

[श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया]

करने में पीछे नहीं रहेगी। हम आशा करके चल सकते हैं कि इससे बिहार का विकास बहुत तेजी से हो सकेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि सदन इसको पास कर दे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Bihar Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the clause-by-clause consideration.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Sir, I beg to move

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Bihar Appropriation Bill, 1980.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of the financial year 1979-80, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the clause-by-clause consideration.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

1. THE BUDGET (GUJARAT) 1980-81—GENERAL DISCUSSION.

II. THE GUJARAT APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1980.

III. THE GUJARAT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1980.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Gujarat Budget and the concerned Appropriation Bills.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: (Maharashtra): Sir, how much time has been allotted?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We were to have taken up the Budgets and the Appropriation Bills of five States.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: There is a limit to our working.

SHRI SADASIV BAGAITKAR (Maharashtra): May I suggest that we take up the rest of the States tomorrow. It is very difficult.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): No.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What about the States which have been scheduled for tomorrow?

SHRI SADASIV BAGAITKAR: It is 7 P.M. already. How can we take up four States?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us see how much we can do.

SHRI SADASIV BAGAITKAR: No, Sir. It is not possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us at least take up Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI SADASIV BAGAITKAR: Let us have a compromise. Let us finish Gujarat and adjourn.

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO (Orissa): We had at one time thought that one hour for each State would be sufficient. But Assam itself took nearly two hours. That is the reason why it may not be possible for us to complete the remaining three. As per schedule, we should have completed all the five by now. According to our estimate we had thought that it would start at 2.00 P.M. and end by 7.00 P.M. but now it is 7.00 P.M. and we have finished only two States. If we take all the five States, it would not be possible to complete the work by 10.00 P.M. even. Therefore, let us take only one State and see how far we go.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yesterday the House sat till 8.00 P.M., today we can sit longer also. (*Interruptions*) The whole programme for the next day gets disturbed, that is the whole problem. We will see what we can do.

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO: The Chair should have controlled the House from the very beginning.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from

and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1979-80, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I have already laid on the Table of the House the Annual Financial Statement of the State of Gujarat for the financial year 1980-81.

The Budget Estimates for 1979-80 envisaged a revenue surplus of Rs. 97.49 crores and an overall deficit of Rs. 36.10 crores, inclusive of transactions on capital and public accounts. The Revised Estimates for the year place the revenue surplus at Rs. 82.64 crores and the overall deficit at Rs. 0.95 crores. The Revised Estimates include larger provisions for relief on account of natural calamities, minor irrigation, multipurpose river project, roads and bridges, education, public health, housing and urban development.

The outlay for the State Plan for the current year as originally fixed was Rs. 392 crores inclusive of Central assistance of Rs. 80 crores. The outlay has been increased to Rs. 488 crores and Central assistance to Rs. 96 crores.

The Budget Estimates for 1980-81 anticipate a revenue surplus of Rs. 80.68 crores and overall deficit of Rs. 27.47 crores. The deficit will have to be met by taking suitable measures for stepping up collection of revenue from existing resources, economies in unproductive expenditure and if need be additional resource mobilisation. Plan outlay for the next year has been fixed at Rs. 502.50 crores out of which Rs. 102.14 crores will be met from Central assistance. The major secto-

[Shri Jagannath Pahadia]

ral outlays are: Rs. 74.46 crores for agriculture including Rs. 14.50 crores for minor irrigation; Rs. 126 crores for irrigation and flood control and Rs. 110 crores for power development. An outlay of Rs. 49.40 crores has been provided for transport and communications, Rs. 28.43 crores for industries and minerals, Rs. 19.40 crores for public health, sanitation, sewerage and water supply, Rs. 11.81 crores for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes and Rs. 17.70 crores for housing and urban development. The plan as approved will enable the tempo of development to be maintained in all major sectors.

While, as required, the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1980-81 has been laid before the House and the connected Demands for Grants have also been circulated to the hon. Members along with other budget papers, we are at present seeking only a 'Vote on Account' for the first four months of the financial year 1980-81.

The question was proposed.

SHRI GHANSHYAMBHAI OZA (Gujarat): Having acquiesced in the dissolution of Assemblies in 1977 by the Janata Party though silently, I feel morally estopped from challenging the dissolution of certain Assemblies this time. But so far as Gujarat is concerned, the House will perhaps agree with me that this dissolution is on a different footing altogether; not because I am coming from Gujarat I say so, but we, all of us, know that the term of the Gujarat Assembly, i.e. five years' term and not the six-year term mind you, was to expire in June 1980.

Where was the necessity for hurry, where was the necessity for dissolving this Assembly? In natural course of events, fresh elections would have taken place. In my humble opinion,

the Central Government has acted not only with undue haste but rather indecent haste in dissolving the Assembly of Gujarat. What was the situation in Gujarat which required this dissolution as compared to the situation in other States, the Assemblies of which were not dissolved? Take, for example, the case of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, or for that matter Haryana. The law and order situation is quite normal in Gujarat. Other activities are also going on in the normal way. They were going on in the normal way. There was hardly any necessity to dissolve the Assembly. But all of us know that decisions are not taken purely on normal thinking. Some times politics prompts us to take decisions which are not justified according to certain healthy norms. Anyway, Sir, that is there. But the Government will concede—immediately I think—that after all the Governor has to carry on the administration for the next two months only. After two months, there will be a popular Government. Before some time, there was a popular Government. The popular Government, in its wisdom, had taken certain decisions, certain steps which it was perfectly competent to do. Sir, what is happening today in Gujarat is that responsible persons are irked—I am not taking an agitational approach to the problem—responsible politicians in Gujarat are irked that under the present President's rule, persons who are running the Government in Gujarat are changing certain decisions of the previous Government. It is not so necessary to change them immediately. It may be that with certain decisions they may not agree, or if they had been in power and had to take decisions, they may have taken another decision. But it is not for them to disturb those decisions. Let the future Government, which is likely to be in saddle after two months, take care of all these problems. Whichever party may have the opportunity to form the Government will reverse the decisions if in its wisdom it thinks that those decisions need be changed. They would

be perfectly authorised to change those decisions. But not the persons who, under the President's rule, are running the Government. They should not take things so lightly and reverse the decisions taken by a responsible Government in the past. I hope this will be conveyed to them that they must act in a very responsible manner according to the Constitution.

What is to be discussed in the Budget that has been presented here by this Government? So far as the State subjects are concerned, I am not going to bother the Government by raking up certain issues. After two months, I can approach the State Government and resolve all the problems which they are competent to solve under the Constitution. Education, irrigation, agriculture on all these subjects I am not going to bother you at all. I have got faith that whatever may be the Government in future they will take care of all these problems and arrive at proper solutions. But, Sir, there are certain problems which are with the Central Government vis-a-vis Gujarat which need immediate solution. I am glad, in a way this has provided me an opportunity of asking the trustees, because today the Central Government is, in a way, a trustee of Gujarat. The problems which the Gujarat Government has presented to the Central Government and which require solution and immediate attention should be looked into. Since they represent both the State of Gujarat as well as the Central Government, they will, like good trustees good caretaker people, look into these problems which are very vital and about which the Gujarat people feel highly aggrieved.

I will presently come to these problems. But, Sir, I must point out that somehow or the other a feeling is growing among the people of Gujarat that the Government of India has developed some allergy to the problems of Gujarat. There may or may not be justification for that feeling. But somehow the feeling that some pre-

judice, some allergy is working here is not in the larger interest of Gujarat. Sir, there is a general impression that Gujarat is very prosperous, that Gujarat does not need any attention. It is true that Gujarat has got certain traditions in public life. After all, Gujarat has been nursed by healthy traditions. Though Rashtrapita Gandhiji nursed the country as a whole, fortunately it had the advantage of having direct teaching from the Father of the Nation. So Gujarat has got some background against which you must look at it.

Gujarat where Navnirman took place will not tolerate certain things. I had warned this Government not to take Gujarat for granted. After all, every Government has its own failures. One can appreciate that no government is perfect. There are bound to be some omissions and commissions here and there but the general tenor of public life in Gujarat is that they will not put up with certain things like corruption and all these things. But this warning went unheeded and we had Navnirman. It was a spontaneous rising, not engineered by any political party. The people at large were fed up with what they saw before their eyes and, therefore, spontaneous rising took place. So I am requesting this Government to look at the problems of Gujarat not taking it for granted that Gujarat is prosperous in every way and therefore, its problems need not be taken seriously.

It is true that Gujarat has certain peculiarities about its growth. There is entrepreneur spirit, they are good tradesmen who are spread all over the country. But I do not know whether Members are aware that Gujarat has got the highest percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, that it has very wide undeveloped tracts inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. Right from North to South it is inhabited by poor Scheduled Tribes people; their percentage is very high. Barring certain developed cities like Ahmedabad.

[Shri Ghanshyambhai Oza]

Baroda or, for that matter, two or three cities like Rajkot or Jamnagar vast areas still remain undeveloped. And on top, it has peculiar problems of over-urbanisation. Gujarat was divided into so many princely States. So capitals grew up everywhere and anywhere, but round-about that there was no economy to support it. So it has got many problems. But, as I said, Gujarat will take care of its problems after it has a popular government of whichever party. But, as I said, since we are discussing Gujarat and since the Central Government is in a way trustee for the problems of Gujarat also they must take care of Gujarat problems. There is nobody there except by way of representation to suggest a solution of this problem.

So, in the first place all of us know very well that the problem of associate gas is agitating the mind of the whole of Gujarat and, as in the case of Assam, most of the parties are together on this issue. There is a solution in Assam, some parties agree and some parties do not agree. That is one thing. But so far as the basic problems of Assam are concerned, there was unanimity that it was neglected, that over years it has not been properly looked after and it has not developed. In the same way, so far as Gujarat is concerned, this problem of supplying associate gas from Bombay High to Gujarat is very much agitating all the parties and all sections of Gujarat. I do not know whether friends here read the newspapers of Gujarat. Not a day passes when this problem is not before the public. And what is the problem, Sir? Bombay High is called "Bombay" High but, after all, it is not Bombay alone. Some portions of Gujarat are nearer to Bombay High. Anyway, Sir, I do not say that because it is nearer to the Gujarat coast Gujarat has certain privileges or monopoly over it. Not that, far from it. But, from the national point of view we must put the gas to

its proper use. What is happening now? This gas is being supplied to Maharashtra for the generation of electricity. It has been given to the Tatas and it is also being used for creating thermal energy. I do not dispute that; I have no quarrel with that. But what is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander also. You know, Sir, that Gujarat is far removed from the coal fields and the haulage from Bihar and Madhya Pradesh is so long and it takes so much time and the cost is high and unbearable. Therefore, it is very difficult to generate electric energy through coal from that source alone. So we tlone. So we have been requesting that we should also be allowed to use associate gas for the generation of energy. I know that associate gas is very rich and it can be used for producing so many other things like fertiliser and petro-chemicals. I do not grudge that to them but when in the foreseeable future you cannot utilise all the millions of metres of gas that is generated, why not put it to better use and allow it to generate electricity as is being done in Maharashtra?

Particularly Saurashtra area is far removed from other parts of Gujarat. Baroda and Ahmedabad are on the main line but we know that Saurashtra is a peninsula and it is so difficult to take coal to certain areas of Saurashtra with the result that it is suffering from paucity of electricity. So, I would first humbly request the Central Government to sympathetically consider the supply of associate gas to Gujarat. Now there is a firm commitment on behalf of the Government of India to the State of Gujarat that they will supply associate gas. Subsequently, it seems, an attempt is made to wriggle out of this promise or to put certain other interpretations and rake up issues which are not pertinent, which are not very relevant. For example, we had urged that the landfall for the pipeline through which

associate gas is to be supplied to Gujarat must be on the coastal line of Gujarat. Now they have reversed this decision saying, "No, it should be somewhere further south." It is not necessary. From all points of view it is proper and adequate that the landfall for the associate gas should be somewhere on the coast of Gujarat. It will facilitate to carry it where it is required in Gujarat and also since there is a thinking that the gas can be taken to Rajasthan and also to Uttar Pradesh, it will be easier to take it via Gujarat. But, somehow or other, there is no firm decision yet taken. I urge the Government of India to take a firm decision because, as I said, all the parties, including the ruling party, feel aggrieved about it. Now I hear, Sir—and it has appeared in the press also—that very tendentious notes are being prepared by the Department and facts are not properly put but there is *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*. These things are taking place. People are highly worried. Why not put the whole case squarely and fairly and factually? Why take a tendentious view about it? It is as if there is some prejudice lurking in the minds of some bureaucrats. I do not think it is fair. We have come to know that a note has been prepared for submission to the Cabinet, which is neither factual nor fair; nor does it reveal the true state of affairs. The result will be that if the Cabinet takes a decision on the note which has been prepared by a particular Department, the case of Gujarat will suffer. So I make this request. I would not have mentioned all these things, but I wanted it to be on record that people have come to know that tendentious notes are being prepared to prejudice the case of Gujarat. Kindly be careful about it.

As I said, I do not want to trouble this Government about so many problems which are irking the people of Gujarat. Gujarat has a sound administrative system. People also are by

and large behaving in a responsible manner. So, I do not want to bother him about those things the way others speaking for their States have done it. But I would urge upon him that since they are also in charge of Gujarat now, they must take a particular care to solve them. Recently, Mr. Sethna, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, made a statement that a nuclear power house cannot be installed anywhere in Gujarat. I know as a matter of fact that there was a thinking—a serious thinking—and investigations were carried out and it was found that it could be located in some parts of Gujarat or Saurashtra. At that time, certain apprehensions were spread that if there is an earthquake the power house may perhaps be damaged, but it was subsequently found—at least by us there—that that apprehension was not very substantial and it could have been installed somewhere in Gujarat, but for reasons best known to the Chairman of the Commission that also has been ruled out. So we are waiting for the Central Government to clear all these projects. After all, as we see, prosperity in any part of India will have its effect on all parts of India. We do not grudge it. Whatever be our natural resources, they should be utilized to the optimum, to the best advantage of the country, and the poor people. We do not seek special favours. Not at all. As I said, after all, the natural resources, wherever they are, should be exploited for the good of the nation. We were pressing for the Narmada Project because if that had gone into commission, the country would have earned Rs. 1,000 crores per annum. But somehow or other it went on dragging, with the result that not only has Gujarat suffered but the country as a whole has also suffered. So, about these projects which are in the larger interests of the nation, I think the Government of India will pursue them properly and see that they come into commission as early as possible.

There are certain other things. Every now and then representations have been made by the Government

[Shri Ghanshyambhai Oza]

of Gujarat—the then Government of Gujarat—and by political parties also. For example, over the question of diesel, there is some problem because of long haulage. We are also suffering from a shortage of diesel. Whatever be the distribution system, kindly do it equitably. I am not asking for more diesel than we are entitled to. So also about distribution of cement and sugar. Kindly see that things are despatched to Gujarat as early as possible and no bottlenecks are allowed to prevail in creating the constraints on consumption of these things.

Sir, as I said, I won't take much time of the House. I am sure the Government during the time at its disposal during these two months will take care to see that the problems with which it is directly concerned will be taken care of. I have not bothered him with so many things, though I could have dealt with them, the items which are there in the State List and which are reflected in the Budget Estimates. As I said, I could take care of them in the past with whatever Government that might have been there, and also in the future also I will be able to take care of them with whatever Government that will be there. But these subjects with which the Government of India alone is concerned, I request them again to kindly implement properly. They are the applicants and they are also the persons who are to give redress. So, their responsibility is greater. Not only on behalf of Gujarat they have to plead but they are in a position to give relief to Gujarat, and, therefore, their responsibility has been stepped up, and I am sure they will look at the whole thing most sympathetically. That is all that I wanted to say.

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO: You say that because they are the applicants, they also redress. What if, suppose, they decide not to be applicants at all?

श्री इब्नाहीन कलानिया (गुजरात) :

उपसभापति जी, मैं वित्त मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि गुजरात के लिए प्लान आउटले बढ़ा कर उन्होंने सदन के सामने गुजरात एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल रखा है। मैं बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और संक्षेप में अपनी बात रखता हूँ।

भारत का अर्थतंत्र भारी दबाव से गुजर रहा है। औद्योगिक उत्पादन घट रहा है, रोज के उपयोग की चीजों के भाव बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। कोयला और बहन व्यवहार की बिगड़ती हुई परिस्थिति के कारण देश और गुजरात को भारी मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। यह सब जनता पार्टी और लोकदल के शासन के परिणामस्वरूप है। बिजली की समस्या चिन्ताजनक हो गई है क्योंकि बिजली पूरक सामग्री की उपेक्षा और कोयले की सप्लाई की भारी अनियमितता के कारण यह सच हो रहा है। गुजरात में अभी 2300 मेगावाट की स्थापित शक्ति है लेकिन कोयले की कमी के कारण 20 प्रतिशत उत्पादन गिर गया है। साढ़े तीन लाख टन कोयले की मांग थरमल पावर के लिए गुजरात की हर महीने की थी, लेकिन 2 लाख 90 हजार मीट्रिक टन कोयले का एलाटमेंट किया गया। इस एलाटमेंट में भी काफी घाटा हुआ और फरवरी में सिर्फ़ ढाई लाख टन एक्चुअल सप्लाई दी गयी। गुजरात में बिजली की मांग बढ़ रही है। उसको देखते हुये गुजरात में थरमल पावर और विपुल मात्रा में जो नेचुरल गैस की उपलब्धि हुई है—बोम्बे हाई से गुजरात के थरमल पावर स्टेशन को गैस देनी चाहिये—गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र रीजन में ताप्ती की नेचुरल गैस पर आधारित कटिलाइजर प्लान्ट और थरमल पावर स्टेशन भावनगर जिले के महुआ के पास 420 मेगावाट की स्थापित शक्ति के आयोजन की स्कीम गुजरात सरकार ने भारत सरकार के सामने

रखी है उसको तुरन्त अमल में लाने की मैं मांग करता हूँ।

बाम्बे हाई से गैस न मिलने से भी गुजरात में काफी समय से भारी असन्तोष उठ खड़ा हुआ है। आफ-शोर पाइप लाइन का भूमिबिन्दु गुजरात में उभराहट के पास रखने का प्रस्ताव गुजरात सरकार ने रखा है और भूतपूर्व पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री ने पाइप लाइन का भूमि-बिन्दु गुजरात में रखने का वचन दिया था। उस वचन को पूरा करने की मांग मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के सामने रखता हूँ।

गैस और तेल की रायल्टी के बारे में भी मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। इस रायल्टी को लेकर गुजरात के प्रति भारी अन्याय हो रहा है। इस अन्याय को तुरन्त दूर किया जाना चाहिये ताकि गुजरात का विकास मुदूढ़ ढंग से बन सके।

नर्मदा ट्रिब्यूनल के परिणामस्वरूप सिंचाई और बिजली की शक्ति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस योजना पर अमलीकरण तुरन्त होना चाहिये ताकि नर्मदा डैम के कंस्ट्रक्शन के साथ-साथ पानी की नहर का कंस्ट्रक्शन भी शुरू करने का आयोजन करना चाहिये ताकि उसकी फुल कैपेसिटी का उपयोग हो सके।

गुजरात कमिशनर आफ फिशरीज का 130 फिशिंग ट्रालर बनाने का प्रोजेक्ट वर्ल्ड बैंक ने मंजूर किया है। गुजरात में फिशिंग ट्रालर बनाने के लिए कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी रजिस्टर्ड है जो यह काम करती है, लेकिन इस कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी को फिशिंग ट्रालर के टेंडर के बारे में कोई जानकारी ज नबूझकर नहीं दी गई। जनता पार्टी के शासन के दरमियान कमिशनर आफ फिशरीज ने 3 करोड़ रुपए के फिशिंग ट्रालर

के कंस्ट्रक्शन के काम का आर्डर किसी प्राइवेट फर्म को दे दिया। इस तरह के वेस्टेड इन्टरेट को देख कर बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप उठ रहा है। तो मैं कमिशनर आफ फिशरीज के विरुद्ध, जिन्होंने कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी को काम न देकर प्रोत्साहित नहीं किया और प्राइवेट पार्टी को देकर प्रोत्साहित करने में दिल-चस्पी रखी, इनकवायरी की मांग करता हूँ।

सूखा राहत कार्य के बारे में भी मुझे कहना है। पिछले नवम्बर-दिसम्बर में सूखा पीड़ित एरिया को डिक्लेयर करने के साथ सरकार को राहत कार्य शुरू करने चाहिये थे, लेकिन जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने जनता को राहत कार्य न देकर उसे आध भुखमरी की ओर धकेल दिया। अब मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि गुजरात के सूखा पीड़ित जिलों में राहत पहुंचाने का कार्य फौरन ही शुरू किया जाए ताकि जनता को दुखों और कष्टों से छुटकारा दिलाया जा सके।

गुजरात में सिद्धपुर शहर में कभी कौमी दंगे नहीं हुये। लेकिन कौम बादी तत्वों ने वहां दंगा कराने की कोशिश की। वह घटना इसलिए घटी कि सरकार के पुरातत्व डिपार्टमेंट ने 600 साल पुरानी जामा मस्जिद की और पुरातत्व डिपार्टमेंट की जमीन के बीच में दीवार बांधने का काम केन्द्रीय सरकार के पुरातत्व डिपार्टमेंट तथा सिद्धपुर जामा मस्जिद में मोनूमेंट ट्रस्ट के बीच हाईकोर्ट में दोनों पार्टियों के बीच में हुये एग्रीमेंट के अनुसार अमल नहीं किया, इससे मस्जिद पर हमला हुआ। वहां गुजरात के गवर्नर के सलाहकार श्री एच० सी० सरीन मौके पर मुआयना करने के लिए गये थे। तो उपसभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी से मैं अपील करता

[श्री इब्राहीम कलानिया]

हूँ कि "पुरातत्व डिपार्टमेंट के अफसर के खिलाफ" जो मेमोरेण्डम वहाँ की जनता ने दिया है उस मेमोरेण्डम में जो बातें दर्शायी गई हैं उनकी ब्योरे वार इन्क्वायरी की जाय, इसकी मैं मांग करता हूँ और मैं इस एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI V. B. RAJU (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my party would have preferred a Member from Gujarat to speak on behalf of the party, as Parliament has assumed the responsibility of financial appropriation for the State. But since no Member from Gujarat is available in my party, I was asked to take the responsibility. Hence my participation in the debate.

Sir, Gujarat has come for the fourth time under the President's rule. Four times it has attracted the evil eye of the Union Home Ministry. And this time particularly it was unimaginable as to why Gujarat had become a victim. As has already been pointed out by my esteemed friend, Mr. Oza, who happened to be Chief Minister there and who is more competent than myself to make observations on this point, there must be some provocation for killing. For murder there must be some provocation. It is no fun, it is no pleasure for anybody to murder. Here the Assembly's term was going to end in June. And secondly, even if there is a political purpose—I can understand that every political party has some political interest also—and even if the purpose is to get members from their party elected to this House from Gujarat, the vacancies will not be available till August 1981. The Members who will now retire will retire in 1981. There are no vacancies. So, why did we deny the elected representatives of Gujarat in the Assembly to appropriate for themselves the resources for their development? Why did we take on this burden? And then there are so many contradictions. Even before we have said "yes" to

the proclamation, we are trying to appropriate funds. All these things appears to me as if they come from an attitude of "tooth for tooth and eye for eye". Since the Janata Party Government had dissolved nine Assemblies, this Government also should dissolve nine Assemblies. Now to where is this attitude taking us? Ultimately it is a blow to federalism. I think this will boomerang. Even when the Janata Party Government was destroying those nine Assemblies, we had said openly "This is the beginning of the destruction of your party. This will boomerang." So I was unable to appreciate this action in Gujarat. There is no purpose. That is one political observation.

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHA-PATRO: "Navagraha".

SHRI V. B. RAJU: This is bad culture. I do not blame this Government, I blame the Janata Party Government for opening the sluices. Anyhow they did not realise the seriousness of it. I think posterity will not spare us. They will condemn us. India can never be ruled from here. Ours is a vast country, with so many diverse cultures and uneven developments. It can never be ruled by any Government from here. I would like to say more on this when the subject matter comes before the House. This is only a side-observation.

We have taken on our hands the affairs of Gujarat. The Plan outlay for Gujarat for the current year in the revised estimate is Rs. 488 crores. The appropriation for the coming year is Rs. 502 crores. It is just a marginal increase. Even trying to keep at this year's level of development for the next year, allowing 25 per cent price rise and inflation, the outlay should be any where near Rs. 600 crores. Has the Finance Minister thought about it? Gujarat Assembly will definitely condemn us. After the election they will say that we have not maintained the plan achievements, the plan outlay and

plan programmes even at this year's level. This is deceleration, not acceleration. This aspect should have been taken care of by the Finance Minister before finalising the Plan for Gujarat for the coming year.

Gujarat is basically an agricultural State. This discussion gives us an opportunity to know more about Gujarat. Those who want to participate in a debate such as this have to do some home work and I am sure others must have done it also. Gujarat is basically an agricultural State and it is reputed to contribute to the agricultural economy of the country. It is supplying industrial raw materials. Twenty per cent of the country's groundnut is grown in Gujarat. Thirty per cent of the country's cotton is grown in Gujarat. But the State's agricultural development is tardy. It has to depend on other States for foodgrains. To put it more correctly or properly, Gujarat at the expense of production its own foodgrains is giving us raw materials. Gujarat has to import foodgrains from other States. Why? Thanks to the delay in commissioning Narmada project. Their irrigated area is only 15 per cent of their cultivable area. Their canal irrigation is only 5 per cent. What about Gujarat's social character? It has 14 per cent tribal population whereas the all India average is only 7 per cent. In fact we have got a wrong impression about Gujarat that it is a wealthy State. This is because of the enterprising spirit of the people there. They have come up in commerce, industry and trade. After separation from Bombay and Maharashtra many of us thought that Gujarat will not progress and prosper so soon, because of lack of investment. But it is a surprise to all that Gujarat has made tremendous progress, even after separation from Maharashtra, in the industrial sphere. Should we not take advantage of the entrepreneurial and enterprising spirit of the people of Gujarat by providing for them investments and infra-

structural facilities which are a prerequisite for industrialisation?

Coming to investment, what has been the role of the Central Government in Gujarat in the matter of investment? What is its investment in Gujarat? Practically nothing, except the work of the ONGC and the IOC. If I am wrong I would like to be corrected. I do not think there is practically any investment by the Central Government in Gujarat towards its industrialisation. We are not taking advantage of the enterprising spirit of the people there for the betterment of our economy.

Another thing that is required there is power. Now it is estimated that by 1982-83 Gujarat will need something like an installed capacity of power to the tune of 3,600 mw. As has already been pointed out, Gujarat seems to be denied of nuclear power. It has no other energy resources, either hydel resources or coal resources. As has already been made out, coal has to be hauled from other places and Gujarat has to get it from the Madhya Pradesh or West Bengal collieries. What an amount of pressure on the railways on account of this! Gujarat really does not have, what I would call, industrial raw materials of the nature of metals and it has to get them from the rest of India. Therefore, the power needs of Gujarat have to be kept in view and reconsideration is necessary in the matter of installation or putting up of a nuclear plant in Gujarat.

There is another thing about Gujarat. I do not think any such matter has been brought before us while presenting the Budget. Of course, this is an interim Budget and we hope that when an opportunity arises, we will go into it in greater detail. Sir, 30 per cent of India's coastlines is in Gujarat and 66 per cent of the country's salt production is in Gujarat. But the marine-based industries as such have not been developed and what is available, say, as a

[Shri V. B. Raju]

natural advantage to Gujarat, as a boon from nature, we are not taking advantage of. Therefore, while taking the responsibility for planning for Gujarat from here, from Delhi, from Parliament, we shall keep this in view.

Now, Sir, the Bombay High gas, is being denied to Gujarat and this has been observed by Mr. Oza. Now, let me put it before my colleagues in Parliament: Did the Tatas have priority over Gujarat State? Tatas could get a share of this gas while supplying gas to Gujarat is still under consideration even though there was a commitment that an equal share would be given to Maharashtra and Gujarat and now this partial treatment, treatment of partiality, has to be taken seriously not of. Having said this about the economy of Gujarat, I would only hope her that the agony will not be too long and, as has been promised, there will be early elections in Gujarat and the people of Gujarat will decide their destiny according to their own wisdom. Thank you, Sir.

PROF. RAMLAL PARIKH (Gujarat): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I do not wish to take more time of the House because most of the points have been covered and I would not like to repeat them except that I would like to still re-inforce two points, that is, the land-fall point and the Bombay High gas and oil. I am trying to stress that the Government should not take a decision only on the basis of the technical report of the ONGC. The people in Gujarat, from all sections, all political sections, have almost come to universal conclusion that the ONGC's officers' and the Commission's attitude during the last several years—it is not now, but since its inception—has been prejudicial to Gujarat. And, Sir, whatever may be the political thinking at the top, the ONGC has succeeded so far in sabotaging the poli-

tical thinking and the political decision-making. I only wish to simply request the Finance Minister to assure us on the question of landfall point which the Gujarat Government suggested in one of the discussions at one time with several Members of Parliament by the former Minister of Petroleum. It was agreed by the Government of India that even if it meant ten or twenty crores more on this pipeline, the Government of India would locate the landfall point on the shore of Gujarat and would bring it to some other point. It is their thinking. But a categorical promise, through the former Prime Minister's letter, was given to all the Members of Parliament belonging to all the parties. It was given by the former Minister of Petroleum Mr. Bahuguna when all the officers of the ONGC were there and it was in the Gujarat Bhavan that this meeting was held and all the officers of the Petroleum Ministry were sitting. This is an assurance from which you cannot go back, simply because the technical committee thinks in a different way, and a political decision will, therefore, have to dominate not only from the point of view of distribution between Gujarat and Maharashtra. This is not a question between Gujarat and Maharashtra. We are equally interested in the development of Maharashtra if something goes there that is our brotherly state; we have no quarrel with them. We have a certain common heritage. But the point is as was made out by my predecessor, fourteen per cent of the tribal population is there—5 million people today—and the population is rising at the rate of 1.2 millions every decade. Mind you. The tribal population is increasing. Therefore, Sir, I am only pleading that the hon. Finance Minister should look into this question from the point of view of economic development. This is what I want to stress here. It is pertinent to the Budget. It is pertinent to the development plans. That is why it must be ensured. You have sufficiently concentrated a large num-

ber of projects at Bombay. Why do you concentrate a large number of enterprises and public sector projects near Bombay? Here, with such backward population—the whole of Bulsar district, the whole of Surat, the whole of Broach district, the entire South Gujarat half of Central Gujarat, all are tribal, several districts are tribal—these areas will suffer very badly if you do not locate it somewhere near the off-shore of Gujarat. This is one point.

The second point is about royalty. That has also been already made. But I would again like to ask, what is this formula? You fix up the formula now and then the price of oil goes up hundred times more in the international market, you stick to it and do not relate it to the market price. This is the trouble. Gujarat has been losing a large amount of royalty, because you are not accepting the principle of relating the royalty with the market price. It is not a question of revising it every four years, which you have assured. Today, while dealing with Assam, you have assured that you are revising it. But at the time of revising, find out some formula. We do not want hundred per cent corresponding growth. But we do want that if in four years or five years the price is doubled, tripled, quadrupled, then the royalty will not remain the same on the basis of the original price. It is very unfair to Gujarat. It may be Assam, it may be Maharashtra or any other State. The royalty must be related somewhere to the trend of market—if not hundred per cent or seventy-five per cent but at least sixty per cent or somewhere. This is my second point.

Thirdly, as was mentioned by my friend, Mr. Kalaniya, the Atomic Energy Commission seems to be thinking of going back to the original thinking that they were going to locate the atomic power station in Saurashtra. Now, Saurashtra has no energy source. The Gujarat Government submitted a proposal for research of tidal wave

energy. The project was submitted last year. There have been researches abroad. There have been experts internationally known, who know how to generate energy from tidal waves. This research project, has not even been sanctioned. I feel the Government of India should come to the aid of Gujarat and sanction this tidal wave project.

Lastly, Sir, about the Narmada project, the Gujarat State budget provides Rs. 30 crores. I welcome this. I congratulate you that you have retained and maintained this amount in the Budget which was provided by the previous Government. But the previous Government wanted to provide much more on the basis of the increased Central assistance in the Plan which, although has been increased slightly, is not to the expectation of Gujarat. And we, therefore, hope that you will increase the allocation of Narmada both in terms of Central assistance in the Plan and secondly to expedite the negotiations with the World Bank which are going on. Every month we are losing crores of rupees in terms of employment, in terms of power, in terms of irrigation. Narmada is a multi-dimensional project and it is not going to help Gujarat only, it is going to help every one. To this I wanted to make a brief reference.

Lastly, Sir, one more point. In our political disputes and disagreements, please do not do away with good project simply because they were by the previous Government. Earlier there was another scheme. Now it is Sarvodaya scheme which is being abolished. Now, some schemes have been there from 1950 onwards. For God's sake, do not abandon them. You can change the management of any scheme you want. That is a different matter. But to remove certain schemes simply because they were started by the previous Government would be a negative attitude. It would be an anti-development attitude and anti-people attitude. I hope there will be many projects like this which will not be

[Prof. Ramlal Parikh]

just removed on the ground because some other party had started them. Then, there should be advisory committee of M.Ps so that the representatives of the people are associated with the running of the administration.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA:

Sir, I have heard with great attention the speeches made by the hon. Members on this side and on the opposite side. Let me assure the hon. Members that the suggestions made by them will be considered and will be taken care of.

Sir, hon. Shri Oza who has been the Chief Minister of Gujarat and an experienced parliamentarian has said that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the number of which is the highest in the country, have not been paid due attention. I do not know whether the number is the highest or not, but the percentage is the highest. I can agree with him on this point.

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO: It is 24 per cent in Orissa.

PROF. RAMLAL PARIKH: He said, "Higher than the national average".

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I agree with him that the percentage is the highest. He knows very well that a separate Corporation exists for the development of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The Gujarat Backward Classes Board also exists for their development. There are schemes for socially backward classes and there is financial assistance for agricultural and allied activities including education, housing, etc. These schemes are being implemented. There is a tribal sub-plan and the allocation for this tribal sub-plan for 1980-81 is Rs. 48 crores. The allocation for the Scheduled Castes plan is Rs. 42 crores which is higher than the last year's allocation. Therefore, I think that Mr. Oza cannot complain that due attention has not been paid.

He also made a very valid point regarding the landfall point of Bombay High gas in Gujarat. It has been pointed out time and again that this matter is under the consideration of the Government. The Public Investment Board is seized of the matter and the matter will be processed in the light of its recommendations.

Mr. Oza as well as other friends stressed the necessity of finalising the Narbada Project. There is no doubt about it that Narbada Project is very important not only for the State of Gujarat but for the nation as a whole. The Government of India, in consultation with the State Government, has been trying to solve this problem. As you know, Sir, the final Narbada Award was received only in December 1979. Since then, works have been started and necessary budget provisions are being made. During the current year, the provision is Rs. 29 crores including Rs. 17 crores as the share of Gujarat and Rs. 12 crores as the share of other beneficiaries. For 1980-81, the provision is Rs. 47 crores including Rs. 30.66 crores as the share of Gujarat and Rs. 16.34 as the share of other beneficiaries. Therefore, the hon. Members will see that the Government of India is aware of the fact that Narbada Project is very important for the national development and the Government is trying its best to see that this project is started and completed as soon as possible. Sir, hon. Shri Oza as well as other friends have also mentioned about the distribution of diesel and cement. As you know, Sir, there is no prejudice in the distribution of diesel or cement, etc. to the State of Gujarat. Gujarat is a very important part of the country, it is a very, very important part of the country. And the reports are that the movement of supplies of such commodities have improved recently. Similarly, movement of coal to power plants has somewhat improved and additional railway wagons have also been allotted for the movement of coal to Gujarat.

Sir, Shri Kalaria has referred to some contracts for trawlers by the Fisheries Department. These things will be looked into and proper steps will be taken to solve this problem.

Sir, hon. Shri Raju has said that the approved outlay for the current year is Rs. 232 crores and the anticipated Plan expenditure is Rs. 43 crores due to additional revenues, etc. And he wanted that it should have been about Rs. 600 crores having in view the rising prices.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: For the next year.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: ... for the next year. Sir, I have just given the figures while making my speech. I said that the provision which was made for the last year has been increased, and the next year's outlay will be of Rs. 502.50 crores. It means, a substantial step up from the current year's approved outlay. And a further increase beyond Rs. 502.50 crores in 1980-81 will depend on the availability of additional resources in 1980-81. And I can assure him, Sir, that as and when the funds permit the Government of India, it will be our endeavour that more funds are allocated to the State of Gujarat. And I have no doubt in my mind that the people of Gujarat are resourceful and hard-working and they have tried to improve the State as a whole. And they have given a new direction not only to the economy of the State of Gujarat but they have gone abroad, they have gone outside the State of Gujarat, and they have shifted from commerce to industry. They have shifted from agriculture to industry. And they are coming back from industry to agriculture, and so on and so forth, and we will certainly learn from them.

With these words, Sir, I hope that there will be no fear in the minds of the people of Gujarat that Government of India is having any prejudice or allergy towards the people of Gujarat. And I can assure that there

is no question of any allergy. But at the same time I can say that the Government of India is paying more attention so far as the tribals and the Harijans are concerned.

With these words, Sir, I request that the Budget for Gujarat be approved.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Gujarat Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of a part of the financial year 1980-81, as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 1980. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1979-80, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI JAGNNATH PAHADIA: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHA-PATRO: Sir, we will push through the other Bills tomorrow.

8 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the Message.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1980, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1980."

Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table.

श्री उपसभापति : सदन की कार्यवाही कल प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

The House then adjourned at two minutes past eight of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 20th March, 1980.