

15.47 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO
THE STATE OF GUJARAT

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA
REDDY): I beg to move:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 12th March, 1976 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat."

Sir, the Hon. Members would have had the opportunity of looking into the report of the Governor, which has been laid on the Table of the House. That report gives you an idea of what the situation was at the time of the formation of the Ministry under the leadership of Shri Babubhai Patel and how, on the 12th March 1976 the Government lost its majority and was defeated on the Floor of the House and, therefore the Government resigned. Now, the Janta Front Ministry resigned, following of course, as I have said, its defeat on the Floor of the Assembly and, though the Congress Party is the single largest Party in the State now and though some independent Members of the now dissolved KMLP and some other Independents are anxious to support a Congress Ministry, the Governor has said in his report that there is a fluid situation and he does not see the prospect of a stable Government being formed. Now, the State budget also for the 1976-77 has not been passed and, therefore, the immediate necessity is to have an authorisation of the expenditure from 1st April of this year. It is obvious that a situation had arisen when the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and, therefore, the Governor recommended action under Art. 356 of the Constitution, that is, the taking over of the administration by the President.

Sir, you will kindly understand and appreciate that, at the moment, in view of the report of the Governor and in view of what you and I also may know from the State of Gujarat, in the circumstances obtaining in the State, there is no alternative but to have President's rule in Gujarat. Therefore, I commend this Resolution to the acceptance of this august House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 12th March, 1976, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat."

MR. K. C. Haider.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the Proclamation issued in the name of the President of India suspending the Gujarat Assembly and the Resolution moved by the hon. Home Minister, Shri Brahmananda Reddy. I could clearly see a glaring contrast in the suspending of the Gujarat Assembly—contrast to the dissolution of the Tamil Nadu Assembly. The Congress leaders had high hopes of capturing power in Gujarat during the last elections, but all their hopes were belied by the victory of the opposition Janata Front there. The high hopes of the Congress leaders then turned into grave anger against the Gujarat Ministry. From that day onwards, the Gujarat Ministry had to face the Congress manoeuvres of defections. I am not going to have any brief for the Janata Front Government. My Party opposed both the Janata Front and the ruling Congress Party in the Gujarat elections. We were not bothered about winning some seats in an unprincipled way. We fought against these two. But that does not prevent me from accusing the Congress Party of using

undemocratic corrupt methods to pull down the Gujarat Ministry. Bribes were offered, warnings were given and all sorts of corrupt practices were practised to lure the MLAs from the Janata Front to the Congress Party.

We know that defection is an incurable disease of bourgeois-landlord class rule. Further, the people's interests are not served by substituting one set of bourgeois-landlord politicians for another set at the helm of affairs. We are conscious of the fact that only through consolidation and advancement of the left and democratic alternative way-out is to be found. The people have seen how this assessment of my Party has come true. How democracy is being subverted by the Congress Party in the country, everybody could see. The Government talks about peaceful existence of different systems in international sphere, but is not prepared to tolerate government by Opposition parties here in our country. We have seen how the Tamil Nadu Assembly was dissolved on the eve of the expiry of its term. The Central Congress Government which extended the life of the Lok Sabha and of the Kerala Assembly was bound to give reason for not extending the term of the Tamil Nadu Assembly, so, they suddenly performed a corruption drama and escaped from giving a proper reason. Were there not severe corruption charges against those who are at the helm of the affairs here at the Centre? Tonnes of papers containing grave corruption charges were sent to the President of India against some of the political high-ups here. But what happened to those charges? They were all sent to old paper merchants and corrupt persons are honourably promoted. Is this not a double standard? Is this not a biased action? One standard to opposition party and another standard to the ruling party. We want all those corruption charges to be enquired into whether it is Congress or other political parties and those found guilty to be punished.

The Janta Front tested its strength in the Assembly and resigned after its defeat. The Governor had sent his letter to the President of India stating that nobody could form the Government. But then why you have not dissolved the Assembly and announced elections. You want to organise some more defections from Janta Front and form your Ministry there. Is it not a double standard?

Then Congress which lost its monopoly of power in 1967 in several States at last brought under its control all these States. How could you achieve this great miracle? You have splitted the Left Front Governments in West Bengal, and Kerala. Everybody knew how you organised defections and pulled down Orissa Ministry, U.P. Samyukha Vidhayak Dal Ministry, Madhya Pradesh Ministry, and Bihar Ministry. You are deliberately delaying the passing of defections Bill because it will prevent the defectors, from coming to your side and now you may happily bring it because now you have to worry about defections from your side and you have practically achieved the target of defections.

So, Sir, our country is proceeding towards one party, one leader misrule. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN (Tellicherry): Sir, I am very sure that the people of Gujarat will be extremely happy that they could get rid of the short regime of Janta Front. When we are discussing today about the fate of Janta Front Ministry, it is necessary to briefly go into the background in which this unholy alliance had to come into power. You may remember that there was a big agitation in Gujarat before the Janta Front was able to emerge into the horizon of Gujarat politics. That was the agitation called the agitation of Nav Nirman Samiti spearheaded by the students of Gujarat. It presents a classical case of the bankruptcy of the philosophy of Shri Jayaparkash Narayan and his so-called total revo-

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lution, because one will remember that it was from the Gujarat agitation of Nav Nirman Samiti that Shri Jayaparkash Narayan himself got inspired in running a crusade against parliamentary democracy and against elected representatives of the people in this country. And what was the origin of that agitation? It was from the genuine grievances of the people. Because of the price rise, the hostel fee of the students of engineering college had gone high and against the price rise, the students of Gujarat led a genuine and legitimate agitation and it was a genuine agitation against the price rise. In that agitation, the discredited leaders, who were written off from the Gujarat politics for ever plunged into it. That is how, Morarji Desai who was once rejected by the people of Gujarat in protest against the non-cooperation of the people had to take a fast in the State a decade ago.

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He emerged as a leader of the student community who were fighting against price-rise. One should not forget that the then Congress Chief Minister who later became the leader of the KIMLOP Party, Mr. Chimanbhai Patel... (Interruptions) If he has joined the Congress, God save the Congress. This Chimanbhai Patel, I should say, was a trigger-happy Chief Minister. I was there in Gujarat those days when the student agitation was going on and I have seen myself how brutally students were treated or were shot down in the streets without any justification by that Ministry led by Mr. Chimanbhai Patel. I should say that he was playing into the hands of Morarji Desai and his company and added fuel to the fire. Then, their demand became extremely political. Then they brought down the Ministry and then demanded the dissolution of the Assembly and the Assembly also was dissolved. Then started the whole drama which is now known everywhere. JP said, 'From Gujarat I got a new inspiration and

try for a total revolution in Bihar, And then he threatened that he would lead an agitation for the dissolution of the Parliament itself. Then, once for the dissolution of the Assembly the venerated leader, Mr. Morarji Desai, undertook a fast . . .

SHRI D. N. SINGH (Hajipur): Not for dissolution.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: And then for election again, he undertook a fast. Then election was held and it was held in an atmosphere surcharged with violence, violence which was created by everybody there. I was rather amused by the previous speaker who said that we are disinterested in what happens there. Just now my CPM friend spoke. I was surprised. The CPM should have been concerned about the emergence of that kind of undemocratic forces in one part of the country. Anyway, in that atmosphere they could successfully mislead the people. The genuine discontent of the people was given a twist and they made capital out of it and they have betrayed the student community and came into power. But the people of this country had seen how unprincipled were the right reactionary parties in Gujarat. The parties which were shedding tears, rather crocodile tears in the days of the Navnirman agitation had no shame to form a Ministry when they had no majority, with the support of that gentleman who was personally responsible for unleashing terror against the student community there and his party, the KIMLOP Party and its leader, Mr. Chimanbhai Patel. It was an opportunistic alliance and who were the people behind this opportunism? The people who spoke about Ahimsa and people who claim to be the true followers of Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress (O). They thought their policies are being vindicated and I remember here with what a great sense of jubilation they celebrated the coming in of the Janata front there. But with whom? With those forces on whose hands you could see the blood of Mahatma Gandhi, the RSS. It is a well-known fact and

nobody can deny it that though Congress (O) had more seats than Jana Sangh, it was a Ministry run by RSS and it was a Ministry run by Jana Sangh. It cannot be denied by anybody. And that kind of a Ministry and that kind of a coalition reversed the policies which were pro-people in Gujarat. I will take the example of land reforms. We have criticised that their land reform measures were not progressive enough but this Ministry which came into power in the name of the people, in the name of Janata, had reversed the whole course. It was a going back. Their measures were pro-land. Everything did not end there. Then they formed what was called the People's Voluntary Corps or something like that. They made an organisation of the volunteers. Who was the core of it—the R.S.S. The whole administration was given on a platter to R.S.S. Their people were recruited in a large number. Today one of the main responsibility of the Centre is to clean the Augean stables where reaction is deeply entrenched in a vantage position and it has been done in a planned way. There was a master plan. Is it not a fact that in Gujarat they behaved as of emergency is not existing in this country, as if Gujarat is not a part of India? In that part of the country i.e. in Gujarat, they have allowed R.S.S. to go scot-free. They have allowed emergency not to be enforced effectively.

I would like the Minister for Home Affairs to look into the case of Greek ships which were involved in bringing arms and guns at Kandla Port. The workers of the Kandla Port have informed the Government about it. I do not know whether the Home Minister knows about it or not. Arms were smuggled from West Germany. I would like to ask the Government, can it be dismissed as a matter of no importance? It is a matter of serious concern. It should be enquired into. It is becoming all the more important in the context of the dynamite case. What was this dynamite case? It is

clear that there was a plan to manufacture dynamite in that sanctuary created by Janta Front, outside emergency where they have given protection to all kinds of leaders who are underground—the leaders of the right reactionary forces. It is reported that when these dynamites were tested, there were people, I do not want to name them, they were responsible people of responsible political parties who are underground today. They were there. These dynamites were not manufactured for fun's sake. These were to be sent to Banaras, Gujarat and Delhi. What for? It was their conspiratorial attempt to create anarchy and chaos in the country.

if somebody thinks that as R.S.S. is banned and therefore is not existing he is mistaken. They are lying low and they are trying to stage to come out at an appropriate time. These arms were manufactured in Gujarat under the protection of the Government which claimed to be the Government of the people—Janta Front. This was a kind of unpatriotic, anti-national activity which was going on in that State. In such a situation, we welcome that that Government is no more there. I have certain apprehensions about the way things are happening in Gujarat. I would certainly like that popular Government should come into being in Gujarat. But the question is this. Can it be done through horse trading? I doubt very much what they have in mind. I am much worried about it. There is a peculiar political situation in Gujarat. The Congress Party which had a strength of 140 in the Assembly having 160 seats were thrown out and that happened at the time of the Nav Nirman Samiti's agitation. It is better that you do a little bit of heart-searching. We know this that in the past in Gujarat the Congress leadership had made all kinds of compromises, unholy compromises, with all sorts of undesirable elements with the only intention of somehow coming to power. That is why in Gujarat Congress remained united while in other

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parts of the country the congress party had undergone split. The splitting was based on certain principles. In Gujarat this painful process of split has not taken place. On the contrary the process of uniting all the radicals with all the reactionaries took place there. Such a strange combination has come to power with this majority there. This is what happened. Then we have seen the very strange spectacle of defection, the strange spectacle of Government working against its own party interests. All these things were witnessed by us in Gujarat. Today the Assembly is under suspended animation. What are you going to do about that Assembly? If you are thinking that there will be some more defection, some more people will be coming and joining the congress, so that you will get majority, I would like to tell you, you are entirely mistaken and you will be digging your own grave, if I may say so. You should be very careful about it. Here I want to make one suggestion from and on behalf of our party and it is this.

I wish to say that you should now involve all the democratic forces, all the leftist forces, in the matter of implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme with determination. You can do it now. But you cannot have a policy of untouchability if I may say so. You have necessarily got to involve all the like-minded people who are ready to work with you for the implementation of the 20-Point Programme. And, you have to take measures by which you will be able to stop the onward march of the forces of right reaction in Gujarat. I am afraid, some of the right reaction is within you, within your party itself. You have got to take bold action if you want your own existence in Gujarat. I don't know how you are going to do it. If you do not take prompt action I am afraid a situation will come when the history will repeat itself. But that should not happen.

Here I want to draw your attention to one important point. If under the President's rule you want to start a new beginning in Gujarat with the cooperation of all concerned, I ask you one question. Is it good to arrest the Members of the Communist Party?

I do not think it is good. In Gujarat, at the moment, as things stand today, the only reliable force with whom you can depend upon is the Communist Party of India. But, I am sorry to say that two of our State Council Members are put behind the bars by your Government after the President's Rule. I shall give you the names—they are: Comrades Babubhai Munshi and Dalawar Khan. They are the State Council Members of our Party. They are not unknown people in Gujarat. But, they are put behind the bars under MISA whereas the R.S.S. men are going scot free today without any trouble. But, with the CPI people you are behaving like this. I do not think that is a good indication.

Another strange thing which surprised us was this. In Ahmedabad City where Governor, Shri Viswanathan sits and rules, today, under the very nose of the Governor, the State Police had cooked up a case against one of our party workers who is alleged to be an 'anti-social element' and the police is after him. Is it not ridiculous? This is again a case which is not a good indication of the future to come. I am not saying that all those are gone with the knowledge of Shri Brahmaranda Reddy. This shows that in Gujarat Administration, today, there are people who are consciously moving in a direction and taking actions by which the democratic forces will stand divided there. You should be careful about these forces. You should be able to weed them out from the position where they are sitting today. If you do this and if you take measures by which the social base of fascism, social base of right reaction, the social base of R.S.S. and all that are put an end to, then only there is a good future for Gujarat. A very important measure in this direction is, I hope, the implementation of the 20-

Point Economic Programme in a vigorous manner. It would be possible only if you seek the cooperation of all the leftist and democratic forces in Gujarat. I hope you will consider this suggestion. If you do that, I hope that Gujarati people will have a brighter future and they will have a democratic and popular Government to look after their affairs in near future.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am coming from Gujarat and I welcome the President's Rule in the State of Gujarat. Generally, we, Gujarati people, are accustomed just to live in the climate of a popular Government. But, anyway, the Government in power—the Janta Front Government—was a very peculiar Government which had created a number of problems in the State of Gujarat. And that is why I welcome this President's Rule in the State of Gujarat. In comparison with the former Government, this Janta Front Government has miserably failed and this has created a number of problems in that state.

So far as Gujarat is concerned, we have got our own traditions and you know very well—the House is also aware of the fact—that Mahatma Gandhi was born in Gujarat and we have got the traditions of Gandhian philosophy. We all very well know what happened during the regime of Janta Front Government in the State of Gujarat. Everyone is aware of it. During the regime of the Janta Front Government in the Gujarat State there were a number of cases of violence. Not only that but during election days also, a number of cases of violence had taken place which were beyond the capacity of Government there to control. If I don't forget, the entire matter was brought to the notice of the hon. Home Minister, Shri Reddy. I think he also intervened at that time to see that the Government took some necessary steps just to curb the violence at the time of elections. Anyway, the Government miserably failed, they were not prepared to take notice of

any directive given by the Central Government. So far as States are concerned, they are all functioning in their own way. But, at the same time, they are all expected to follow the guidance or directive given by the Central Government. During the regime of the Janta Front—if I don't forget it—they never bothered to have any guidance from the Central Government. Not only that. They were not also prepared to honour the verdict given by the Central leaders. Sir, ultimately that resulted into chaos and the Janta Front Government had to go out miserably. Sir, they were only about 86 members and unless they were 92 to 94 they were unable to form a Government in Gujarat. They formed this Government as some members of KMLP supported the Janta Front Government. Before and during the elections, we know, how they used to speak too much against KMLP members. They were not prepared to take the support of that party but there is a proverb in Gujarat—

जेतो बप येतो शोष नाहे । इसका मतलब
यह है कि जिस चीज की हमें जरूरत होती
है, वह चाहे अच्छी हो या बुरी, उसको हम
पसन्द करते हैं ।

Sir, I very well know before elections so many leaders from Janta Front had declared that they would never like to form a Government with the support of ruling Congress and KMLP members. I think it was a great wonder for the people of this country that they formed Government with the support of KMLP members which they could not have done but anyway they wanted to come in power. Their aim was to rule and do something in the State of Gujarat only with power. We very well know, this Government ruler for about eight months and during this short period they have created a number of problems. Sir, if I give a review of their misdeeds of the entire period it will take a lot of time and, as such, I do not want to go into the details. The people of Gujarat were fed up with this Government. After

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this Government has gone, President's rule has been imposed. We always wish for popular Government in our State but anyway as there is no majority with any single party as such, the Assembly has been suspended for some time and let us hope in the near future there will be a stable Government in Gujarat. So far as the Congress party is concerned even during the regime of Janta Front Government in the panchayat elections we have won a number of seats. That proves so far as Congress is concerned we are always in the hearts of the people of Gujarat and it has also proved wrong the propaganda of Janta Front Government that Congress has lost its image in the State of Gujarat.

Sir, as I will be participating in the debate on the Demands for Grants tomorrow, I conclude by saying that we welcome President's rule in the State of Gujarat and it has given lot of relief to the people of Gujarat.

16.34 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI in the Chair.]

कुम्हाररी भजिबेन पटेल (माबरकंठा) : सभापति महोदय, अभी मुझे पत्रों जो सदस्य बोले हैं वह खुद पार्टी बदल हैं। यह मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहती हूँ।

श्री नंदवर लाल पटेल : आप तो सबसे बड़ा पार्टी बदल बन गयी हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Natwarlal Patel, please don't interrupt.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Kindly control the member. What is this?

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: What I say is right. You cannot threaten me on the floor of the House.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Kindly control him.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: The hon. lady should know what to speak in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Why do you interrupt so much?

मिस्टर नंदवरलाल, लेडी बोल रही हैं, उन्हें बोलने दीजिए। मेहरबानी करके उन्हें अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। कुम्हाररी भजिबेन पटेल, आप मुझको एड्रेस करके बोलिए। आप मुझको एड्रेस कीजिए।

कुम्हाररी भजिबेन पटेल: हम अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं, हमें अपनी बात कहने दीजिए, हमारे जो दिल में आये वह कहने दीजिए। (व्यवधान)

मैं यह बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी जनता फ्रंट की सरकार, जनता मोर्चे की सरकार को किसी ने नहीं मिराया है। जब हमारी मेजोरिटी नहीं रही और हमारी पार्टी ने यह देखा तो उसने रिज़ाइन किया। आपको मालूम है कि 11 तारीख को कांग्रेस के एक सदस्य ने हमारे एक सदस्य के ऊपर दबाव डाला और लाठी में उसे ले गये, एक महिला के कमरे में उसे ले गये। उन्होंने विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष को बिट्ठी लिखी, जिसको कापो मेरे पास है, कि यह लोक हम पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं, हमको सुरक्षण दीजिए। ऐसे आपके काम हैं। इस तरह से आपने बहा किया है।

हमने किमलोप में कोई सीढ़ा नहीं किया। उन्होंने अपने आप हमें समझा दिया। बहाँ तीन दिन तक गवर्नर ने हमारी सरकार बनने नहीं दी। जनता मोर्चे की सरकार तीन दिन तक नहीं बनी और जब श्रीक मिनिस्टर ने जाकर कहा कि वह सरकार बना सकते हैं तब भी कोशिश यही रही कि हमारी सरकार न बने। बाव में उन्हें मानना पड़ा।

हमने तो किमलोप से कोई सीढ़ा नहीं किया मगर आप लोग आज कर रहे हैं।

जाकर उनके सम्मुख बैठे मिलते हैं। कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष वहाँ पहुँचते ही हम सीधे को भड़ाने की कोशिश करें। जो कुछ हुआ वह हम सब देख रहे हैं। आपकी तो सारी बात अखबार में आ जाती है, हमारी बात अखबार में नहीं आती। यह आपकी सेंसरशिप का नमूना है।

मैं आपको सेंसरशिप के बारे में और बताऊँ। मोरारजी भाई के जन्म दिन की दो तस्वीर वेपर में छाने के लिए दी गयी, सेंसर ने कहा, वह तस्वीर नहीं देनी चाहिए। हमने यह लिखने को कहा—“शाश्वत तपस्या सत्ता से बड़ कर है।” यह हेडिंग सेंसर को पसन्द नहीं आया। यह तो मही बात है कि सत्ता से तपस्या बड़ कर हो जाती है। तपस्या का ज्यादा जोर होता है। आपका सेंसर अखबार में कुछ भी नहीं आने देता है। मैं रोज़ जाकर गुजरात के अखबार लाइब्रेरी में पढ़ती हूँ। उनमें हमारी कोई बात नहीं है।

बड़ीदा की बात जब हमारी सरकार ने मनी तो उसको पकड़ा। आप कहते हैं कि हमारा ही नाम अखबार में आये
(खबबबब)

बी कुम्भखंड पड़े (खलोसाबाद) :
आप मही बात बोलिए। (खबबबब)

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: She never interrupted the members who were speaking from the other side. Why is it that they do not allow Kumari Maniben Patel to speak? I would request you to kindly control them.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvathupuzha): He is trying.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: But they are flouting the orders of the Chair.

गुजराती सभियोग बोर्ड : भाग्य भी कांग्रेस पार्टी की यही गिफत है। इस तरह का व्यवहार करना आपकी गिफत है। उसको हम देख रहे हैं। मैं यहाँ कहना चाहती हूँ कि मोरारजी सिद्धान्तवादी हैं, गांधीजी द्वारा बताए गए सिद्धान्तों में उनका अटूट विश्वास है और वही भाग्य एक ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो गांधी जी द्वारा बताए गए सिद्धान्तों पर चल रहे हैं, उनका पालन कर रहे हैं। आपकी इच्छा यह है कि उनको इस तरह से लोकप्रिय न होने दिया जाए, उनको लोकप्रियता नहीं मिलनी चाहिए और किसी तरह से उनको खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं समझती हूँ कि जिनका भी दबाव आप उन पर डालते जाते हैं उनकी लोकप्रियता बढ़ती जाती है। यह नोब प्रियता केवल गुजरात में ही नहीं बल्कि भाग्य भारत में बढ़ती जा रही है।

कई तरह का गलत प्रचार भी उनके बारे में किया जा रहा है। यह कहा जाता है कि उन पर सत्तर रुपये रोज आप खर्च करते हैं। कैसे आप सत्तर रुपये खर्च करते हैं मैं नहीं जानती हूँ। इतना तो आप भी खर्च अपने खाने पर नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप भी इतने का खाना सारे दिन में नहीं खा सकते हैं। वह क्या खाते हैं? सारे दिन में डेढ़ किलो दूध या दही, बीस वाजू और एक सेब। इस पर कितना खर्च होता है आप हिसाब लगा लें। आप कह सकते हैं कि उनको रेस्ट हाउस में रखा गया है, उनके लिए पुलिस रखी गई है। अगर ऐसी बात है तो यह आपकी गलती है। क्यों आपने उनको वहाँ रखा है और क्यों पुलिस रखी है। उन्होंने बोर्डे ही कहा है कि यह सब खर्च आप उन पर करो। उन्होंने बोर्डे ही कहा है कि आप उनको वहाँ रखो। आप कह सकते हैं कि वह कहीं भाग न जाए। वह भागने वाले नहीं हैं। वह कम्युनिस्ट नहीं हैं जो भाग जायेंगे। वह ऐसी बातें नहीं करते हैं और न ही इनमें विश्वास करते हैं। वह रुपये

[कुमारी मणिकेन पटेल]

गांधीवादी हैं। आफिजली उनकी बिट्टी मिलनी है नव वह उसका बाब देते हैं। आप उनको किसी तरह से खत्म करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वह खत्म होने वाले नहीं हैं।

आपने गांधी जी के नवजीवन प्रेस पर छापा मारा। उनके वह ट्रस्टो है। आपने बताया तक नहीं कि आपने नलाखी लेनी है। आपने यह छापा नवजीवन प्रेस को बदनाम करने के लिए मारा। सत्तर-अस्सी पुलिस वाले साठे नौ बजे मे डेढ़ बजे तक वहा रहे, उन्होंने उसको रोक किया, तलाशी ली लेकिन उनके कुछ हाथ नहीं लगा। नवजीवन प्रेस जो बरेला खुला करेगा, छिप कर कुछ नहीं करेगा। छिपी चीख हम नहीं ररेगे। वह गांधी जी का प्रेस है। उसके अध्यक्ष मोरारजी भाई है। वहा कोई इस तरह के काम कैसे करेगा। गांधी जी के बारे मे साहित्य वहा मे प्रकाशित होता है। गांधी जी के मित्रान्तो को उन्होंने अपने अपने नाम है और उन पर वे चल रहे हैं। गांधी जी के मित्रान्तो के विरुद्ध वे कोई भी चीख नहीं करते और न ही छापते है। इस तरह से आपने उनको बदनाम करने की कोशिश की है।

जैसे ही जनता मोर्चे की सरकार को पता चला कि बडीदा से डायनामाइट भेजा जा रहा है उसने कार्यवाई की और दोषियो को पकडा। आपने नहीं पकडा। वहां की सरकार ने पकडा है। वहां की पुलिस ने पकडा है। वहां की सरकार ने नहीं कहा कि इस आदमी को न मकडो। जो भी दोषी है उसको पकडने के लिए वहां की सरकार से कहा बा। ऐसे ही कालू पकडना ही तो मुझे भी पकड़ कर ले जाओ, मैं तैयार हूँ। आप का दाब है। इसमें दूसरा इसके बिपरीत कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। कब आप हम को पकड़ कर ले जाएंगे इसका

कोई फल नहीं है। बकवास हो, तो पकड़ लो, कोई हर्ज नहीं है। अगर आपकी कोशिशवत्ता बड़ रही है और आप जनता में लोकप्रिय हैं तो आप अपनी बात के साथ साथ दूसरों की बात को भी सबबदार में घाने दो। दूसरों की बात आप घाने नहीं देते हैं। फिर कहते हैं लोग हमारे साथ हैं। आपने साथ लोग हैं तो क्यों आप डरते हैं। क्यों वहा के चीफ मिनिस्टर की बात घाने नहीं देते हैं सबबदारो मे ? आप कहते है कि जनसब के लोग, मार० एस० एस० के लोग बुरे हैं, उनके साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखना चाहिये। लेकिन अब तो वे आपके यहा आ रहे है। आपके यहा घाने ही वे—तुरन्त प्रगतिवादी हो गए हैं। यह रीति है आपके काम करने की।

बीस सूची कार्यक्रम की बडी चर्चा की जाती है। इसके अन्तर्गत वहा सब से अच्छा काम हो रहा है। आपने बीस सूची कार्यक्रम का नारा लगाया है। लेकिन आपके इस नारे से पहले ही वहां हमके अनुरूप काम हो रहा था। लेकिन आप तो यह चाहते हैं कि कहा जाए कि दिन मे अगर बारह बजे हैं और आप कहे कि नहीं रात है तो दूसरे भी यही कहे कि हा रात है, तो ऐसी बात हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। जो सही बात है वही हम कहते हैं। आप किना भी वहा के चीफ मिनिस्टर को बदनाम करना चाहें वह बदनाम नहीं होगे। लोग उनको चाहते हैं। जनता में बडे लोकप्रिय हैं। वह मित्रान्त वाले हैं। जिस तरह से आप जबदेस्ती अपनी तरफ लोगो को करना चाहते हैं और आपने प्रयत्न किए हैं, विसा हम नहीं करते हैं। मेरे पास चिट्ठी भी है कि किम तरह से आपने लोगो के साथ जबदेस्ती की है, किम तरह से आप उनको ले गए हैं और उनको रोके रखा है। हम रोकते नहीं हैं। ले जाना ही तो ले जाओ। आपने तरह तरह का दबाव उन पर डाला है। आप इस इन को चलावा चाहते हैं उसे चलाएं। इस तर्ह ऐसा करना चाहते हैं। आप इस तरह से शासन चलावा

बाहरी हैं तो बर्बर। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ने ऐसा नहीं किया और न करना चाहते थे। डेमीकेसी में उनका गटूट विश्वास है। जैसे ही वह हार गए उन्होंने त्यागपत्र दे दिया।

बलबल के बारे में कानून आप प्रसी नक नहीं लाए। क्यों नहीं लाए। आपकी यह जो प्रसी है वह बल बल करने का यह पूरा करना है। इससे बाद जब आपकी कुर्बन मिलेगी आप लाएंगे। अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो चुनाव होगा और देखा जायेगा। यह आपका धन्दा है, हम नहीं जानते हैं क्या ?

मैंने माना था कि राज्य-सभा के अन्दर जो नये सदस्य आने वाले हैं, उसका चुनाव होगा, मगर आपने देखा कि बिना चुनाव के, हाथे हुए लोग आ गये हैं। सब आपन शुरू कर दिया है।

आज हम रीत प्रचवारी में पड़े हैं, जिन लोगों को आपने कहा था कि पार्टी में नहीं लेने अब आप सब पार्टी वालों को ले रहे हैं। इतना ही ही आपने सब तोड़फोड़ कर लिया है। प्रहमदाबाद का पॉरिशन में जो आदमी की मैजिस्ट्री थी और आप उनको छोड़कर ले गये लेकिन फिर भी कहते हैं कि हम ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। यही आपका धन्दा है। वे ऐसे ही मिल गये, हमने कोई द्वेष-भाव नहीं रखा, हमने समझा कि नहीं बदलेने लेकिन वे बदल गये। मैं तो उस वक्त बोली नहीं लेकिन मुझे पहले से ही दोनों प्रादमियों पर शक था। वे चुनाव में खड़े रहें, चुनाव में हमने देखभाल रखी नहीं। किन्तु ही लोग राष्ट्रिय सन को पूजने बसते होते हैं, ये भी उनमें से ही हैं। तो उन्होंने वह घटा किया।

मैं क्या कहूँ, आप मावते हैं कि वहाँ बहुत लोग राखी हैं। आप जाइये, और देखिये कि किशोरी लोग राजी हैं। बहुत से सदस्यों ने मोखड़की लार्ड की बदनाम किया है कि उन्होंने बीरबल्ली विधान-सभा को निकाला।

विधान-सभा को उन्होंने नहीं निकाला, विधान-सभा तो अपने पाप से निकल गई। नवयुवकों ने जो आन्दोलन किया था, उसमें जो हिंसा थी, उस हिंसा को निकालने के लिये मोरारजी भाई ने उपवास किया था। मोरारजी भाई ने अपने को जमाने के लिये उपवास नहीं किया है। आप जग दो-चार दिन उपवास करके देखिये, आपको ममल में आयेगा कि उपवास क्या होता है और किम तरह से होता है। इस तरह में आप वगैर आन्दोलन चलाये हैं कि मोरारजी को सब तरह से बदनाम करें। आप जितना हो बदनाम करेंगे उतना ही वह बढ़ने जायेंगे। मैं कहती हूँ कि गुजरात में सबमें अच्छा काम हो रहा था। सब लोग राजी थे, आम जनता राजी थी। आपने सब के मध्य भी कोई भूलचूक नहीं निराल सकते थे। कोशिश तो बहुत की थी उन्होंने लेकिन हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ने अपने योगा को नाराज करके ऐसा काम किया कि लार्ड गडबड की बात नहीं हुई और किमी को कोई गडबडी नहीं करने दी। पर आपकी पार्टी वालों ने कोशिश की और वे सफल हो गये, और उनको निकालने में सफलता पाई। इसमें हम दुख नहीं है। जैसे ही मुख्य मंत्री ने देखा कि उनकी मैजिस्ट्री नहीं है, वह हट गये, नहीं ता वह सकने थे कि दो दिन के बाद दखेंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया।

आज भी आपके गवर्नर कहते हैं कि अभी फुनड्ड स्टेट है, क्योंकि उनको भरोसा नहीं है। जा आदमी आज इधर आ गये हैं वह उधर भी जा सकते हैं। हम तो वह घटा करने वाले हैं नहीं, जिसको जाना हो जाये, जिसका पकड़ना हो पकड़ो। मगर मैं कहती हूँ कि बड़ोदा के अन्दर आपका कबन गलत है। हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने, जनता मोर्च की सरकार ने, उनको जैसे ही पता लगा, तुरन्त पकड़ लिया। आप खानवी से पूछिये कि क्या ऐसा नहीं है ? क्या किसी को ऐसा कहा है कि उनको मत पकड़िये, किसी के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि इसे मत पकड़िये। (अव्यवधान)

[कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल]

महात्मा गांधी को जितना मैं जानती हूँ, उसका आप नहीं जानते हैं। (व्यवधान) आप क्या जानते हैं, महात्मा गांधी जी को जितना मैं जानती हूँ, मैं उनके पास पसी हूँ, मैं ज्यादा जानती हूँ, आप क्या जानते हैं। हम जबान देकर बदलते नहीं हैं, आप बदल जाते हैं। (व्यवधान) बीच में बारबार गडबड़ करते हैं। ऐसे भक्ति दिखाने से आपको कुछ ज्यादा मिलेगा नहीं। क्या आप समझते हैं कि आपको मिनिस्ट्री मिल जायेगी? नहीं मिलेगी, इंदिरा जी होशियार हैं। वह भादमी देखकर मिनिस्टर बनाती हैं, मिनिस्ट्री नहीं मिलेगी आपको। आप गुजरात के बारे में सही बात नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मेरी बातों को सुनकर आपको जलन हो रही है। हम जानते हैं कि पंचायत के चुनावों में कितने लोगों को उठा उठा कर ले गये थे। (व्यवधान) आप को सही बात सहन नहीं होती है, इसलिए आप को बुरा लग रहा है। हम प्राइम मिनिस्टर के विरुद्ध भी कहेंगे और गृह मंत्री के विरुद्ध भी कहेंगे। यह हमारा अधिकार है। भले ही आप उसको अच्छाबुरा में न छपने दीजिए, लेकिन हमारे दिल में जो कुछ है, वह सब हम कहेंगे।

आज गुजरात के सब लोग दुखी हैं। कि हमारे बीच मिनिस्टर को इस तरह में जाना पड़ा। जिस दिन वह गये, उस दिन मैंने कहा था कि आज रात को वह बेचारे आराम से सोयेंगे। वह रात के दो बजे तक काम करने थे और फिर सुबह चार बजे उठ कर काम करने लगते थे। वह मोटर में भी काम करने थे। उन्होंने एक फाइल भी बाकी नहीं रखी। गुजरात में इतना अच्छा शासन चल रहा था, लेकिन आपको वह सहन नहीं होता था, क्योंकि आप शासन में नहीं थे। आप दो भादमियों को पैसा दे कर ले जाने में सफल हो गये।

सब जानते हैं कि आपने पंचायत के

चुनावों में कितना पैसा खर्च किया और कितने लोगों को भगा भगा कर ले गये। देश में गरीब भादमी रहते हैं। वहां जनता की प्रजा और भादिवाली भी होते हैं। आप सब बातें जानते हैं, लेकिन आपको बुरा लगता है कि वे बातें बाहर क्यों आती हैं।

मुझे यही कहना है कि आपको जो करना है, वह कांजिए। हमें कोई दर्द या दुख नहीं है। लेकिन आप सही बात कहें, तो अच्छा होगा। आप गलत बात न कहें।

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) Sir, I rise to support this resolution. By the events in Gujarat ending up with the dismissal of the Ministry and imposition of President's rule there, the curtain has been drawn for the time being on a tragic melodrama in the political map of India. It is necessary that the democratic forces in the country draw certain lessons from Gujarat. The anti-Congress sections in the country had evolved their strategy on the pattern of what happened in Gujarat and the succession of events was portrayed vividly before us by Shri Chandrapan. I do not want to add to it. But I want to emphasise one thing: There have been UF governments in different parts of the country. Some have succeeded and some have fallen. If a comparison is made, one thing will emerge. Whichever UF government was formulated on the basis of anti-ism rather than on a positive basis has cracked and fallen. Whichever UF government has been formed on the basis of a positive programme has survived the attack of all forces against it. In Kerala and West Bengal when UF governments were formed on the basis of anti-Congressism, they could not sustain themselves. Crack developed in the United Front itself; and the Government fell. This had happened in Kerala and in West Bengal. And that

has happened in Gujarat also, whereas to-day in Kerala, there is a united front, not of like-minded parties, but of parties who were wedded to certain programmatic arrangements and not wedded to negativism, but to positivism. Therefore, the Government there, in spite of the fact that it is composed of parties which are not like-minded, remains solid and it is carrying on. In Gujarat, the Government that was formed, was on the basis of a negative platform. It was not a positive platform at all. And the struggle that started it, was alluded to by Mr. Chandrappan—the Navnirman Samiti and the subsequent events. It was on a negative slogan and not on a positive slogan. It had started all sorts of vicious forces in the country. Subsequently, the present government came in. It was very amusing to hear the hon Member from Congress (O) speaking about defection and all the rest of it. How did this government come into existence? Was it on its inherent strength? No, but on borrowed strength. Borrowed strength from whom? Borrowed from K.M.I.P. But for that party's support, the government obviously had no majority there. Relying on that support, they had formed a government on a bare-faced anti-Congressite slogan. Nothing positive at all. Subsequently the government has cracked up. (Interruptions) Whoever fashions a government or its programme on negativism, whether it be Congress or any other party, will meet the same fate; and I have no doubt about it. This is the lesson which has got to be drawn. The Government has fallen rightly, and the Assembly has been kept under suspended animation. Now, Mr Chandrappan had made two observations to which I have to advert. He cautioned us, or the Government against my party forming a government there. He spoke about defections and all the rest of it. Personally, I am not a person who contributes to the allergy about defection. I don't understand it. I am not expressing the party's point of view. I am expressing my personal point of view. Our democracy is not based on parties. Every

person contests. Of course, he contests on a party ticket. Subsequently when events develop in a particular fashion, if he feels that the forces or the people are by and large taking a particular course, it is conceivable that he changes his stand; and a new orientation can possibly take place. It is no use condemning it as a defection and saying that once an election takes place, that is the end of it, and that no more of permutations and combinations can take place. It is not applicable in all the situations. To-day, the Congress in Gujarat has majority. If the Congress Party wants, it can form a ministry. It is not forming a Ministry. But I don't agree to the proposition that Mr. Chandrappan had spelt out, that until we go to the electorate, we should not form a government. It will be a proposition which will be suicidal and, accordingly, it will not be good. The moment the government, or the Central Government feels, or the Congress party or the High Command feels that a situation has arisen in which a stable government can be formed, it will be a betrayal of the people, if such a government is not formed, and it will be a letting down of the people, if in spite of the majority that we can possibly command, sizeable, substantial majority that we can possibly command and if in spite of our conviction that we can give a stable government to the State, we throw them into the cauldron of the elections again. That is not an easy matter at all. The Gujarat people have suffered enough. They have suffered during the rule of the Nav Nirman Samiti. They suffered after that. Then the elections took place. Then this Government forced upon itself this situation, it stewed in its own juice. Merely because this has happened, to throw the people again to face an election will not be a correct proposition. Therefore, the advice which Shri Chandrappan gave cannot be accepted for the face value, and I would strongly urge upon the Government not to be led away by the populist slogan. We have got to be realistic and concerned about the people.

The real question is whether you

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

are confident about the stability. It is not material how this MLA behaved or that MLA behaved. So long as the popular wave is in support of a particular government, so long as the atmosphere is in support of a particular set up, so long as that happens, the stability of the Government will stand assured. When the wave goes against, then the Government will get rocketed up and instability will increase. Therefore, let us not judge the possibility of stability on the character of the person, who may be giving support, or who may not be giving support. That is not the basis on which popular governments are formed.

Secondly, he was speaking of like-minded parties. I am emphatic in saying that no two parties can be like-minded. If they are like-minded, they should be one party and not two parties. There are two parties, because they are not like-minded and there are differences in approach, philosophy and strategy. It is because of these differences that there are two parties, and not one. Therefore, to say that there are two parties which are like-minded is a contradiction in terms. The mere fact that they are two parties shows that there are differences between them.

Shri Chandrappan said that in the Congress there are reactionary people, which means that in the Congress there is a section of people whom they accept as progressives. Let this exercise not be carried too far. They are trying to drive a wedge between progressives and reactionaries. They are wooing the progressives and condemning the reactionaries. That sort of strategy will not work. The Congress is a great movement. It is mass movement. In the dynamism of the movement, people come together and move forward. There is no question of somebody being reactionary and somebody being progressive. The Congress is a single solid whole, and this single solid whole, motivated and actuated by its philosophy, goes ahead. If you are

going to stop to find out who exactly is a reactionary and who exactly is a progressive, it is a divisive strategy which we are wise enough to see, detect and stand guard against. That is all I have to say about this strategy of theirs.

Shri Chandrappan said that somebody belonging to his party was arrested in Ahmedabad under the MISA. Let him not make the proposition that whoever is in CPI is good and whoever is not in CPI is bad. Shri K. Viswanathan is the Governor. Knowing his antecedents in Kerala, I hope Shri Chandrappan will concede that he is a progressive man. I am sure Shri Chandrappan will not dub him as a reactionary or fascist. If somebody has been arrested under MISA, we have to look into his character and antecedents and consider whether they merit or warrant his protective custody, not merely because somebody belongs to some political party. If some information comes into the possession of Government which make them suspect a person, then that particular person has to be guarded against. To say that a particular person should not be touched because he holds a particular flag is a dangerous philosophy. As you know, even responsible Congressmen have been arrested under the MISA.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN. We call those people reactionary.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN. Belonging to a party cannot be accepted as a talisman. Everyone has to be screened. The very fact that the Governor has found it necessary to arrest those people must be a sufficient ground to make a searching examination whether those persons deserve protection. That, I think, is the correct approach and not the other way round. That is all that I have got to say.

As I said, the curtain has been drawn on a tragic drama. The dawn is here again and let us hope there will be sunshine and that democracy will stand sustained in Gujarat. I support the resolution.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion. In fact, there was not much need for any big discussion in this matter. This is a clear case where the Government of the day lost its majority on the floor of the House on an important Demand and resigned. The Governor feels that the situation is fluid and that it is too early just now to ask any particular leader to form a Government. Therefore, he says that it has become necessary that President's rule is promulgated in that State. In the circumstances, there is hardly any scope for controversy except to indulge in some political bouts.

I am thankful for the very valuable support I got from my Deputy Leader, Mr. Stephen, and from my hon. friend Mr. Patel, though he crossed swords with the lady, and from the CPI Member, Mr. Chandrapan.

It was obvious to anybody and everybody that this Janata front Government which was formed in Gujarat out of a sort of amorphous combination of certain parties without any ideology or programme, with the strength that they were having at that point of time, would not last long. Of course, it was rightly said, and Mr. Chandrapan has also said it here, that the Chief Minister, Mr. Babubhai Patel, was under constant pressure from the Jana Sangh group in the Legislature. Though Maniben may think that it was a very good Government, the people of Gujarat and particularly the Members of the Assembly thought otherwise, and so the Government was defeated.

Mr. Chandrapan has said that the people are extremely happy that they got rid of the Janata Front Government. He said it was an unholy alliance and an unprincipled association of parties bound to end in disaster.

SHRI D. N. SINGH (Hajipur): Just as CPI and Stephen's party in Kerala.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Mr. Stephen has explained to you how

the Kerala Government, though a coalition Government of certain parties, was able to survive more than five years without any hitch because they stand by certain programmes and principles.

Mr. Halder has said that double standards have been employed. It is wrong to say so because there is no comparison between the extension of the life of Parliament and the proposed extension of the life of the Kerala Assembly with that of Tamil Nadu. The portion in regard to Tamil Nadu has been explained on the Floor of this House earlier and today also, the Finance Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam while replying to the debate has explained why it had become necessary for that Government to go. (Interruptions) We have said sufficiently enough about it. I know Mr. Bhattacharya cannot be convinced by my arguments. I presume that. Therefore, I should not make an attempt to convince him. (Interruptions).

17.00 hrs.

Now, As Mr. Patel has said the Government, in the discharge of its functions towards the people of Gujarat had miserably failed and not been able to give or provide security even during elections or during Panchayat Elections. A combination of several factors had thus led to the disillusionment of the people in the functioning of the Janata Front Ministry and therefore it failed.

I do not know what Mr. Chandrapan has said with regard to the formation of the Ministry, or what future Government he has in view. Of course, Mr. Stephen has made some practical suggestions with regard to the future in Gujarat. However that be, my friend, while he was talking about KMLP Members, he was saying that "Do not be in a haste". But you must remember that Janata Front posture prior to the election was, "we will have no truck with the KMLP; that we will not touch them with a pair of tongs". But as a party, as a KMLP Party, they took their assistance. Otherwise, they

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

would not have been able to form the Government.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampur): As you have taken help from the Muslim League in Kerala. Why do you forget that?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Why are you going to something in Kerala which happened in 1950, that is, 20 years ago? (Interruptions). The point I am wishing to submit is that the Janata Front, though they had denounced the KMLP Party, said that they had nothing to do with them and they were even afraid of talking openly with them, have taken their assistance. But now the KMLP has been dissolved. There is no KMLP today. There are only individual members. Therefore, we do not know how they behave. That is a different issue altogether. We are not on that point just now. My only submission is that after all....

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The Janata Front was supported by KMLP unconditionally. The Janata Front has never asked for support. It was on their own that the KMLP had supported it unconditionally. (Interruptions).

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: Our real history is there. Our ex-Chief Minister Babubhai Patel had gone to meet Chimanbhai Patel, so, that was within the knowledge of everybody. He asked for support and the support was given in the name of unconditional support. They could not have formed Government if they had no support from KMLP members. The support was asked for. It was absolutely wrong to say that, it was not asked for.

DR. KAILAS: Taxes worth Rs. 62 crores were withdrawn by the Chief Minister from the budget proposals under the pressure from the KIMOLP. This is how the Ministry was working.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The resolution was passed at a meeting presided over

by the Central Minister Shri Prabhudas Patel that these taxes should be reduced or withdrawn, and it is one of the factors.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: To have too frequent elections is not democracy. Of course, you should go to the people. Whenever necessary, you should take the mandate of the people. But hardly nine months are over when the elections in Gujarat took place. Therefore, we will have to see the interests of the people of Gujarat. What I am saying is that the interest of the people of Gujarat is the overriding factor in the consideration of the future administration of Gujarat.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The Chief Minister has said that he will cooperate if the popular Government is formed. They will sit in the Opposition but will cooperate with the popular Government.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: When the Government is formed.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: You can form the Government today.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: When the Government is formed, if the Opposition, the main Opposition party, gives support or promises support, it is a good thing. It is all right. I am not refusing any support. But we will have to see what type of support it will be; what kind of support it will be. It should not be the embrace of Dhritarashtra. Therefore, we have to see many things and the situation then.

Now, it has become our duty to see that the 20-point programme is implemented honestly and sincerely by the Advisers and others in the Gujarat administration. It shall be our special effort to devote sufficient attention to the development of Gujarat State. Necessary action is being taken by the administration to correct whatever had crept in and also to see that they give a clean administration to the State.

DR. KAILAS: No shelter to the smugglers should be given now as was given during Front Ministry.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Of course. One other thing which has been mentioned by Mr. Chandrappan is that a ship with arms has been seen at Kandla port. I have checked up again. It does not seem to be true.

I thank the hon. Members for participating in this debate. I will give full consideration to all the suggestions made by them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 12th March, 1976 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat."

The motion was adopted.

17.09 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DIS-
APPROVAL OF COMPTROLLER
AND AUDITOR-GENERAL'S (DU-
TIES, POWERS & CONDITIONS OF
SERVICE) AMENDMENT ORDIN-
ANCE AND COMPTROLLER AND
AUDITOR-GENERAL'S (DUTIES,
POWERS & CONDITIONS OF SER-
VICE) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the discussion on Item Nos. 19 and 20. Shri Samar Mukherjee....not present; Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"This House disapproves of the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1976) promulgated by the President on the 1st March, 1976."

Why I move this Resolution disapproving the Ordinance?

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Opposition for opposition sake.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Not at all. You were sometimes a civil servant. You must know what is what. You first hear me and then reply. My first point is this. The ordinance was promulgated on the 1st March, and we met on the 8th March. You could have waited for another seven days and got the Bill passed after the House had met on the 8th March. So, as we have seen in another case also this Government has now adopted the practice of ruling by ordinances. The House was to meet within only a week; so what was the hurry? We met on the 8th March, and now it is 24th March and if, in the meantime, you had really felt urgency in the matter, you could have brought up a Bill and passed it. So, my contention is that it was absolutely unnecessary to bring in an ordinance in the matter, and I oppose it.

Coming to the Bill itself, you will find from the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill (No. 45 of 1976), in the second para that the President, in respect of the accounts of the Union may, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General, by order relieve him from the responsibility of compiling the accounts of any particular service or Department of the Union. My point is, have you really consulted the Comptroller and Auditor-General and, if so, what is his reaction? That must be known to us before giving our sanction to this sort of Bill. So, I would request the Hon. Lady Minister at least to clarify why there is a hide and seek policy in the matter. The suspicion naturally arises that the Government is becoming more and more authoritarian in all respects. They are now after the Judiciary, to curb its power. They have already curtailed the power of Parliament and now, whatever scope is there for the Auditor-General to bring out the lacunae or lapses in the matter of finances of different Ministries, that chapter is now going to be closed. So,