

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:  
I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न यह है :  
"कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।"

The motion was adopted.

17.40 hrs.

# SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS/ FOR GRANTS (GUJARAT), 1976-77

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for

Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Gujarat for the year 1976-77.

Motion moved:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against:—

Demands Nos. 3, 9, 12, 16, 26, 28, 30, 35, 39, 49, 55, 57, 58, 60, 63, 65, 73, 74 and 76."

## Supplementary Demands for Grants (Gujarat), 1976-77

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Gr- submitted to the vote the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
3	Elections . . . . .	21,00,000	..
9	Tax Collection Charges (Finance Department) . .	18,91,000	..
12	Other Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department .	6,15,000	..
16	Other Expenditure pertaining to Legal Department .	1,04,000	..
26	Agriculture . . . . .	1,000	1,00,00,000
28	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . . .	3,09,000	..
30	Forests . . . . .		26,09,000
35	Education . . . . .		12,03,000
39	Tribal Area Sub-Plan . . . . .	1,000	..
49	Industries . . . . .		6,39,48,000
55	Medical . . . . .	2,000	..

1	2	3
		Revenue Rs. Capital Rs.
57	Public Health . . . . .	6,00,000 ..
58	Urban Development . . . . .	1,02,000 60,00,000
60	Other Expenditure pertaining to panchayats and Health Department . . . . .	2,00,00,000 ..
63	Non- Residential Buildings . . . . .	5,06,700 ..
65	Irrigation and Soil Conservation . . . . .	.. 10,51,000
73	District Administration . . . . .	43,73,000 ..
74	Relief on account of Natural Calamities . . . . .	.. 4,00,00,000
76	Commissions and Assignments . . . . .	.. 19,03,000

\*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the supplementary demands for the State of Gujarat which has been presented by the Finance Minister in this House. You are aware of the fact that during March 1976 through the mechanism of defection and with the aid of Ayarams and Gayarams the Congress Government in the Centre had brought about a down fall of the Ministry in Gujarat and the President's Rule was introduced in the State. At that time it was also said that the Centre had taken this step in order to bring about stability in the State of Gujarat so that a more lasting and a democratic Government could be installed there. However, perhaps as a corollary to the above, the Central Government did not dissolve the Assembly but chose to keep it under suspended animation. But since then much water has flown under the bridge and the so called stable Government which the Centre wanted to introduce in Gujarat is no where in sight. Sir, the situation becomes all the more amusing when we find that out of the 182 elected legislators 5 seats are vacant and now out of 177 members the Congress claims the support of 106 legislators and yet they have not been

able to install a stable Government in Gujarat even though nearly 8 months have since elapsed. It is very well known to us all in this House and also outside that the one single factor which has presented the Congress to form a Government is the factional fight which is prevailing there in Gujarat. Despite the claims of Hitendra Desai, the Congress have as yet failed to form a responsible Government in Gujarat. There is utter lack of discipline within this party but what do we see at the national level? We find that the emergency has been clamped and people are being urged to behave in a more disciplined way but I think the Congress party is perhaps the worst defaulter in following this advice in Gujarat because every Congress man in Gujarat is aspiring to become a Minister and the talk of discipline is being openly mocked at by the Congress men themselves. When such is the state of affair within their own party I think the Congress has no justification to preach the gospel of discipline to others. Why should the budget be presented in Lok Sabha when the State has already elected its representatives? Why should the Assembly be prevented

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

from functioning? The conditions in Gujarat have in no way improved during the President's rule rather they have deteriorated. During the last 10 days there was a mock show of a democratic discussion in this House on the Constitution Amendment Bill. Our party had not taken part in the discussion because it was not a simple amendment of the Constitution but it was a package deal where many articles of the Constitution were sought to be amended which had far reaching consequences but unfortunately the people had not been consulted for such an important measure. This was precisely the reason for our opposition to the discussion. The slogan today is to talk less and work more. But the opportunity of even talking less has not been given to the opposition leaders and their supporters. The Opposition leaders have been sent to jail. Their voice has been gagged and the publicity media controlled by Government is totally hostile to them. All the speaking is now being done by the Prime Minister and her son and only very occasionally very brief speeches of Ministers appear in the press here and there. This is the true situation prevailing in the country and we are tom toming as champions of democracy in the country.

Sir, I do not really appreciate, in the circumstances mentioned above, the presentation of the supplementary budget in this House because there is no justification for it and even if the Central Government felt that there was no other way out they should have atleast circulated a copy of the report of the Governor of Gujarat which he must have sent to the Central Government, stating why a democratic Government could not be installed in Gujarat and why it was necessary for Lok Sabha to act on behalf of the State Assembly. This note could have clarified many of our doubts but nothing of the sort has been done.

Sir, I had stated earlier and I would like to take this opportunity to

reiterate that enough has not been done to ameliorate the difficulties of the people of Gujarat who were rendered homeless as a result of cyclone and flood. I would once again urge Sir, that there should be a better central supervision and more funds should be allocated for this purpose.

During the President's rule, the people of Gujarat have suffered more than being benefited. In March last when the Assembly was suspended, ground nut was selling for Rs. 4.70 per kilo whereas during all these months the prices kept increasing and today it is selling for Rs. 5.70 per kilo, that is, an increase of one rupee per kilo. Similarly the cost of other consumer goods in the state has also gone up which has greatly aggravated the difficulties of the common man there. A little while ago we were discussing the question of family planning in this House. In Gujarat, much against what the Deputy Finance Minister said about non-observance of force in this regard, the primary school teachers have been asked through an official circular to procure three cases of sterilisation as otherwise their increments will be stopped. While we have no disagreement with the government on need for planned parenthood in the country we are against the prevailing atmosphere of threat and force which is being applied to achieve this objective. We feel that the objective can be achieved through persuasion. We all know that on this question of family planning in Muzaffarnagar the police had to open fire and many people were killed. In Alimudding Road of Calcutta, police had to open fire and here also some people are reported to have been killed. All these news do not appear in newspapers but we are aware of them. There is another aspect of the matter. In order to show that a lot of progress has been achieved the Government is publishing figures which are in many cases inflated and do not give the correct picture. A lot of corruption has come into play and

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

the objective of planned family is being frustrated to a great extent. There is another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. In Gujarat, English has been introduced in Class VIII. The people wanted that Gujarati or Hindi should be the medium of instruction from class VIII onwards but with the introduction of English there is an apprehension that it may eventually be made the medium of instruction. I would like to oppose it, Sir, because the bureaucracy has no right to go against the wishes of the people particularly with regard to a sensitive issue like the medium of instruction.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): My friend is slightly wrong on facts. English is being sought to be introduced as a compulsory language from sixth standard but not as a medium of instruction.

For the last so many years English was taught from the eighth standard. But now in the present administration, the Governor of Gujarat has come out with the policy statement that from June, 1977, English will be taught as a compulsory subject from sixth standard.

SHRI K. C. HALDER: I am glad that Shri Mavalankar has given the correct position. As I was saying Sir there is a perceptible fall in the standard of education in Gujarat during all these months.

The law and order situation is no better only the news is not allowed to be published in the newspapers. In Valsad district two persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were shot dead because they demanded the minimum wage of 5.50 per day as fixed by Govt. as against Rs.3 prevailing in the State. In Amreli 6 persons were burnt alive in a moving bus because they were demanding better wages and better treatment. Many petrol pumps have been raided by the hooligans and all these things are happening when the State of Guj-

arat is under the President's rule and the responsibility of the Centre is direct and indivisible.

Despite much being said about the 20-Point Programme, the working class is the worst sufferer in the country. Thousands of textile workers have been retrenched and laid off. It has been accepted by Shri Reddy, the Labour Minister, that during emergency the number of lay-offs and lock outs have increased and there does not appear any sign of it being checked even now. As a result the poor workers are the worst sufferers. In the totality of the circumstances I find that the workers, the scheduled caste members and the weaker sections of the society have in no way benefited under the President's rule in Gujarat and I find no justification for extending my support to this demand.

श्री इस्माक सम्भरी (अमरोहा) :  
चेयरमैन साहब, मैं डिमाण्ड नं० 19-फूड के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।  
चेयरमैन साहब यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि गुजरात में सेठों और पूँजीपतियों को इतनी ज्यादा छूट इस वक़्त भी दी जा रही है कि जिस का कोई हिसाब नहीं है। इन लोगों का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में ही नहीं, पोलिटिकल इन पार्टी पावर में भी बहुत ज्यादा असर और रसूख है कि जिस का नतीजा सुनकर आप को ताज्जुब होगा। पिछली करार सरकार के ज़माने में जो भाव थे, चीजों के जो निर्र्ख थे, मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है, प्रेजिडेंट रूल के ज़माने में वे उन से भी ज्यादा बढ़ गए हैं। मूँगफ़नी के तेल का स्पेण्डल आप ने सुना होगा इस साल गुजरात में मूँगफ़नी की रिकार्ड पैदावार हुई है, लेकिन जब तक वह मूँगफ़नी किसानों के पास नहीं, उस का दाम बहुत कम रहा, लेकिन जैसे ही वह पूँजीपतियों के पास पहुँच गई, उन पूँजीपतियों ने उस का तेल बना कर वहाँ आर्टिफिशियल शॉर्टेज पैदा करने की कोशिश

की। वहां के सरमायेदारों ने सरकार पर असर डाल कर मुंशफकी का तेल गुजरात से बाहर भेजने पर मुमानियत करा दी है, नतीजा यह हुआ है कि तेल का स्मलिंग हो रहा है ज्यादा दामों पर बिक रहा है, इस का ज्यादा सरमायेदार उठा रहा है। सरमायेदार बहुत बड़ी तादाद में तेल का स्टाक कर रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर गौर करें।

चेअरमैन साहब मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी होती है कि सरकार ने यह बहुत अच्छा काम किया कि वहां पर डिफेक्ट्स को सरकार बनाने का मौका नहीं दिया। हालांकि यह भी एक गलत चीज है कि कांग्रेस में बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में डिफेक्ट्स घुस रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो हम एन-डिफेक्शन बिल पर मिलैक्ट कमेटी में गौर कर रहे हैं और उम्मीद है कि यह बिल बहुत जल्दी पास हो जाएगा, नकिन दूसरी तरफ डिफेक्ट्स में सिर्फ कांग्रेस में घुस रहे हैं बल्कि सरकार बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। वाकई आप ने यह अच्छा काम किया है कि आपने पब्लिक की आवाज पर ध्यान दिया और डिफेक्ट्स का सरकार नहीं बनाने दिया।

पिछली करार सरकार ने बदले की भावना से जिन कांग्रेस वर्कर्स को, सी० पी० आई० वर्कर्स को, माइनोरिटी कम्यूनिटी के लोगों को डी० आई० आर० और सीमा में बन्द किया था, हम देखते हैं कि प्रेजिडेंट रूल के जमाने में उन में से बहुत से लोगों को अभी तक रिहा नहीं किया गया है। इस का एक कारण है- जिन अफसरों के हस्ताक्षर लोग गिरफ्तार किए गए थे, आज भी वही अफसर वहां बैठे हुए हैं, जो उन को रिहा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। ये वही अफसर हैं जिन को पिछली सरकार ने रविशंकर महाराज की रिकमेंडेशन पर अन-ड्यू 2102 LS-7

प्रमोशन देकर ऊंची-ऊंची कुर्सियों पर बिठाया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस चीज पर गौर करे। सी० पी० आई० के बहुत अच्छे वर्कर्स हैं, कांग्रेस के बहुत अच्छे वर्कर्स हैं, माइनोरिटी कम्यूनिटी के बहुत अच्छे वर्कर्स हैं- जिन्होंने एन ग्लाक कांग्रेस को बोट दिया था, उन का सिर्फ इतना ही कसूर था, जिस की वजह से उस मोर्चे ने उन को जेलों में बन्द कर दिया था, लेकिन उनकी तरफ से हमारी यह सरकार अभी तक आखें बन्द कि हुए बैठी है- यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है। मेहरबानी करके स तरफ फ्रीरन कार्रवाही कीजिए।

गुजरात में अज भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं। सैकड़ों नहीं हजारों की तादाद में मजदूर मइकों पर मारे-मारे घूम रहे हैं। जो कारखाने बन्द हैं, सरकार क्यों नहीं उनका टेक-ओवर करती है, उन को अपने कब्जे में ले कर वह क्यों नहीं चलाती है और क्यों नहीं मजदूरों से उन को चलावाती है जबकि मजदूर इग्रे के लिए तैयार हैं। आज के दिन जबकि हिन्दुस्तान को हर हिस्से में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने की कोशिश हो रही है, कारखानों का बन्द होना कहाँ तक जस्टिफाइड है?

एक अजीब बात आप सुनेंगे। इस में ग्रान्ट नं० 58 अर्बन डेवलपमेंट को आइडेंटिफाई करते हैं कि सीलिंग लाज लागू हों लेकिन हो क्या रहा है? वहां पर कुछ बड़ी बड़ी फ़ैमिलीज हैं, बड़े-बड़े सरमायेदार हैं- जैसे कि कस्तूरभाई लालभाई, मफूज़लाल गगल और अम्बर लाल साराभाई, जोकि वहां की पालिटिक्स पर छाए हुए हैं। इस का नतीजा क्या हुआ है? इन बड़े-बड़े सरमायेदारों की वजह से गुजरात में अर्बन लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट बिल्कुल बेकार हो गया है क्योंकि कोई डेट फ़िक्स्ड

### [ श्री इमहाक सम्बली ]

न होने के कारण वहां पर जो अनकवर्ड लैंड थी, उसको थोड़ा सा कवर्ड कर दिया गया है। मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि बम्बई और अहमदाबाद में अनकवर्ड लैंड को सामूली सा खंड डालकर कवर्ड कर दिया गया है ताकि वे अर्बन लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट से बच सकें। इसलिए मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि लैंड सीलिंग के बारे में मेहरबानी करके सरकार पता लगाए और एक डेट फ्रिक्स करें कि जिस किसी ने उस तारीख के बाद अगर लैंड को कवर्ड भी कर लिया है, तो भी वह लैंड अर्बन लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट में ले ली जाएगी।

चैयरमेन साहब, मैं सिर्फ एक बात और मजारिश करूंगा कि चीजों के भाव बढ़ना कोई सामूली बात नहीं है। आप गौर करमाइए कि मृगफली का तेल बाहर न जाने की वजह से मृगफली के तेल के दाम अहमदाबाद में ही नहीं बल्कि बम्बई और दूसरे शहरों में भी बहुत बढ़ गए हैं और आज पूरा हिन्दुस्तान इसमें मुबतला है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इसके बारे में गौर करेंगे और इस का जवाब देंगे।

### [ श्री अस्तुति सल्लेली (असुवे) ]

चेयरमैन صاحب-मैंने तैमान्डे नम्बर 19 फोर्क के बारे में عرض करना चाहता हूँ - चेयरमैन صاحب यह बड़े शर्म की बात है - कि कचरा में सहेमों और पुन्ये पत्तों को अली-यिदा चोथो बेी दी जा रही है कि जिस का कौनो हसब नहें है - अ लोकोन का अये मेलिस्ट्रेशन में ही

नहें मालुमिक्ल मारती अ पार म्मिं  
 बेी बेत जहादे अत्र लोर सुमो ह कि  
 जस का नुमिजे सन गुर अप को बेी  
 तेमिज हवा - पिछेली कुरित सरकर के  
 जमाने में जो कचरों के जो नुम  
 ते - म्मिं ये केते हुं दके हुना  
 हे प्रियेडिक्ट रोल के जमाने में वे  
 अ से बेी जिदा बूहे कुं हें -  
 म्मिं गेली के तेल का सकुल अप ने  
 सदा हवा - अ सल कचरा म्मिं  
 म्मिं गेली की रिकरटे पुदलोर हुनी  
 हे - लकिन जब वे म्मिं गेली  
 कसानों के पास रही अ दां बेत  
 कम रहा - लकिन जसे ही वे पुन्ये  
 पत्तों तक पेलि कुं अ पुन्ये  
 पत्तों ने अ का तेल नकल लहा वहां  
 आरुमिक्ल शुरुते पदा करने की  
 कुशें की - वहां के श्रमिये दारों  
 ने वहां की सरकर पर अत्र डाल कर  
 म्मिं गेली का तेल कचरा से बाहर  
 बेहिजे की मालुमिक्ल कुरा दी है -  
 नुमिजे ये हवा के तेल का सकुल  
 हो रहा है - जिदा दामों पर बक रहा  
 है - अ का फाउन्डे श्रमिये दार अत्हा रहे  
 हैं - श्रमिये दार बेत बेी तदद  
 म्मिं तेल का सताक कर रहा है - म्मिं  
 जहाओं का के म्मिं गेली सल अ पर  
 गुर करिं -

चेयरमैन صاحب म्मिं ये केते  
 हुं खुशी हुती है - के सरकर ने  
 ये बेत अजा काम कहा वहां पर तैमिक्ल

کو سرکار بلانے کا موقع نہیں دیا۔ حالانکہ یہ بھی ایک غلط چوڑ ہے۔ کہ کانگریس میں بہت زیادہ تعداد میں قیامیتگز گھس رہے ہیں۔ ایک طرف تو ہم اہل قیامیتگز قیامیتگز بل پر سہلکت کھیتی میں غور کر رہے ہیں۔ اور میں اس حد گونا گوں کہ وہ بل بہت جلدی پاس ہو جائیگا۔ لیکن دوسری طرف قیامیتگز نا صرف کانگریس میں گھس رہے ہیں۔ بلکہ سرکار بلانے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ واقعی آپ نے یہ اچھا کام کیا ہے کہ آپ نے پبلک کی آواز پر دھیان دیا ہے۔ اور قیامیتگز کو سرکار نہیں بلانے دی۔

پچھلی کرپٹ سرکار نے بظلمہ کی بھاننا ہے جن کانگریس ورکرز کو - سی - پی - آئی ورکرز کو مانیورٹری کمیونٹی کے لوگوں کو دی - آئی - آر اور مہسا میں بلند کیا تھا - ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ پریزیڈنٹ رول کے زمانے میں ان میں سے بہت سے لوگ ابھی تک رہا نہیں گئے گئے ہیں - اس کا ایک کارن ہے - جن افسروں کے ہاتھ وہ لوگ گرفتار گئے گئے تھے - آج بھی وہی افسر وہیں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں - جو ان کو رہا نہیں کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ یہ وہی افسر ہیں جن کو پچھلی سرکار نے نروہی شکر مہاراج کی ریگمنٹیشن پر انڈر پروسوشن دے کر اونچی اونچی کرسیوں پر بٹھایا

تھا - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار اس چوڑ پر غور کرے - سی - پی - آئی کے بہت اچھے ورکرز ہیں - کانگریس کے بہت اچھے ورکرز ہیں - مانیورٹری کمیونٹی کے بہت اچھے ورکرز ہیں - جنہوں نے این بلاک کانگریس کو روک دیا تھا - اس کا صرف اندازہ ہی تصور تھا جس کی وجہ سے سرکار نے ان کو جیلوں میں بند کر دیا - لیکن ان کی طرف سے ہماری یہ سرکار ابھی تک آنکھوں بند کئے ہوئے بیٹھی ہے - یہ بڑے تعجب کی بات ہے - مہربانی کر کے اس طرف فوراً کارروائی کھیلے -

گجرات میں آج بھی بہت بڑی تعداد میں کارخانے بند پڑے ہیں - سہلکوں میں ہزاروں کی تعداد میں مزدور سڑکوں پر مارے مارے گھوم رہے ہیں - جو کارخانے بند ہیں سرکار کہوں نہیں ان کا ٹھوک اور کراتی ہے - ان کو اچھے قبضے میں لے کر کہوں نہیں چلاتی ہے - اور کہوں نہیں مزدوروں سے ان کو چلواتی ہے - جبکہ مزدور اس کے لئے تیار ہیں - آج کے دن جبکہ ہندوستان کے ہر حصہ میں پروڈکشن بڑھانے کی کوشش ہو رہی ہے - کارخانوں کا بند ہونا کہاں تک چسٹھماڈیٹ ہے -

ایک عجیب بات آپ سہلکے اس میں گرانٹ نمبر ۵۸ انڈین

[شری اسحاق سمبھلی]

قہریلہ پنشن کی آپ دیکھیں - آپ چاہتے ہیں کہ سرمایہ لگ لاگو ہوں۔ لیکن ہو کیا رہا ہے - وہاں پر کچھ بڑی بڑی فیملیز ہیں - بڑے بڑے سرمایہ دار ہیں جیسا کہ کستور بھائی لال بھائی - مفت لال لنگل اور اسکا لال سارا بھائی - جو کہ وہاں کی پالیٹیکس پر چھائے ہوئے ہیں - اس کا نتیجہ کیا ہوا ہے - ان بڑے بڑے سرمایہ داروں کی وجہ سے گجرات میں آرین لینڈ سہلنگ ایکٹ بالکل بھکا ہو گیا ہے - کھونکے کوئی قیمت فیکس نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے وہاں پر جو ان کو رتہ لینڈ تھی اس کو تھوڑا سا کور کر دیا گیا ہے - میں نے اپنی آنکھوں سے دیکھا ہے کہ بمبئی اور احمد آباد میں ان کو رتہ لینڈ کو معمولی سا شیڈ قال کر کور کر دیا گیا ہے - تاکہ وہ آرین لینڈ سہلنگ ایکٹ سے بچ سکیں - اس لئے میں درخواست کروں گا کہ لینڈ سہلنگ کے بارے میں ممبرانی کر کے سرکار پتہ لگائے اور ایک قیمت فیکس کرے کہ جس کسی نے اس تاریخ کے بعد اگر لینڈ کو کور بھی کر لیا ہے - تو بھی وہ لینڈ آرین لینڈ سہلنگ ایکٹ میں لے لی جائیگی -

چھترمیں صاحب میں صرف ایک بات اور گزارش کروں گا - کہ

چیزوں کے بھاؤ بڑھنا کوئی معمولی بات نہیں ہے - آپ غیر فرمائے کہ موٹنگ پہلی کا تہل باہر نہ جانے کی وجہ سے موٹنگ پہلی کے تہل کے دام احمد آباد میں ہی نہیں بلکہ بمبئی اور دوسرے شہروں میں بھی بہت بڑھ گئے ہیں - اور آج پورا ہندوستان اس میں مبتلا ہے - میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ ملستھر صاحب اس کے بارے میں غور کریں گے - اور اس کا جواب دیں گے -

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Sir, while supporting the demands for grants of the Government I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister for having taken a line when she thought that unless a stable Government was established it would not be proper and it would not serve the purpose of the country to have a State like Gujarat managed in an improper manner. Though we have a very fine record of unity, discipline, etc. Yet during the last few years certain weaknesses had crept into our public life which resulted in certain misfortunes with which the country is well acquainted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while commenting on the points raised by the Opposition members I would say briefly that the Government has been trying its utmost not to withhold or keep anyone under MISA, DIR or COFEPOSA if it is established that the person is innocent. It is true that the scrutiny does take a little time and to that extent certain amount of difficulty might have been experienced.

Coming to our demands and grants which are of a constructive nature, I would briefly say that one of our greatest problems has been the con-



tinuous drought and floods the cycle of which has resulted in deficiency of our finances. The Fifth Five Year Plan of our State, as has been put forward, has been reduced from its original size and it is now even smaller than our earlier Plan, that is, Fourth Plan. Our Fourth Plan had more physical content than the Fifth Plan. This is on account of availability of lesser finance. In other words, the finance which was available has gone in meeting certain deficiencies arising out of cyclone, drought, floods and other natural calamities. The Central Government is familiar with it and, as such I do not propose to dilate upon the same. But all I can say is this that these things are going to create further problems. For example, one of our friends just mentioned about groundnut oil prices. The groundnut production this year may be around 14 lakh-15 lakh tonnes, whereas we had expected at least 22 lakh tonnes. Similarly cotton production suffered last year. We have seen that the important crops which had suffered, suffered essentially on account of inability to provide finance to the farmers who were impoverished due to repeated natural calamities.

One of the things which Government might consider is the establishment of a Price Stabilisation Board. This is very vital, because two of our more sensitive commodities, cotton and groundnut—there are other sensitive commodities also—upset the

economy occasionally and create financial and foreign exchange problems. They are thus act as a certain drag on our economy, producing certain imbalances for our economy, creating a certain amount of discontent, as is known particularly in the case of vanaspati which industry is dependent on groundnut oil.

I would say this much: Gujarat has great potential. It has been given a good return. It has been giving the country groundnut oil, mineral oil and cash crops like cotton, tobacco; it has also been producing a large quantity of spices. All these things are excellent export commodities. If the country has been able to do wonderful work on the export front, some credit, some part of the credit, should go to Gujarat which has been able to provide all these items at very low prices.

It must also be realised that the farmer who is expected to produce these things must have a remunerative price which is equal to input cost plus the money equivalent of his own labour plus a reasonable surplus...

✓ MR. CHAIRMAN: If he wishes to continue, he can do so tomorrow.

✓ SHRI D. D. DESAI: I would like to continue tomorrow.

18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Thursday, November 4, 1976/Kartika 13, 1898 (Saka).*