme-

diately result of dissolving this House has been that the agitation has been carried from Gujarat to other States in the country, and the political parties of India have already declared that they will go on agitating and asking the people to agitate throughout India.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Even at the Centre.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Yes, even at the Centre. Therefore, while supporting the budget, I request the Government to see this point and see that there is a firm stand and there is no submission to pressures.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a good point on which to conclude.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The students' agitation being what it is nowadays, I suggest that the pattern of education in Gujarat or for that matter in any State be changed. In a system that prevails now, one passes an examination after a few years and one does not know what to do in this country. The result is that the number of unemployed people is increasing in this country. Therefore, I would plead with the Government to introduce a system of job-oriented education in the country, a profession-oriented education and to examine again whether we can introduce the basic training system in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That should begin with Gujarat now.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Yes, Sir. The moment we can do this, and the moment we can infuse in the minds of the students that they have got security of life, after passing the examination they would avoid this agitational approach. At present, unfortunately, their frame of mind is such that whoever wants to provide them can provoke them, because they do not have any certainty or security of service immediately after they pass the examination.

With these words, I support the Gujarat budget, and I hope that Government will take a firm stand on all these issues.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): With the directional advice which you gave to the hon. member, I am absolutely *status quo* budget. It is a you would have observed, yesterday and today, partly today and mostly yesterday, the whole Gujarat debate centred round the very extraordinary events in Gujarat and very little comments have been made on the budget proposals except general remarks.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: There is not much to speak about the budget. It is an absolutely *status quo* budget. It is a bureaucratic budget. How can we hold the bureaucrats responsible for preparing this budget? At least you must come forward and give a suitable budget so that the progress and development of Gujarat may be carried on in 1974-75.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Since the hon. member had no opportunity to speak, I think these observations of his may be taken as his speech, his contribution to the debate.

I am rather pained to hear about *status quo* from the hon. member because, after all, there are certain political realities. You do not get out of those realities.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: You wanted to get out; but you could not.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I am not prepared to learn about *status quo* from the hon. member. He may discuss it with other parties. That is a separate matter (*Interruptions*). Let me at least have the right to have my say, I hope that is not a new Nav Nirman method.

I was just saying that since the budget debate was dominated mostly by the extraordinary political events that took place in Gujarat, I rightly because it is a very recent event and members were agitated about it, I had very little to say by way of reply to comment made on the budget; and because you had made certain observations in relation to what the hon. member had said, I am starting with a slight disadvantage.

However, I will first confine myself to the budget provisions. Though they have not been discussed in detail, I will try and explain some features of the budget. The estimates as given in the budget for 1974-75 includes revenue receipts Rs. 334.54 crores and provides for a revenue expenditure of Rs. 297.04 crores. The budget provides for a plan outlay of 143.37 crores. Agricultural programmes including Co-operation, Community Development and Irrigation are given priority and account for 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. There is a provision of Rs. 3.80 crores for drought-prone areas programmes, 50 per cent of which will be met by the Government of India. The budget provides for an expenditure of Rs. 125 crores for procurement and supply of foodgrains.

As the House is aware, the food situation in the State has not been very satisfactory; it has been rather bad. I am informed that it is showing some sign of improvement and this allocation will go a long way in meeting the immediate food requirements.

As far as Power is concerned, the installed capacity which was 315 MW on 1st May 1960 is likely to be increased to 1142 MW by the end of the Fourth Plan period. The number of villages to be electrified which was only 537 will have increased to 5687. The important generating schemes in progress are the Ukai Power Thermal Station, the Ukai Hydro Electric Project and the Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station. A substantial provision of Rs. 44 crores has been made for 1974-75. This is the general feature of the budget.

There are some specific points which the hon. Members have raised about the budget and I shall try to explain them. It has been said that the expenditure of the first year of the Plan is not sufficient and that the provision for 1974-75 also is not sufficient. The provision for 1972-73 was Rs. 54.73 crores though the actuals are Rs. 67.98 crores. The budget

estimate for 1973-74 was Rs. 42.36 crores and the revised estimate was Rs. 46.11 crores. For 1974-75, it is Rs. 60.07 crores. While the provision of Rs. 60.07 crores for 1974-75 may be a little less than the actuals of 1972-73, as far as the budget provision for 1972-73 and 1973-74 is concerned, the provision for 1974-75 is substantially higher.

I am informed that 1972-73, was a year in which the Government of India gave accelerated assistance outside the Plan for speeding up major irrigation projects and for the emergency agricultural production programme like the installation of engines and pumps, etc. Therefore, this allocation was a little more.

As far as the first year of the fifth Plan is concerned, I am informed that the total fifth Plan outlay, fixed in consultation with the Planning Commission, is Rs 1,053 crores, and the first year outlay is one-fifth of this amount, and the expenditure will be rising from year to year. A total outlay of Rs. 143 crores in 1974-75 has been fixed for the State Government in consultation with the Planning Commission and this matter will also be discussed in the NDC.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Does it include some of the items which were in the fourth Plan in the non-Plan expenditure, which have now been transferred into Plan expenditure? For example, the construction of Government housing project, police housing colonies and so on? They had been included in the fourth Plan in the non-Plan expenditure and they are now included in the fifth Plan as plan expenditure! This is how the figure for the resources has been inflated artificially.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I shall come to the figures. There are certain aspects which the State Government has in view and they will be discussed in the NBC, and when these are approved, they will be able to further increase the outlay as far as the fifth plan period is concerned.

Reference was made to drought and it was said that the Central Government has not given enough relief for drought.

I am informed that the Central Government has taken a very liberal view. Out of Rs. 60 crores due to Gujarat, about Rs. 57 crores have been released and the balance of Rs. 3 crores is likely to be released soon.

As far as drought and famine relief are concerned, there is a set pattern by which the requirements of the State Governments are met. A Central Team goes and on the basis of its report, a ceiling is fixed; as I have indicated, a very substantial amount has been given and the balance will be released soon.

Something was mentioned here about the Gandhinagar capital project also. I am given to understand that the Gandhinagar capital project is divided into two-phases. The first phase is estimated to cost Rs. 29.54 crores, and the second phase is estimated to cost Rs. 16.23 crores. At present, works are taken up under the first phase only. An amount of Rs 27.96 crores would have been spent in the first phase programme up to the end of March, 1974. About 6,221 different types of residential quarters and other buildings in that complex have already been completed. Facility of roads in the Gandhinagar township, drainage and water-supply facilities and street lights have been developed. A provision of Rs. 98 lakhs has been made for the capital project for 1974-75.

As far as education is concerned,—to which also reference was made by some hon. Members—a substantial provision has been made by the State Government for education in the annual budgets. An amount of about Rs. 60 crores would be expended on education during 1973-74 against the actual expenditure of Rs 53 crores in 1972-73. A provision of Rs. 68 crores has also been made for education in the next year's budget estimates.

With reference to compensation to those who died during the disturbances I am informed that the Government of Gujarat had issued orders to give Rs 5,000 per person killed and Rs. 2,500

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

per person seriously injured as a result of the disturbances and police firing. The atomic power station is under the consideration of the Government of India; the technical committee has given its report to the Government of India. As regards Narmada, it is a major issue which, the hon. Members are aware is awaiting a decision at the highest level... (Interruptions) I am not in a position to give an assurance. The hon. Home Minister is sitting here and administratively he looks after the entire territory of Gujarat and he has heard what the hon. Members had to say on this matter. . (Interruptions).

SHRI P. M. MEHTA. It is with the hon. Prime Minister and it is beyond your competence to give a reply without consulting her.

SHRI K. R. GANESH. I said that it was awaiting a decision. I cannot speak on behalf of the Prime Minister in this matter. When this matter was raised in the course of the debate, I have to reply and I said on behalf of the Government and also on behalf of the Prime Minister who is the head of the Government that it was awaiting a decision. I am not in a position to say more about Narmada.

The Gujarat Agricultural University, I am told, is conducting a good deal of research both for cotton and groundnut with the help of the ICAR. The technical committee appointed by the Transport Ministry has submitted a report recently on the suitability of some sites to the Government of India. I am referring to the site for ship building yard. Hazira in Surat District of Gujarat is one site investigated by this committee. The report is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

These are some of the points which the hon. Members have raised about the budget provisions for Gujarat.

SHRI F. G. MAVALANKAR: How much are you going to set apart for

vocational guidance and youth programmes?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is a specific question and I shall inform the hon. Member after getting that information.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA. There is no provision for a further rise in the dearness allowance to the employees of Gujarat and there is also no provision for the implementation of the Second Pay Commission's recommendations when it submits recommendations. You have not provided a single rupee for the implementation of the Second Pay Commission recommendation.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: All inescapable expenditure which the State Government will have to incur will be provided for either in the revised estimates or in supplementary demands for grants. These are normal things which happen in the Central Budget also.

Having said this, would you permit me to go into some larger questions that had been raised. Having sat for four hours listening to the speeches made I cannot resist this temptation. The reaction to Gujarat events differ from person to person. I want to highlight two speeches which were interesting—that of Shri Bhogendra Jha of the CPI and Shri D. D. Desai who belongs to our party. I am not talking about the speech of Shri Mavalankar who, as an independent Member, spoke passionately about Gujarat this time also. I was saying that everybody was seeing the Gujarat events according to the position of the political parties. Shri Bhogendra Jha says that it was a struggle against hoarders and blackmarketeers, a struggle for land reform and against exploitation of Harijans. The speech of Shri D. D. Desai was somewhat different and I am sure it would be given due consideration at the hands of the hon. Home Minister. His whole speech indicated that Gujarat was suffering from a sense of discrimination,

and it has been neglected. He gave various instances. I do not propose to go into the details of his speech. But, I would like to say that we are conscious of the fact that Gujarat has got various problems. The natural resources of Gujarat have got to be fully utilised. But, Sir, in the totality of the position in our country, it will not be possible to say that Gujarat is a backward State. I do not say that just because industries are there, all the problems of Gujarat have been solved. This is not my contention. But, we should compare the position in Gujarat with other backward areas in various parts of the country, like Eastern UP, Bihar, Orissa and other backward States. One has to view the progress of the State, in the totality of the situation in other parts of the country. From that angle, we will not be able to say that Gujarat suffers from a sense of discrimination.

They have got various problems, sentimental and other problems. Many statements have been made on the Gujarat situation. I think the hon Home Minister will go into this. Much has been said about the students in Gujarat. The students are in ferment. I know this may not be completely within the ambit of the discussion. But, various things have been mentioned. The ferment takes various forms. While speaking about the students in Gujarat, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi made a very passionate speech. I am mentioning his name because he is also a product of a particular upsurge that was there in some parts of the country, a particular student upsurge. That upsurge has its positive aspect as well as its negative aspect. This also was part of an upsurge. But, it will not be possible to characterise this ferment that has taken place in a particular form. Of course, students are in ferment and it takes various forms. The student ferment in Gujarat was in a different form. But, the point is this. Those who are interested in the totality of the political picture, should view these things in their proper perspective, without exaggerating the role played by anyone.

Sir, I will conclude by raising one question. If we sanction some of the negative aspects of the situation in Gujarat,—I put it very positively— or other movements that have taken place in our political life, then, a very big question will arise: How far we should go and where is the dividing line? If parliamentary democracy which Indian has got and about which we are proud, is to serve as an instrument of social change, if our parliamentary democracy is not a status-quo democracy, but, a living democracy, if our parliamentary democracy has been able to solve the various problems that have come up in our country, the question of borders, the question of the reorganisation of States, the question of linguistic States, the problems of the workers. Central Government employees etc and various other problems—and it has been able to evolve its own method and way of solving these problems, then it is necessary to preserve these democratic institutions that we have developed. If you sanction something in one part of the country, are you in a position to sanction the same in other parts of the country? I am raising a very important question. If parliamentary institutions or parliamentary forms of Government, are to be subverted by some other form, then, where is the dividing line? How can you ask the tiller not to take back the land from the landlord? How can you stop him from doing that? My only appeal is, since the problems of the country are so vast and so complex, those who believe that parliamentary democracy is an instrument of social change, should see to it that it is preserved.

Sir, I have taken a lot of time. With these words, I commend this Budget, for acceptance by this House.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIXIT): Sir, my colleague, Shri Ganesh, has dealt with the questions raised in connection with the budget. I have risen to explain briefly the reason for which the Bill to confer on the President the powers of the Legislature of the State of Gujarat to make laws has been

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

moved for consideration, I do not think hon. members from any part of the House will not like to support this Bill or not allow it to be passed unanimously. They have raised, in some cases quite relevantly, other issues, some of which have really now become out of date, issues whose discussion or clarification was a matter of public importance before the decision to dissolve the Gujarat Assembly was taken. Now I do not propose to go into any controversy or argument over that aspect of the matter.

I have repeatedly said in this House and in Rajya Sabha that it was not the Government's stand that there was any basic principle or policy involved in the question of dissolving the Assembly or any sense of prestige, false or real. It was only a question of when to do it. Some hon. members have thought it fit to find fault with the decision about the timing of the decision. I think the normal, popular view is that all is well that ends well.

Shri Mavalankar tried to drive home the point that we were taking some sort of unreasonable or obstinate or prestige view of the situation and we were forced to give up that stand. I submit that this is an unkind view of the situation and not wholly justified by the circumstances or facts of the case. I have no hesitation in taking the House into confidence with regard to the considerations that weighed with the Government of India. I do not know if I was able to make our position clear enough. My main stand was that if duly elected members of a duly constituted legislature are forced against their will to resign by methods of intimidation—I do not want to go into the details of which hon. Members are well aware—and thereby press the Government of India to dissolve the Assembly; it would mean our becoming a party to a precedent which would be regretted in future for all time in Gujarat and elsewhere. This was the point I made repeatedly and I am still of the same opinion. If we have been able to highlight this point, and if hon. mem-

bers, the public and the intellectuals outside have seen the force of this argument, I think our purpose has been served.

I would like to submit that certain things happened. One of them was mentioned as an argument against our decision, but I have interpreted it in favour of the decision. The other members of the Gujarat legislative Assembly, Members of Parliament and others, upon whom no kind of pressure was applied except perhaps against a very few on some rare occasions, against really whom no intimidating action was taken, took the stand and recommended strongly that we should take that decision.

Then there was also the question of the students. Though the students had come here, unfortunately, their position could not be properly conveyed or represented. They did have meetings with one of the members of the Cabinet here and a draft was also prepared. Then, at some stage, I do not know for what reason, there was some change. They were here for a number of days. They had come here to meet the Prime Minister to represent their viewpoint and then go back. Unfortunately, by that time quite a bit of time had passed. These people then, they were so advised perhaps or because the young people could not stand this position of frustration too long, courted arrest and they went to jail. Before they had gone to jail, they had taken the stand and they had made it clear that they were willing to take a very constructive role and that they believed in the bona fides of the Central Government and the leadership of the country. They had given a draft before they went to jail and also after they went to the jail.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Was it their own draft?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DEKSHIT: They had given the draft I challenge any member of the opposition benches to contradict what I am stating here. They wrote the draft in Gujarat from jail.

They sent word to the Prime Minister's house, the Prime Minister's Secretariat, more than once that they wanted to see the Prime Minister.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The kind of statement that the Home Minister is making will again agitate the minds of the people and the students and youth of Gujarat, because it is absolutely wrong. Actually, the students were betrayed.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It is this kind of statement which will again create bitterness, which is now on the decline.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would request him not to kindly say things which will agitate the minds of the students which will result in trouble.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: This advice should be given to Shri Mavalankar, who has contradicted certain incontrovertible facts.....(Interruptions) He should not go on making this running commentary. He has made certain points. When I am stating the facts he has to listen.

I saw that draft of the students. Then a word came to me that the students wanted to come and meet me. I asked the jail authorities to allow them to come and see me. They came. It was a long distance and by the time they came it was more than about 11.30 p.m. Then they wanted to see the Prime Minister. Naturally it was not possible to meet the Prime Minister at that time at 11.15 or 11.30 p.m. So, it was suggested that they may instead mention in their statement that they met the Central leaders. The boys did not like it. Then, at the end, I told the boys that it was too late,

that they might go back and because the point was about the words in the draft they should write it in Gujarat, their own language. Then we arranged for them to meet the Prime Minister the next day. This is what they did. They sent word to us that they wanted to meet the Prime Minister. Finally, the Prime Minister appointed a time. They went and met the Prime Minister in a separate room. There was discussion by these boys with the Prime Minister for a quarter or half an hour. I was also present towards the end of this exercise. In her presence, four of them signed—I saw them signing. Now for anybody to say that they were misled or that they did not know their own minds or their integrity or their intellectual honesty could be doubted or that they were misguided by anyone or pressed by anyone to act in that way is unfair to the boys. The boys did it of their own accord. Nothing that can be pointed out can affect the factual position of the statement I am making. I do not want to create any argument or any controversy. Then hon. Member did his best to persuade the boys not to take the stand which they had already intimated to us. (Interruptions) I do not want to prolong the argument. I have stated the facts as I know them.

Then, instead of making any general remarks, I shall refer to the main points which the hon. Members made. The hon. Member, Shri Bhattacharyya belonging to the C.P.M. Party and the hon. Member, Shri Bhogendra Jha, made certain points which are somewhat similar. I shall deal with them together. Shri Bhattacharyya laid stress on the need for checking hoarding, punishing hoarders and, with the improvement of procurement arrangement,

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

14.30 hrs.

for introducing a better distribution system. He also referred to the feelings of the students and said that their sentiments should be understood and their energies should be utilised for the progress of the country.

Shri Bhogendra Jha laid stress on land reforms and he said that more quantities of coarse cloth should be produced. He said that in Gujarat there are a large number of textile mills and that coarse cloth or cloth needed by the weaker sections of the community was not being produced in sufficient quantities and, therefore, he said that special emphasis should be laid on that and that the pressure should be exercised on the mill-owners to produce this kind of cloth which is in largest demand in sufficient quantities. Also, a mention was made about unemployment in Gujarat and he said that proper steps be taken to remove unemployment.

There was an attempt to show that no action was being taken or had been taken so far as de-hoarding, etc. was concerned. I tried to find out the facts. I have been told that the number of raids carried out was 2500; the quantity of groundnut seized was 75,000 quintals; the quantity of foodgrains seized was about 2400 quintals; the light diesel oil seized was 5,20,700 litres, etc. There are other figures in which I do not want to go. It is not correct to say that effort has not been made to organise raids against hoarders or that these raids have not met with any success. These raids have met at least with moderate success. Border check-posts have been strengthened. Efforts have been made very successfully to enlist the cooperation and assistance of several voluntary agencies in Gujarat. As you are aware, in Gujarat, there are many devoted voluntary agencies and in any situation of drought or flood or famine these agencies come out with the spirit of dedication and their assistance is being utilised fully.

About unemployment, let us not forget that the situation in the matter of employment in Gujarat is somewhat different from the situation in other parts of the country. Except in Punjab and Haryana in North India and some other parts also in the South, whenever the question of employment is considered, it is understood that more opportunities of service in public sector or private sector establishments should be provided. But the position is somewhat different in Gujarat. You will find that in the Administrative Service, Forest Service, Secretarial Service and other services, the number of young men from Gujarat is, proportionately speaking, the smallest compared to the other parts of the country. A young, progressive dynamic Gujarati wants to engage himself in some productive activity, in industry, in commerce, in trade. And we find very often that this is also a quality set by the people of Punjab. Very often they first work as assistants then as partners and then they put up their own separate establishments, both for production and for trade or commerce. If we want to remove unemployment in Gujarat, we must follow a pattern different from what is followed in most other parts of the country. There, we have to lay special stress and make special efforts to provide a large number of medium and small industries. Not even medium industries because I draw a distinction between small and cottage industries on one side and medium and big industries on the other. Gujarat is one place where it has happened, that is, in Saurashtra, all the three industrial estates succeeded very well. Industrial estates have not succeeded so well in any other part of the country. What is needed in Gujarat is to promote and give flip to this sort of activity, and this is the attitude and policy of the Government of India. I want to give this assurance to the House that we would like to go in that direction so that more employment, productive employment, employment that will suit the genius of the people, is provided.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): A lot of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Harijan people are still unemployed—those who are graduates and SSC. But at the same time you take, in the name of Scheduled Caste people, persons not belonging to Scheduled Castes. May I bring to your notice one example?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: You can write to me about it. But I am making a different point; what I have said is beyond controversy. The hon. Member can write to me about Harijans and Tribals, wherever we are concerned—the Home Ministry—and I will take up the matter and give him satisfaction. But what I was saying was this: we have to consider the requirements of the State and try to meet them. We have got a policy in this matter and we propose to follow it vigorously and sincerely.

My friend, Mr. Bhogendra Jha, has said:

“निराशा की बात नहीं है गुजरात की
परिस्थिति से प्रबन्ध कुशल हो सकता है”

I entirely agree with him. There is nothing for anybody to lose hope or to be disappointed over the situation. The people of Gujarat have passed through difficult times. We have shared in their distress, and we shall share the common and concerted effort and exercise that the people of Gujarat are going to make to remove the obstacles to progress, the bitterness of the past, and to take measures which will soothe the feelings of the people...

SHRI K S CHAVDA: Unless you reduce the prices, feelings will not be soothed. The Government itself has just recently raised the issue price of coarse grains. May I quote from ...

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: He need not quote. If the hon Member believes that by an order of the Government...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The Gujarat Government has increased the prices of Bajra and other coarse grains to Rs. 98 per quintal. If you yourselves do it, will the prices go down?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am afraid the hon Member knows next to nothing of economics...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What should I say, Sir, because he does not know this thing. I am quoting from a reply given by the Food Minister himself on the floor of the House...

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I do not dispute the fact.

SHRI K. S CHAVDA: The Minister does not know the facts. That is the point. I am not giving my figures...

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Let the hon Member not interrupt me. He has spoken such a large number of times, both as interruptions and as a speech...

SHRI K S CHAVDA: If the Minister is not ready to reply, let him say so

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am ready to reply. You try to understand.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: That is why I say that you please reply to this point—what steps have you taken to bring down the prices? The whole agitation was against the price-rise

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are repeating the same thing

SHRI K. S CHAVDA: May I bring to your notice...

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I was saying that the prices of all the inputs so far as agriculture is concerned have risen tremendously. If you want to use fertilizer, if you want to have more water either through canal which is difficult or from tube wells, the cost of

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all the inputs has gone up tremendously and they go on rising and in this situation if any hon Member thinks that the agriculturist should not be given a higher price, he is very much mistaken. Nobody in this country will support the proposition that you should not increase the prices because the prices of agricultural inputs have gone up. This is a matter in which we can have a disagreement with him.

SHRI K. S. CHAVADA The whole agitation was with regard to increase in prices.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: To think that simply by an order of the Government the prices could be reduced, the hon Member is very much in the wrong. This is not the way to do things so far as prices are concerned. The proper and the only way is to increase the production both in the field and in the factory by which the prices can be stabilised. Prices cannot be suddenly brought down in the manner the hon. Member thinks that they can be brought down. . .

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: How many times you take money from these times you take money from these people?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Now, Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi has said somethings which other hon. Members also said and with a large part of his speech I found myself in agreement, especially where he said that Gujarat needed a healing touch. Some such things he said. But, I do not know, for what reason he warmed up and he said at the end.

‘क्या हमको सपठन करने का अधिकार न ही है? जनता कहती है कि हम सड़क पर हल करेंगे। हम निर्दोष नहीं हैं, हम ब्रह्मात्म से नहीं उतरते हैं।’

These are his words. These words mean that the *Janta* told him or he has understood the *Janta* to say that these matters

should be settled in the streets and about his own Party, he says. We are not completely free from blame, we are not innocent, we have not descended from the heavens and we are like anybody else. Now, in this context, I must add that Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi is a very responsible Member of this House and he represents his Party very well. For him to say that the *Janata* says that these matters have to be settled in the streets, I think he is not fair to himself or to his Party. I think he got excited in the pursuit of his reply and he has stated more than what he had intended to say. I will take his intentions more than his word for what he wanted to convey.

Now, Sir, Mr. Krishnan said, we should take lessons from Gujarat. He said, democracy must be protected, etc. I am in agreement with what Mr. Krishnan says. But I do want to say this. We have taken lesson from what happened in Gujarat. All sections of the House and all the political and other representatives in the country, intellectuals and others, have to take a lesson from the recent history of Gujarat. It is a lesson which is unforgettable; nobody with any sensitivity or sense of public responsibility can say that this can be forgotten. But what is the lesson to be drawn? That is the question. That is a question which each one of us has to answer according to one's conscience.

Then, about Miss Maniben Patel, I wish to say this. I have very great respect for the lady and I regard her father as my guru and in the evenings I used to call on him at his residence and she often permitted me to see him. She has referred to certain basic difficulties from which Gujarat and other parts of the country are suffering. She said:

भोजन की समस्या से यह कठिनाई पैदा हुई है।

She said, the problem has arisen because of the food shortage. It is a perfect statement and one has to agree with the facts of the case. It is a question of increasing the production of the basic

articles, of achieving greater and greater self-reliance, increasing production and also improving the distribution as well. She mentioned the question of corruption and other hon. Members also have referred to it. If the same question is asked repeatedly I have to give the same answer. The position is this. If specific allegation is made, you communicate to us.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What do you do? We have given in writing to the Prime Minister on the 17th of January that 25 lakhs were taken by your party for election fund.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: This is not an allegation which can be enquired into.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: If it is not an allegation should it not be taken as a fact?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Unless it is stated that a particular person connected with a particular party has done this or that how can it be enquired? One former Minister of Gujarat....

AN HON. MEMBER: Chimanbhai Patel.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: No.—has sent me a cutting from a Gujarat newspaper. In that cutting one of the student leaders Mr. Mankad is reported to have said that Dr. Amul Desai stole a file, and before he submitted his resignation, delivered the file to the Governor. Now, Sir, what happened was this. Immediately I wrote back to him and I also asked the Gujarat Government to tell us about it. But in another cutting which I received subsequently, it is stated that all this refers to public works project. The allegation was that a much larger amount was sanctioned, and a contract was signed and sealed and delivered than what was originally estimated for. First I thought that possibly the estimates might have increased or something wrong might have happened.

But, what I have learnt from the cuttings and other source information is that actually no decision was taken; no contract was made. What Dr. Amul Desai probably referred to was to some earlier discussion between him and some other people. If we are given such instances, the hon. Members will appreciate our difficulty that we cannot take action unless there is something definite said by some responsible person about it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: About corruption, everything has come out.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I have received the cutting. But, Shri Mavalankar knows more about it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Dr. Amul Desai has sent a communication to all.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: If the hon. Member, Shri Mavalankar sends that statement, I shall get it examined.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate says that he supports what the students have done. I have said once before that in their idealism it is natural for students to try to improve the conditions in Gujarat both in moral and physical terms by their action. I am not finding fault with anybody for this approach to the problems. But he says that the boys were following the examples set by Mahatma Gandhi in Bardoli and Dandi. What Gandhiji did in Bardoli or by Dandi March represents something unique in his method of non-violent struggle for the freedom of the country. They were entirely different from what has been done by the students in Gujarat.

Shri Mavalankar is a witness to the fact that he himself was the leader of a party of the students.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am sorry the Home Minister is not stating the correct position. I was not a leader of any party.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: He made a statement on this.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I must clarify the matter now itself, since he has mentioned my name. Let me clarify at least one thing that I was not a leader of any party. All that I did was that I rushed back from Madras and I met the students twice on the 10th and on the 15th January and I told them that they must carry on their agitation on a non-party and non-violent basis.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I do not dispute what he says. What I want to bring to the notice of the House with all respects is this I have read in newspaper reports that he made a statement saying that he disagreed with the students because they did not accept his advice for following the non-violent method. I am doing so for the benefit of the hon. Member—he may call it a benefit or not—and my hon. friend Prof. Davjavate who mentioned Mahatma Gandhi—the great man who did something which is unique in history. How can you compare the students with him when they were not expected to follow the Gandhian method or Gandhian principles? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What nobody could do in these 26 years the boys did it in two months, namely, to bring down the Government?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: There the Government has changed several times. The contribution made by Shri Piloo Mody is negligible

SHRI PILOO MODY: I fully agree with it.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am sorry to take more time. Sir, Shri Dandavate quoted Lenin. But he quoted him out of context. He made references which are completely irrelevant. We expected much better from him. We hold him high for his intellectual achievement. This is not the stuff that he should give us. He quoted Lenin's remark that the Russian army voted with its feet when the army men deserted the Czar. Now, the question is where was

election in Lenin's time? Where was the multiparty system in Russia? During Czar's time, where was democracy? And then if the Army went over how did they vote? For whom did they vote? There is no parallel between the two situations.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Why was the President not informed earlier?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: This is a matter between the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister and the President. These details are never discussed in the House. This is the tradition of this House and I have said that the views of the President had been known to the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The question is whether you had informed the President in time that you are going to dissolve the Gujarat Assembly?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I have already said these details are not discussed in the House. We have never done it

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, are you satisfied?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: There is no constitutional infirmity because at the time the President took over the powers of the Governor he issued a separate order passing the powers back to the Governor for his exercise. So, there is no question of infirmity in the action taken.

Sir, Mr. D. D. Desai painted such a gloomy picture as if nothing has been done either during the President's rule or during the regime of the Chief Minister, Mr. Ghanshyam Ora. The *per capita* income of Gujarat—if you leave out Punjab and Haryana which is 940 and 810—is similar to that of Maharashtra and is better than any other State in India. It is 666 for Gujarat against 686 for Maharashtra. To say, therefore, that Gujarat was completely neglected and its economic position is worse than other States is not a fair statement.

Then I take up the outlay and the expenditure figures. Mr. Ganesh gave the outlay figures for the Fifth Five Year Plan. I am referring to what action had been taken joining the Fourth Five Year Plan. This is the way to judge how much work has been done. In 1969-70 the outlay was Rs. 75 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 81 crores. In 1970-71 the outlay was Rs. 86 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 90 crores. In 1971-72 the outlay was Rs. 95 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 100 crores. In 1972-73 the outlay was Rs. 108 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 135.84 crores.

This was the period when the new Chief Minister Mr. Ghanshyamlal Oza had taken over. In 1973-74, the approved outlay was Rs. 122 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 139 crores. The above covers the period under both the President's rule and the Chief Ministers' rule. What I want to submit for the understanding and appreciation of the House is that due to the leadership provided during President's rule and later by the Chief Minister also, the standard of functioning of the officers was maintained and the general trend of progress and development was not impeded, despite diverse developments and changes that took place in Gujarat.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: But now there is complete administrative chaos in the State of Gujarat. Administrative conditions are chaotic. Let him take note of that.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Wish is the father of the thought sometimes. I cannot say why he should make such a statement when I have given incontrovertible facts.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The Fifth Five Year Plan for Gujarat is unrealistic.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The Chief Secretary was removed overnight and he has not attended to that issue till now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Again, wish is the father of thought.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Where does speech stand?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I just want to give a few more figures. I know that most of the hon. Members would like this debate to end and so I would not take up much time. I shall now take up irrigation and relief works under other heads, in order to show how relief work was done and what measure of relief work was attained. In 1972-73, in regard to minor irrigation, the expenditure was Rs. 5.78 crores, and from 1st April, 1973 to 30th September, 1973, in six months, it was Rs. 13.27 crores. So, it had more than doubled as compared to the previous year, in just six months.

Then, take soil conservation. It was Rs. 2.20 crores before, but in the said six months, the expenditure rose to Rs. 4.42 crores. Similarly, on roads, it was Rs. 5.65 crores in 1972-73 and this became Rs. 10,62,93,000 in six months from 1st April, 1973 to 30th September, 1973.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is this a belated awakening?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: This is a piece of information to awaken the minds and consciences of some of our friends here who have not studied the facts of the case.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Frozen conscience.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Then, it was said that power had been neglected. The power position in the country is poor. There is no denying the fact, but here it is a question of whether progress has been made in Gujarat in the direction of its development or not.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Let him say something regarding the Narmada.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
At the beginning of the Fourth Plan, the installed capacity was 618 M.W.; the target for the Fourth Plan was 1064 M.W. and the achievement at the end of the Fourth Plan was 1142 M.W.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: That is only installed capacity. It is not utilised capacity.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
That is another matter. If he wants, I can give that information also. If he laughs at himself, I cannot help it. As regards villages electrified, the number was 3048 at the beginning of the Fourth Plan, and the target for the Fourth Plan was over 5000 and the actual achievement was 5687.

As regards pumping sets energised, the position at the beginning of the Fourth Plan was 38735....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: On a point of order....

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
There is no point of order.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I shall formulate the point of order when the Chair allows me to do so. I have got a document here entitled *Gujarat at a glance*, which is a Government of Gujarat publication. There it has been mentioned at page 4 that the installed generation capacity (M.W.) was 862.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Which year?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: 1970-71. I am sorry.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
This is the point of order! Whatever the point of order, I do not want to bore the House with unnecessary figures. But I will give a few figures. At the beginning of the Fourth Plan, the number of pumping sets energised—Shri Patel will be glad to know—was 37,735 but at the end of the Fourth Plan it is 1,40,651. These are figures which show that the achieve-

ment has not been mean, within the limitations of the plan and resources and other disturbing factors, the Gujarat Government under various leaderships has worked very well. I think it deserves some appreciation on the part of this House.

I will conclude by requesting the House to pass this Bill unanimously.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka):
The Home Minister said that we all have learnt a lesson from Gujarat and that one important lesson that he has learnt is that increased production is the only way in which these problems could be solved. But he did not spell out what concrete measures he is taking or is contemplating to take. Everybody says that increasing production is the only way in which we can find an answer to the price rise, but what are the concrete steps decided upon which will rapidly result in bringing down prices?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
It is a very good suggestion. When a member like Shri H. M. Patel asks a question, I do not want to keep quiet. He has put a question which has a large scope and dimension. The present question relates to Gujarat only. If we are thinking of production generally in the country, price rise and removal of shortages, it will have to be a large package of measures taken. So far as Gujarat is concerned, I did give one indication as to how the unemployment question could be solved in a better way if we take a view more akin to the genius and nature of the people of Gujarat. But more than that I am not in a position to say. It is a much wider question and the General Budget does really give an opportunity for all such matters to be discussed.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I just wish only to point out....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This becomes a dialogue.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Does not matter. Let it be; otherwise, it is so dull.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I fully understand that this particular discussion is with regard to Gujarat, but the question of price is something that affects the entire country. Whatever is done in one part affects the other. So far as the production increase is concerned, it is a problem for the country as a whole, and when I see certain decisions taken which can only result in price increase on an overall basis, for instance, what has appeared in today's papers that the price of naphtha and certain other oil....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you connect it with Gujarat?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am referring to production increase. I want to point out to the Home Minister that if this question of production increase is to be taken seriously, it is an all-embracing thing. It is not a question merely of increasing production if at the same time you take steps which must result in very considerable increase in prices. The prices of these things had been raised five or six times over the existing prices.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a larger question affecting the whole country.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Is it not an opportune moment for me to emphasise and bring to the notice of the Home Minister, since he is in a receptive mood....

SHRI PILOO MODY: What gave you that idea?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he is receptive, there should be another occasion

SHRI H. M. PATEL: All right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the context of what has happened in Gujarat and of the situation that prevails even

now, I think it was rather unrealistic for me to try to put the debate on the rails as required by the subject under discussion.

Many things have been said and they are all on record. But I do not know how far certain things that have been said here are going to help in the cause of progress, normalcy and peace. Today's papers carry reports of a split in the student movement and a section of students has started a hunger-strike before the office of the Samiti, and I do not know whether the hands of those students who are trying to help bring normalcy and peace would be strengthened by certain things we have said.

Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Gujarat to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the clause-by-clause consideration. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.