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Monday, January 28, 1980
Magha 08, 1901(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

First Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. I Contains No. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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C O N T E N T S

[Seventh Series, Vol. 1—First Session, 1980/1901 (Saka)]

No. 6, Monday, January 28, 1980/Magha 8, 1901 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

2

LOK SABHA

Monday, January 28, 1980/Magha 8,
1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: The Secretary may call the name of the Member who is yet to take his oath.

SECRETARY: There is nobody to take oath.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Now Questions. Q. No. 1. Shri Mohsin is not here. Next question.

Rural Dialling System

*2. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start Rural Dialling system so as to enable those telephone customers to have the facility of getting the calls treated as local calls if the exchanges are within 20 Kms. from that system; and

(b) if so, the number of Centres in which this system is to be started?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) When two exchanges in the rural area are within 20 Kms. of each other and are connected on a direct dialling basis; they are already

2364 LS—1.

being charged on the basis of a unit fee untimed call. This is, however, a trunk call and not a local call.

(b) There is no detailed plan for the introduction of this service but as and when the routing becomes feasible the field units are introducing this service.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: In a letter to me, the Minister of Communications says that the rural dialling has been introduced. Now, the answer is different. Anyhow, may I know... (Interruptions).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: The sound system is not functioning.

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute. Before the proceedings start, this should be checked up. Mr. Naidu.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a communication written to me, the Minister for Communications says that the rural dialling has been introduced. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government is going to introduce rural dialling in Andhra Pradesh so that the calls within 20 Kms. from the Exchange become local calls as in cities.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Sir, the long distance dialling facilities to cover the rural areas as extended to the urban areas will need a very much large material and financial resource. It will also need both internal and external plants. At the moment it is not possible in that way.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: My second question is this. Is it possible to have iron bars installed wherever it is possible so as to have rural dialling? I want to know whe-

ther the Government is going to manufacture the iron bars so that they may supply the same for the construction of the dialling equipment in the rural areas.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: The whole matter, as I have said, needs material and financial resources. Therefore, the Government has set up a Study Group for it. I am expecting that the Study Group will go into the entire matter and will submit a report to the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you now hear?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir. It is not working.

MR. SPEAKER: We must look it up. Before the House starts its business, this should be checked.

Mr. Netam,

Asian Games 1982

*3. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asian Games 1982 will be held in New Delhi;

(b) how much financial investment is involved; and

(c) the details of preparation made upto now?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

श्री अरविंद नेताम : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह काफी अपर्याप्त है। एशियन गेम्स 1982 में नई दिल्ली में होने हैं, इस के लिये दो साल का समय रह गया है और इन दो सालों में जितना बड़ा स्पोर्ट्स कांप्लेक्स बनाना है, मैं समझता हूँ दो साल पहले से ही उस पर निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो जाना चाहिए था। इस सम्बंध में एशियन गेम्स फेडरेशन के प्रेसीडेंट ने आशंका व्यक्त की है कि 1982 में जो एशियन गेम्स होने हैं, वह मामला अघर में अभी

तक लटका हुआ है, और अभी पिछले दिनों में इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री बूटा सिंह के नेतृत्व में एक डेलीगेशन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिला था और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया है कि 1982 में एशियन गेम्स होंगे। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1982 में एशियन गेम्स होंगे या नहीं यह कम से कम पहले बता दीजिए?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand the anxiety of the hon'ble Member and his interest in sports. It is natural that the people—especially the sportsmen of this country are very eager to see that the Asian Games are held in 1982 in India but the hon'ble Members must be aware that it is not so easy to say whether it will be held or will not be held in India as it entails so many considerations. The cost of building the sports complex has shot up considerably high. Then, Sir, we are to see that the holding of the Asian Games is a success. It is not merely doing something in a hurry. But I would like to say that Government is very seriously considering the cost aspect of the games and the matter is under earnest consideration of the Government.

श्री अरविंद नेताम : अध्यक्ष जी, पिछले दो तीन सालों में सरकार का जो रवैया रहा है, वह वैसा ही था जैसा कि श्रीरंगजेब बादशाह का संगीत के प्रति रहा था। मैं नई सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एशियन गेम्स कमेटी जो बनी है उस को वह बदलने जा रही है और यदि हां तो कब तक बदलेंगे?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the question is not clear in the sense that there are many committees, namely, steering committee, organising committee and various other technical committees at various levels.

श्री अरविंद नेताम : मेरा मतलब आर्गेनाइजेशन कमेटी से है।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Changing of organising committee is not in the hands of the government. It is an elected body independent of the government.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, is it not a fact that several years

ago this commitment was made on behalf of our country that the Asian games will be held in India in 1982. May I know from the government as to on what basis or for what reasons we are re-considering the matter. The hon'ble Minister has indicated that the matter is under consideration. After having made a definite commitment to hold the games what are the reasons and basis on which the matter is being reconsidered? I would also like to know whether reason given by the former Prime Minister about wasteful expenditure etc. is one of the grounds on which the present government is re-considering the matter or are there other grounds? I would like to urge upon the government to make a specific declaration about holding or non-holding of the games so that the uncertainty about it is removed as quickly as possible as it is very damaging, not only damaging to our image but also for the sports in our country.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I never meant, while speaking with reference to the cost aspect of the game; that it is a wasteful expenditure. I never said that. I don't subscribe to any thinking of that sort. We never said that.

Sir, hon. Members must know that the bidding of the national games was done on the condition that the Government had a right to withdraw from the holding of the games. Well, in the beginning, estimates were made to the tune of Rs. 80 crores after the bidding took place. But when Government considered it, the Government tried to bring it down to the level of Rs. 40 crores. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is being looked into.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Finally the Government thought, if it could go on with the.....

MR. SPEAKER: A bit louder. Members have not got hearing aid. You

may speak a bit louder. You are a Sports Minister.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I will be louder. But I cannot shout. But, the financial commitment of the Government has been doubled since the bidding of the game. Naturally the Government should give its thought to the financial aspect of it, the financial commitment of it. I cannot say at this time as to what will be the financial commitment and financial implication on the part of the Government in this regard. Things will be settled very soon.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the holding of the Asian Games in 1982 is a national and an international commitment. We have made this commitment. The whole world knows it. The whole of Asia knows about it. Now, at this stage, to say that the matter is still under consideration is not correct. I would urge upon the Minister to consider that the expenditure that is going to be incurred on these Asian Games is not wasteful. They are going to build up certain permanent assets.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I never said wasteful.

DR. KARAN SINGH: What I am saying is, they are going to build up certain infra-structural facilities which will be a permanent asset to Delhi, and Delhi is the capital of a great nation. If we back out from these Asian Games at this stage it will not be correct. You may recall that there was difference of opinion even in the previous Government and we made it very clear that backing-out at this stage will really erode the image of India in the world. I would urge upon the hon. Minister not to take the Finance Ministry too seriously in this matter, but to reiterate the national and the international commitment made to hold these Games.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am sorry if my statement has given any

impression to Members that we are backing out. My statement in the House does not indicate that we are backing out at this moment.

DR. KARAN SINGH: A very lukewarm statement.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The statement of the hon. Minister is not very clear. This commitment, as has been pointed out, dates from the days earlier than 1976 when the Government of India and the Representative of the Indian Delegation made a commitment of this at Montreal Olympics. I really wonder whether there is time now to have any reconsideration. The Asian Games at the earliest has to take place in 1982. In 1981 it was agreed that a full-dress rehearsal would be made. I want to know whether the stadia and the swimming pools, the stadium for the track events and other things have been constructed, at what stage of construction they are and whether they will be completed by 1981.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: To put the facts straight, I should say to the hon. Member that we did not make any commitment at Montreal.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What is the stage of construction of these things?

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the next question.

Food Production

***4. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the food production in the country in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) whether this production has shown increase over the food production in the preceding two years; and

(c) if so, what were concrete factors responsible for this increase?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The production of foodgrains at the all-India level has been 126.41 million tonnes during 1977-78 and 131.37 million tonnes in 1978-79.

(b) The production of foodgrains during 1977-78 marked an increase of 5.38 million tonnes over the level in 1975-76 and 15.24 million tonnes over the level in 1976-77. The production of foodgrains during 1978-79 marked an increase of 20.20 million tonnes over the level in 1976-77 and 4.96 million tonnes over the level in 1977-78.

(c) Apart from the favourable weather conditions during 1977-78 and 1978-79, various development programmes which were intensified during the years contributed to realising higher levels of foodgrain production. These, among other things, included extended coverage of high yielding varieties, increased and balanced use of fertilisers, extensive adoption of plant protection measures, intensive training of extension workers and farmers, identification of suitable varieties for different situations through mini-kit programmes and timely planting of high yielding varieties of rice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before I come to my supplementary I would like to submit to you about the procedure of framing the question. I never asked a statement to be laid on the Table of the House. It is not such a big statement. He could have read it. If he had read it, the Members would have known the figures.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask the supplementary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is for your consideration. You may please take note of it.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: This is the question as it has been received by us. You will kindly read this; lay a statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Anyway that is not the question, which I have submitted. Hon. Minister gets the question from the Secretariat, not from me direct. Sir, though there have been vague talks of failure of the performance in 1977-78, coming to the brass-tacks, I am glad you had to admit that in 1977-78 and 1978-79, the increase in the food production was 15 million tonnes and 20 million tonnes respectively. Various factors have been mentioned. I would like to ask a concrete question. Is it not a fact that because the prices of fertiliser in the very first year of the Janata Government were reduced by Rs. 100 per tonne and as a result of that the increase in the consumption of fertiliser compared to earlier year was 28 per cent and that was one of the important factors that was responsible for the increase in food production to the level of 126.6 million tonnes?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The increase in food production during these years was due to various factors which have been mentioned in my reply. The most important factor was the favourable weather conditions at the time of raising the crop. There is no doubt that the consumption of fertilisers also increased. That was also due partly to the reduction in price given to the farmers and also to the wisdom of the farmers. If the farmer wants to increase production, you cannot ignore that factor altogether.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before I ask the next question, I would like to point out that the reply

given by the hon. Minister is not clear. I asked one thing and he talks about the favourable climatic conditions in 1975-76. Identical rainfall level was therein earlier years. In spite of that, actually the production was less. Firstly, let me get a clear reply to my first question. Then I will put my second question.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I do not know what has been left out of your question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will repeat my first question. My first question was that in addition to the factors that you have mentioned, is it not a fact that because the fertiliser prices were reduced by Rs. 100 per tonne, there was 28 per cent increase in the consumption of fertilisers and as a result of that the production in the food grains had increased?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I have already mentioned that that was also one of the factors. What more the hon. Members wants to know?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My second question is: Is it not a fact that in 1977-78, the irrigation capacity in the country was increased by 2.7 million hectares which was the record not only for India but for the whole world and that was an additional factor—the most dominant factor—as a result of which we were able to increase the food production?

(b) As a result of this increase in production, is it not a fact that in the very first year and the second year, that is, 1977-78 and 1978-79, we were able to return a considerable portion of the food loan in kind that we had taken from Russia and we were also able to export food-grains to Vietnam? As compared to 1974-75 and 1975-76, when we had imported 18.7 million tonnes of food grains at a cost of Rs. 2503 crores, don't you think that this particular performance was more pronounced as compared to the earlier record?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:

This is a question of opinion. The hon. Member is welcome to have his own opinions about it. He has not sought any information from me in his question. He is making a statement eulogising the performance of his Government and it needs no answer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

It has been the convention of this House if the hon. Minister does not give the information the Hon. Speaker protects the hon. Members. My concrete question was.....

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister gives the answer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

He has not given the answer.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:

The hon. Member must have more information than I have.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My

categorical question is: Is it not a fact that in the very first year 1977-78, the irrigation capacity was increased by 2.7 million hectares and that was a record.... (interruptions)

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: He

is not seeking any information; he has all the information with him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the

American lobby has been dominating the planning in the field of agriculture in the ICAR and they wanted to create serious imbalances in the matter of production of foodgrains and the result has been that while in one sphere, namely cereals we had surplus, there was serious shortage in oilseeds and pulses. In 1957-58, the per capita production of pulses was 31.2 kg. and it came down to 16.7 kg. in 1974-75. Will the hon. Minister take note of this and the compound growth rate of selected crops, food and non-food, per cent per annum which was from 1949-50 to 1959-60, production of pulses 3.10, area 3.00 and yield 0.10 per cent'

MR. SPEAKER: I want you to frame your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am framing the question. I wanted to tell this to the hon. Minister before asking the question. In view of the fact that there are serious shortages of pulses and oilseeds and we have been importing edible oil worth about Rs. 850 crores, will the hon. Minister kindly tell us what specific steps they have taken since they have taken over charge to remove this anomaly and to see that proper planning is done in the matter of production of foodgrains, pulses and oilseeds.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The hon. Member seems to have lot of figures. Some of the questions that he has asked do not arise out of the main question. The question of import of edible oils concerns the Ministry of Commerce and he can put a separate question about that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about shortage of oilseeds and pulses?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We are taking steps to increase the production.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But it is coming down every year.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please bear in mind that this is a specific question about production. You can put a separate question asking about oilseeds.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Food grains include oilseeds and pulses; if you kindly see the ICAR-report, you will find this. Let the hon. Minister tell us why has the per capital availability of pulses gone down and what steps have been taken in this regard since they have taken over to improve the situation?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We are attending seriously to the question of shortfall in the production of oilseeds. We are taking certain measures

One of the measures may also be to give better incentive prices to farmers and concessions in the price of inputs. We are also thinking of reducing imports of edible oil from abroad so that the farmer in the home market gets better price for his oilseeds production.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Will the hon. Minister inform the House whether the shortage of oilseeds was primarily because of hoarding and blackmarketing in the country?

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not arise.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would request you, Sir, to see that the Minister, in his oral reply..... (Interruptions) remains consistent with what he says in his written reply. In reply to Mr. Dandavate's remark, he said that the increased food production was primarily due to favourable weather conditions; but in the written reply, he says:

"Apart from the favourable weather conditions during 1977-78 and 1978-79, various development programmes which were intensified during the years contributed to realising higher levels of foodgrains production."

That is an entirely different statement.

MR. SPEAKER: No; it is one of the factors. No, Dr. Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would put my question, now. I only want a clarification. In view of the vastly increased foodgrains production, what is the present level of foodgrains stocks in the warehouses in the country? (Interruption)

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I require separate notice to answer this question.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering the announcement of the wheat price in advance, because the hon. Minister knows that the price announcement at a particular time goes a long way to help increase production, and encourage the farmers. The earlier Government did announce the price of paddy and sugarcane which really helped the farmers to a very great extent. Will the Minister give serious thought to announce the prices of important foodgrains much earlier, almost at the sowing season, so that the farmers may be encouraged; and secondly, will the Minister also give serious thought to price parity? Prices of industrial goods have been going higher and higher, and the peasants have a very genuine and legitimate grievance that their production does not get the right prices. Will the Minister think of price parity also?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I agree with the hon. Member that an announcement of prices for agricultural produce in advance of the sowing seasons helps the farmer to undertake a better survey of his lands and be able to decide what are the crops that he can sow for a better profit; but the sowing season is still far off 9 months more for wheat to be sown and we will certainly take a decision much in advance of the proper time.

SHRI VISHWA NATH PRATAP SINGH: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether, during the last 3 years, the Janata Government failed to handle the excess production of potatoes and sugar-cane, resulting in unduly depressed prices for these commodities and a great loss to the farmers.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: It is very true that the sugar-cane area has decreased on account of the previous Government's failure to provide remunerative prices to the farmers for sugarcane during the past years. It is also a fact that tons and tons of potato

rotted in the markets, and the prices crashed to a level—after which the farmers could not think of sowing potatoes any longer. But because of their faith in the present Government, the prices of potato are being maintained in the market; and we will see that those conditions do not recur.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The Minister has admitted the fact that there was increase in production. Is it true that the producers got less, and the consumers paid more and the margin went to hoarders and black-marketeers during that period?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Yes; that is true. We will see that the middle-men do not get undue benefits, and that the farmer gets fair and remunerative prices for his produce without being fleeced in the market.

Damage to crops due to drought

*5. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale damages of crops

due to long spell of drought in different parts of the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the extent of damages (State-wise);

(c) the assistance provided for by the Centre to the States to meet the situation (State-wise); and

(d) what short-term and long-term programme the Government propose to take for drought prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. During the last kharif season, 11 States were affected by long spell of drought.

(b and (c).

State	(b)		(c)	
	Population affected (lakhs)	Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)	Total foodgrains allocated under Food for Work & Spl. Food for Works Programme (including balance last year's balance Lakh Mt.	Ceiling of additional expenditure approved by Govt. of India for purposes of Central assistance (Rs. in crores)
Andhra Pradesh	125.00	40.00	2.33	22.05
Bihar	473.00	30.00	3.36	11.82
Haryana	30.00	17.00	0.64	4.50
Himachal Pradesh	27.00	4.90	0.20	3.70
Madhya Pradesh	279.00	88.00	3.01	22.80
Maharashtra	53.14	10.23	1.41	8.54

	(b)		(c)	
Orissa	115.00	43.18	2.31	14.05
Rajasthan	240.00	30.00	2.80	18.75
Jammu & Kashmir	2.69	2.13	0.45	2.79
Uttar Pradesh	773.00	105.00	4.93	34.91
West Bengal	87.00	15.55	2.50	13.04
TOTAL	2204.83	385.99	23.94	156.95

The actual Central assistance to be released in the form of advance Plan assistance will depend on the amount of expenditure incurred by the State upto the ceiling over and above margin money available with the State.

(d) In order to enable farmers to recouperate part of the loss sustained during the kharif and pre-kharif season the Government of India have been helping the State Governments to embark upon an ambitious Rabi production programme. Short-term loan during Rabi season amounting to Rs. 80 crores has been made available to the drought affected States as against the original budget provision of Rs. 49 crores. Additional allocation of diesel was made during October, November and December, 1979. Subsidy for agricultural inputs including nitrogenous fertilizers, seeds and pesticides is being made available to small and marginal farmers where crop loss has been more than 50 per cent. Interest liability of small and marginal farmers in areas where crop loss is more than 50 per cent is to be waived provided repayment of principal is made by the rescheduled dates. A Food for Nutrition Programme has been launched to cover vulnerable sections of the population such as expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. Apart from the on-going Food for Work Programme, A Special Food for Work Programme has been initiated to provide gainful employment to able-bodied persons in rural areas. Steps have been taken on a war footing to mobilise all available rigs in the country and train up personnel for

tapping ground water resources especially in hard rock areas. The financial provision for plant protection measures including aerial spraying has been enhanced. Further experts of cattle feed have been banned and the export of expeller cakes of oilseeds and deoiled rice bran as well as of compounded cattle and poultry feed has been stopped. The foodgrains unfit for human consumption are being made available to the State Governments for cattle feed by the Food Corporation of India. An Inter-Departmental Task Force has been functioning in the Ministry of Agriculture for monitoring and stream lining the relief operations.

Apart from these short-term measures, the Government of India has been operating a long-term programme known as the 'Drought Prone Areas. Programme' in 74 districts in 13 States proper sociological balance in these areas, reducing the severity of the impact of drought and stabilising the income of the people, particularly the weaker sections of the society. During the four years of the Fifth Five Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 188.98 crores was incurred of which Rs. 108.41 crores represented Central share. During 1978-79 i.e. the first year of the Sixth Plan, about Rs. 80.17 crores was expended out of which Rs. 51.18 crores represented the Central share. During 1974-79, this programme has implemented soil and moisture conservation works on about 13 lakh hectares, created irrigation potential of about 2.8 lakh hectares, developed 3.4 lakh hectares forest and pasture

land and benefited about 43.8 lakh persons mostly belonging to the weaker sections. Since 1977-78, a Desert Development Programme has also been taken up in 11 districts of Rajasthan, 4 districts of Haryana, 3 districts of Gujarat and the cold arid areas of Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir, and Spiti Sub-division in Himachal Pradesh. The main activities under this programme include afforestation, grassland development, sand-dune stabilisation, ground water development, rural electrification, development of agriculture, horticulture and Animal Husbandry.

A nation-wide programme of exploiting surface and groundwater resources in the country through major, medium and minor irrigation schemes in the public and private sectors with assistance to farmers with holdings upto 4 ha. has been launched. It is proposed to add an irrigation potential of 15 million hectares (to the potential of 52 million hectares created upto 1-4-1978) during 1978-83 with an estimated outlay of about Rs. 3600 crores on minor and about Rs. 6700 crores on major and medium irrigation schemes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The statement shows the ceiling of additional expenditure approved by the Government of India for purposes of Central assistance (Rs. in crores). May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government would make up the deficit or the gap between the ceiling so far fixed by the Central Government for the State Governments for the expenditure for drought relief and the actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments in this direction? Whether the Government will make up the gap between the two? Two means: one is the actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments and second one is the additional ceiling fixed by the Government of India on this score.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The additional ceiling is fixed by the Gov-

ernment of India after fully assessing the damage due to natural calamities in any particular State. The Central team also visits the areas before coming to a decision. A high level committee also considers the recommendations of the State Governments. But after the ceiling has been fixed by the Central Govt., if a particular State incurs expenditure beyond that, the Central Government cannot take the liability for that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In the statement it has been stated that the actual Central assistance will be released in the form of advance Plan assistance. Now this very system impedes the very developmental tempo of the states. Taking these things in view, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is the policy of the new Government to see that these advance Plan assistances should be converted into assistances outside the Plan so as to accelerate the tempo of development of the States because the States have not got adequate funds to continue the developmental tempo in their States.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The Government is very keen to increase tempo of development all over the country; but the Government has to work under certain constraints. So far as finances are concerned, the suggestion of the hon. Member will be taken into account while taking a decision.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: In view of the fact that our country is facing a cycle of droughts, what immediate steps you can take or have you taken any step to stop it? Secondly, I would like to know whether the Central Government study team has made any assessment of the different States about this and the damage suffered. Has the Government met to the full extent the assistance they are to give to the State Governments? Has any State Government lodged any complaint on this score to the Central Government, if so, did you meet their demand, did you remove their complaint?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We have looked into all the demands made by the States and all the drought affected States were visited by a Central team. Natural calamities do not come after a warning, and as and when there is a calamity, government takes appropriate steps. We are also thinking of devising an effective machinery at the national level to have a better preparedness in case of natural calamities and will announce those decisions later.

MR. SPEAKER: For the information of the hon. Members, there is a Calling Attention on this very subject and I think it will be thrashed out at that time. Now we pass on to the next question.

Memorandum from Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd. Employees' Association

*6. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Central Fisheries Corpn. Ltd. Employees' Association, Howrah regarding absorption of the staff declared surplus;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to absorb them in public sector undertakings; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Public Sector Undertakings under this Ministry and other Ministries as also the Director General of Employment under the Ministry of Labour were requested to absorb the surplus employees of the Central

Fisheries Corporation. The Govt. of West Bengal was also requested to take over some employees along with the sales-stalls, for the State Fisheries Development Corporation but they pleaded their inability to do so. Applications of employees desirous of seeking employment elsewhere are also being forwarded with liberal recommendations.

(c) So far employment has been found for 71 employees who have been actually absorbed in the following undertakings:

(i) The Food Corporation of India	45
(ii) The Central Warehousing Corporation	21
(iii) The Indian Dairy Corporation	4
(iv) The National Seeds Corporation	1
	<hr/> 71 <hr/>

In addition 14 employees have been promised absorption by the Food Corporation of India and two by the Central Warehousing Corporation.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The question is regarding the absorption of the Central Fisheries Corpn. staff. The Central Fisheries of Howrah is being wound up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You see PUC Report.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Their total staff is: 386, permanent 236 and casual 150. Regarding the Central Fisheries Corporation, there is a report of the Committee on Public Undertakings submitted on 26 April 1979. The Committee had recommended that the Central Fisheries Corporation could be revived or be made viable again by changing its organisation framework, system, policy and business and by efficient management. Has the Minister given any consideration to this recommendation? Is the

government prepared to re-organise the Central Fisheries Corporation because the price of fish is a serious problem particularly in West Bengal. The Recommendations of the Public Undertakings Committee are there. This is my first question.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The recommendation of the Committee to revive the Corporation was turned down by the Janata Government, it was not accepted. Later on during the Lok Dal regime, orders to stay the winding up of this corporation were issued. The Government is now considering the matter.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: If it is revived the question of absorption elsewhere does not arise. We want that it should be revived. In case it is not revived at least the employees should not be thrown out of their jobs. Till they are finally absorbed this should not be wound up. Can I expect the Minister to consider this point?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: As many as 71 of the employees have already been absorbed. Government are thinking of finding places for the employees also. In the meantime the and when a decision is taken, every care will be taken to see that these employees get employment somewhere in the government undertakings.

Allotment of Rice to Kerala

*7. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) quantity of rice allotted to Kerala during the last one year, month-wise; and

(b) the demand therefor received from Kerala during the same period?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

केरल की 1979 के दौरान केंद्रीय मूल स चावल की मासिक मांग और आपूर्ति

मास	मांगी गई मात्रा	आवृत्त की गई मात्रा
1	2	3
जनवरी	1,35,000	1,35,000
फरवरी	1,35,000	1,35,000
मार्च	1,35,000	1,35,000
अप्रैल	1,35,000	1,35,000
मई	1,35,000	1,35,000
जून	1,35,000	1,35,000
जुलाई	1,35,000	1,35,000
अगस्त	1,35,000	1,35,000
सितम्बर	1,35,000	1,35,000
अक्तूबर	1,35,000	1,35,000
नवम्बर	1,35,000	1,35,000
दिसम्बर	1,35,000	1,35,000

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether it has come to his notice that rice supplied to Kerala is damaged and decayed and if so what steps he has taken to see that good rice is supplied to Kerala.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: It has not come to our notice that rice supplied to Kerala was damaged.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Has any complaint been received from Kerala that the rice supplied is damaged? Will he make enquiries?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: There was a complaint about the par-boiled rice supplied to Kerala taking a longer time in cooking. We stopped the supply of that quality of rice. If

the people of Kerala do not like that quality of par-boiled rice, we will not force this upon Kerala.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: May I know whether the Government of Kerala have shown any preference for any quality of rice?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The Kerala Government has shown preference for par boiled rice to be issued to people but the quality of rice supplied in the past was not found satisfactory. We have agreed to improve the quality of the rice. We have stopped millers from producing that quality of rice. We will improve the quality of rice and supply rice to Kerala to their satisfaction.

Shortage of Diesel

*8. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that diesel shortage is prevailing in the country;

(b) if so, the extent thereof indicating the annual requirement and availability for the current year; and

(c) the reasons therefor and steps taken by Government to remove their shortage?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to indicate the exact shortage of diesel, as it has been caused by a number of factors which are difficult to quantify with precision. These factors include a growth in its demand arising out of steep increase in the movement of goods by road, power shortages and the drought conditions in certain parts of the country. Again, on account of the disturbed conditions in Assam, the three refineries in that State and the Barauni refinery in Bihar have been shut-down, entailing a loss in production of diesel to the extent of about 5,000 tonnes per day. This develop-

ment has seriously affected the availability of HSD in the areas fed by these refineries and which cannot be easily fed from other sources. Arrangements are being made to meet the demand for diesel, to the extent possible by imports, subject to certain unavoidable restraints in movement by road and rail to areas traditionally served by the North-Eastern refineries and pipelines in Assam, Bihar and U.P.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: It is clear from the statement of Minister that there is acute shortage of diesel. The hon. Minister did not reply to my questions regarding the quantum of diesel necessary for production and distribution. But it is a fact that 70 per cent of the diesel transport has stopped plying on the roads, particularly in North Bengal, North Bihar and Eastern U.P. It is a fact that agriculturists who had diesel for their pump sets and tractors, they are not getting diesel now. It is also a fact that in the tea garden areas in the North Bengal and North Eastern Area, the tea garden factories are going to be closed down. It is also a fact that the entire area—North Eastern Region, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have been threatened due to shortage of diesel. So, in the circumstances, I would like to know from the hon. Minister very categorically whether he will re-allot 25 per cent of the diesel quota which was curtailed during the time of the previous Government i.e. on 5th January, 1980 in the case of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh? Will the hon. Minister arrange special quota for West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to meet the present crisis of the diesel there?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as this cut is concerned, 20 to 25 per cent cut was introduced by the previous Government on 5-1-1980 i.e. much before we took over. Now it is being said that the present Government has made this cut, which is absolutely a false propaganda.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will he re-allot that?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as allotment is concerned, the allotments were increased by the previous Government in October, in November and much more so in December.

I would like to point out that in the case of Uttar Pradesh alone where the supply was to be 5 per cent more as compared to last year's supply from 80,000 (for U.P. alone) it was raised to 1 lakh tonnes. In rest of the States there was no rise as compared to this. Now, therefore, the shortage is there. As I have said in my statement, particularly in the North Eastern Region the shortage is on account of the closure of Assam Refineries and also closure of the Barauni Refinery. We are trying our best to meet the shortage. But as far as the other parts of the country are concerned which are not dependent on Assam Refineries, for example, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, in West Bengal there is no shortage whatsoever. I would like to give....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: What about the northern part of West Bengal?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I would like to inform the hon. members that tomorrow I am meeting the Chief Ministers, Chief Secretaries, Civil Supplies Ministers, Secretaries of nine States. On 1st Feb. I have called the meeting of the Northern Region—Governors, Lt. Governors, Chief Ministers and all the concerned Secretaries to discuss the situation. Yesterday, we had full fledged discussion in the hon. Railway Minister's room, where the Home Minister was also present and we are trying to tie up the arrangements. Hon. Members would be glad to know that as far as Bengal is concerned, only a certain part of Bengal is in shortage. There is no shortage otherwise. There is definite....

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: What about North Bengal?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am saying, in a certain part of Bengal there is shortage. In a certain part of Bengal which is dependent on Assam, there is a shortage. There is shortage in Assam. There is a shortage in other parts of North-east. Not that the oil is not there, but the oil wells are not allowed to be worked. The oil is not allowed to be pumped. Actually, this oil which was to go to Tripura—I would like to point out for the satisfaction of the hon. Members that the Chief Minister of Tripura met me yesterday and said that diesel is going to last there only till 31st. They sent the tankers to a place at Gauhati for being filled up. They were to be filled up, but they were captured by the students. Fortunately these tankers reached in safe custody under the police patrol and I am glad to inform the hon. Members that they were allowed to be filled up under police protection and it started, and in two days the requirements of Tripura which were to be given from Gauhati would reach them and the Chief Minister of Tripura is very happy. Similarly, I am glad to inform that the Gauhati Refinery has started working. I am hopeful that the other two refineries in Assam are likely to start working in another two or three days. I am also hopeful that the crude which was being pumped to Barauni is likely to start being pumped and in another one week or so and in the meanwhile what we are doing is—we are short of tankers also, particularly road tankers and all others. We are trying to make arrangements somewhere by making adjustment in the fertilizer factory and a decision has been taken to withdraw a few tankers from the fertilizer factory. I would not like to name the fertilizer factory at the moment, but we have made those arrangements and under adequate protection tankers will be sent to these areas even from the areas where from these areas cannot be fed and I can assure the hon. Members that as far as U.P. and Bihar are concerned which were also dependent on Assam, there is shortage. But in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, for

example, there is no shortage whatsoever. If the hon. Members like I can give the figure, but it is absolutely due to maldistribution, blackmarketing and irresponsibility of the State Governments is not taking action against the blackmarketeers and hoarders under the Essential Commodities Act. In spite of the fact that the Ordinance has become the law, these two States Governments have not taken action. There is no shortage; On the contrary, the actual prorata allocation for the 1st fortnight of January in the case of Rajasthan was 15,619 tonnes of HSD diesel, the actual sale to them in the first 15 days of January was 19,304 tonnes, about 4,000 tonnes more. In spite of that, there is a clamour that Rajasthan petrol pumps are dry. This is absolutely wrong. Rajasthan petrol pumps open in the night by 12 O'Clock and any quantity of diesel is freely available at premium. Similar is the case in Madhya Pradesh.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Maharashtra?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: About Maharashtra there is no problem.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: What about Gujarat?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: About Gujarat there is no problem.
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way. Let the Minister reply. Don't interrupt the Minister.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Let me answer his question. The other hon. Members have raised a question and if the hon. Speaker allows.

MR. SPEAKER: He has made a lengthy statement. Do the Members need more elucidation on this.
(Interruptions).

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Our State has the same problem. Lastly, Sir, I would only urge on the hon. Members. (Interruptions). If the hon. Speaker

gives the time, I have no objection.
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please don't interrupt.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Lastly, I would like to state that there is no reason to be panicky at all. You have spoiled everything in the last three years, particularly the last three or four months. Please give us at least 15 days time, and I assure you that there will be no shortage of diesel, no shortage of kerosene and no shortage of crude.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: It is clear from the reply of the hon. Minister that there is an acute crisis in North Bengal, North Bihar and the northeastern region. So, I would like to ask a simple question, whether the hon. Minister will supply diesel from the other available sources such as the port refineries to these areas which are affected most by diesel shortage.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Would the hon. Member suggest that I should cut down the meal of somebody else and provide it to him?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: The hon. Minister has informed the House that there is an acute problem in Tripura. You know that the movement of kerosene to Tripura has totally stopped due to the disturbances in Assam. Seventyfive per cent of the lorries have stopped plying, and the workers are unemployed now. So, can the hon. Minister specifically tell us what steps he is going to take immediately to send diesel and kerosene to Tripura?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Everything humanly and administratively possible to meet the requirements of the north-eastern region is being done on all fronts, namely the Home Ministry, the Railway Ministry and the Ministry of Petroleum. We are working in complete harmony and co-ordination, we are working day and night.

MR. SPEAKER: That should satisfy the hon. Member.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:

I would like to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that in some states diesel has become almost non-available and that especially in U.P. it is being sold at a very high rate with the connivance of the State Government; if so, I would like to know what steps Government proposes to take to check both the delinquent traders and the Governments.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The actual quota allotted to U.P. in the first 15 days of January was 30,000 tonnes HSD, and the actual sale which the U.P. Government has already made till 15th January is 34,472 tonnes. Therefore, hon. Members would realise that as far as this Ministry is concerned, we have not only given them the requisite allotment, but actually 4,000 tonnes more than what was allotted to them. The Essential Commodities Act has to be administered by the State Governments, and they have to take steps for fair distribution. I have myself received complaints that during the elections most of the quota which was allotted to U. P. was diverted to Western U. P. while Eastern U.P. and the Jhansi Division were completely kept dry. This is the state of affairs in that State unfortunately. Civil supplies and distribution within the State are the responsibility of the State Government, as also checking of blackmarketing. I have called a meeting at the topmost level, of the Chief Ministers, in order to urge upon them that this is not a party matter and that here we should have no confrontation, that we should actually work in harmony. I am sure they would respond to it.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

While replying to a call attention motion on the same subject, the hon. Minister had stated that there is absolutely no scarcity of diesel and that he would flood the country with diesel and I believe that even today he is reiterating the same position.

In the answer which he has given he has stated that arrangements are being made to meet the demand for diesel by imports. I would like to ask him, if there is sufficient diesel to flood the country, why is it necessary to import diesel, whether any order has been placed and if so with which countries, the quantity and the price of imported diesel which we intend to import.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I fully appreciate the innocence of the hon. member. When I said that there is no shortage of diesel, I did not mean to say that India is self-sufficient in the production of crude oil and diesel. India is meeting its requirements of crude oil, diesel and kerosene by indigenous production as well as imports and the import bill, if the hon. member is interested to know, is rising every day because of the OPEC prices going up. But our indigenous production is also going up. The only difficulty is because of the law and order situation. Otherwise indigenous production, there is no shortage. As far as tying up with the other countries are concerned, we are trying, the previous Government could not tie up because other countries were perhaps not in a mood to give it to them, but we are happy to announce that now we are receiving offers from friendly countries, from the Middle East countries, who were our old friends and who are now our friends and I am hopeful that we will be able to tie up imports with them and it is not in the nation's interest to give the names of the countries at the moment.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 9.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, On this very issue, I had given notices of a call attention which has not been admitted. Will the hon. Minister state.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the next question.

Remunerative Prices to a Agriculturists

*9. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the agriculturists are not getting remunerative prices for their produce; and

(b) if so, what steps are being contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) No, Sir,

(b) The Government are aware that remunerative prices are necessary for stable income to the farmer, for raising his ability to invest in agriculture and to expand agricultural production. With this in view, the Government not only fix support/procurement prices of foodgrains and commercial crops but also have been raising these prices as and when necessary.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: The agriculturists in the country are the most exploited. They do not get remunerative prices. Because of this, the jute cultivation is going down day by day in this country. I am surprised to know that the hon. Minister, himself being an agriculturist, does not know that remunerative prices are not being given to farmers. In this context, may I know from the Minister, what are the specific considerations before the Government while fixing the price of an agricultural product?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The support prices are being fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission. The cost of inputs the cost of labour of the farmers, the market conditions, the shortages in that particular food-grain or agricultural product, all these factors are taken into account. The Government always tries to fix the

support price with a view to benefiting the farmer and to encourage him to produce more. I do now know how the hon. Member has said that I do not know that remunerative prices are not being paid to the farmer..

SHRI R. P. YADAV: This is your answer to part (a) of the question.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: You ask:

"whether the Government are aware that the agriculturists are not getting remunerative prices for their produce;"

I say, I am not aware.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question (How) is over!

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Amendment of Aligarh Muslim University Act

*1. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act to give it the minority character as promised in the Election Manifesto of the ruling party; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Legislation for assuring the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University is intended to be introduced in the next session of Parliament.

Issue of Postal Stamps bearing Picture of Tribal Folk Dances

*10. SHRI P. A. SANGAMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to issue postal stamps bearing the pictures of tribal folk-dances; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to include therein GARO WANGALA DANCE from Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). It is proposed to issue a set of 4 stamps on Tribes of India for which material is being collected. There is no proposal at present to issue stamps on tribal folk-dances.

Price of Petroleum Products

*11. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fuel prices (petrol, kerosene, diesel etc.) have been enormously increased since August last; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and to what extent the increases were attributable to increase in the import price of crude?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A statement showing increases/decreases in the basic selling prices of major petroleum products effected from 17-8-1979/11-9-1979 is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) About two-thirds of our requirements of crude oil and finished petroleum products are met by imports. The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) announced quarterly increases in crude prices for 1979, which were revised later and made very steep causing an additional burden of around Rs. 1100 crores per annum. An additional burden of around Rs. 50 crores was created by certain increases of domestic costs. Out of Rs. 1150 crores, Rs. 280 crores per annum was realised by reduction in excise duties and the balance of Rs. 870 crores was passed on to the consumers by way of price increases.

Statement

Increase /Decreases made in the basic selling prices of major refined petroleum products since August, 1979

Products	Selling unit	Increase w.e.f. 17-8-79 Rs.	Decrease w.e.f. 11-9-79 Rs.
1. Aviation Turbine Fuel	KL	740.00	
2. Motor Spirit 83 Oct.,one	KL	350.00	
3. High Speed Diesel Oil	KL	170.00	70.00
4. Superior Kerosene Oil	KL	170.00	70.00
5. Light Diesel Oil	KL	320.00	
6. Furnace Oil for Fertilizer use	KL	Nil	
7. Furnace Oil for non-fertilizer use	KL	320.00	
8. Bitumen St. Grade (Bulk)	MT	500.00	
9. Bitumen—Packed	MT	500.00	
10. Naphtha for non-fertilizer use	MT	1470.00	
11. Naphtha for fertilizer use	MT	Nil	
12. Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) —Domestic	MT	333.33	
13. Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) Industrial	MT	333.33	
14. Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS) for non-fertilizer use	MT	320.00	
15. Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS) for fertilizer use	MT	Nil	

सार्वजनिक वितरण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को
पुराने गेहूं की सप्लाई

*12. श्री एन० के० राजवलकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश खालियर में स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों से सार्वजनिक वितरण के लिए पुराने गेहूं की कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण के लिए सप्लाई किया जाने वाला गेहूं मानव द्वारा उपभोग किए जाने लायक नहीं है; और

(ग) क्या सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में आरम्भ किए गए कार्यक्रमों और "काम के लिए अनाज कार्यक्रम" के लिए भी इसी किस्म का गेहूं दिया गया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) सार्वजनिक वितरण के लिए 5302 मीटरी टन गेहूं दिया गया था जो कि लगभग 1-2 वर्ष पुराना था। यह स्टॉक अच्छी हालत में था और सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किस्म सम्बन्धी निर्दिष्टियों के अनुरूप था।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में शुरू किए गए कार्यक्रमों अथवा "काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम" के लिए केवल मानव उपभोग के लायक गेहूं ही दिया गया था।

शिक्षा नीति में मूल परिवर्तन

*13. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार शिक्षा नीति में मूल परिवर्तन करने का है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार रोजगारोन्मुख शिक्षा पद्धति लागू करने का है ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) और (ख) जो राष्ट्रीय नीति प्रारूप सभा पटल पर पहले रखा जा चुका है उसका पुनरीक्षण करने का सरकार का ईरादा है। तथापि यह सावधानी पूर्वक सोच विचार करने और समुचित परामर्शों के बाद किया जाएगा।

Misuse of Housing Funds

*14. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint an Enquiry Commission

against the Caretaker Government about misuse of funds allotted for housing in various States; and

(b) if so, what are the steps going to be taken to probe into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) No such misuse has come to Government's notice and the question of appointing an Enquiry Commission does not, therefore, arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Sex Education for School and College Adolescents

*15. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to impart sex education to school and college adolescents to check the growth rate of population and to enable adolescents to understand the complications of life; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). There is no proposal to impart sex education as such to school and college adolescents. However, concepts of population education have been included in the school curriculum developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

Separate P&T Circle for Himachal Pradesh

*16. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agre-

ed to the creation of a separate P&T circle for Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether the State Government has offered to provide the necessary accommodation at (i) Simla, (ii) any other place in Himachal Pradesh for the circle office;

(d) if so, the nature and contents of the offer alongwith the date on which it was made; and

(e) the action taken by Government on the offer?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal for the creation of separate P&T Circle for Himachal Pradesh has been agreed in principle.

(b) to (e). The Government of Himachal Pradesh was requested for provision of suitable accommodation at Simla for the formation of separate P&T Circles for Himachal Pradesh. The State Government could not provide accommodation at Simla but offered to provide accommodation at Joginder Nagar in the month of October, 1978. The offer of the State Government was not accepted as it was considered necessary to locate the P&T Circles at the headquarters of the State Government at Simla with a view to maintaining effective liaison with the State Government.

Taking over of M/s. Kosan Gas Company

1. SHRI PIUS TURKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Kosan Gas Company has been taken over by Government of India;

(b) if so, whether the two subsidiary firms viz. Delhi Gas Company and Natural Gas Company, have also been taken over along with the Kosan Gas Company; if so, the terms and conditions of services of the employees of these two subsidiary firms;

(c) whether their pay-scales, gratuity etc., will be at par with those of Hindustan Petroleum, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, what will be their pay scales etc. and the reasons for disparity if any?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. These two companies were operating earlier as retailing agents of Kosan Gas Company and they are now operating as retailing agents of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

(c) and (d). In view of the fact that these two companies have not been taken over by the Government or Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPCL), the question of the pay scales, gratuity etc., of the employees of these two companies being at par with those of HPCL does not arise.

Allocation and Execution of Rural Reconstruction Schemes

2. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the role of his Ministry at Centre and in States for allocation, planning, coordination and execution of rural reconstruction schemes;

(b) the names of departments attached to his Ministry;

(c) the programmes chalked out by his Ministry for the year 1979-80; and

(d) the names of States already having the rural development departments so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHR R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The primary role of this Ministry is to alleviate the lot of the rural poor comprising the small and marginal farmers, landless labour, rural artisans, etc. The Ministry seeks to evolve a coordinated approach with the active involvement of the States. A list of subjects allocated to this Ministry under the Allocation of Business Ruler is contained in the attached Statement-I.

(b) The Ministry does not have any other Department.

(c) This Ministry was created in August, 1979. A list of the schemes being implemented by the Ministry during the year 1979-80 is contained in the attached Statement-II.

(d) In all the States, the subject of 'rural development' is handled by one or more departments.

Statement—I

List of subjects allocated to the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction

1. All matters relating to Panchayati Raj.

2. Land reforms land tenures; land records, consolidation of holdings and other related matters.

3. All matters relating to the revised minimum needs programme in the rural areas as below :—

(a) direct responsibility for rural roads;

(b) nodal responsibility for elementary education, adult education, rural health, rural electrification, rural water supply (excluding centrally sponsored scheme of accelerated rural water supply), housing for landless rural labour and the nutrition programme.

4. Programmes for tackling rural unemployment including 'food for work' programme, training programmes and rural works programmes.

5. Integrated rural development, including small farmers development agency, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, drought prone area programmes, etc.

6. Hill areas development programme, desert development programmes and tribal areas development programmes.

7. Village and cottage industries.

8. Public cooperation, including all matters relating to voluntary agencies for rural reconstruction.

9. Warehousing in rural areas, including rural godowns.

10. Town and country planning, so far as it relates to rural areas.

11. Setting up of agricultural markets in rural areas and the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937.

12. Cooperatives relatable to the items in this list.

13. All attached or subordinate offices or other organisations concerned with any of the subjects specified in this list.

Statement—II

List of the Schemes being implemented during 1979-80 by the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction

S. No.	Name of the Scheme
(1)	(2)

I. Agricultural Marketing Schemes

1. Market Survey & Investigation.
2. Strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities.
3. Central Agmark Research and Training.
4. Development of Rural Markets & Wholesale Markets in backwards areas.
5. Development of Selected Regulated Market.
6. Investments in J & K Horticulture Corporation.

II. Integrated Rural Development Schemes

1. Small Farmers Development Agency.
2. Special subsidy for Minor Irrigation.
3. Drought Prone Area Programme.
4. Area planning for full employment.
5. Command Area Development (IRD).
6. Special livestock production programme—poultry, piggery and sheep development.
7. Special livestock production programme—cross-bred calves, rearing schemes.
8. Construction of Rural Godowns.
9. Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment.

III. Area Development Schemes

1. Desert Development Programme.

IV. Rural Development Schemes

1. National Institute of Rural Development.
2. Prize competition for selection of best Gram Sevak and Panchayats.
3. Promotion of voluntary schemes and social action programme.
4. Applied Nutrition Programme.
5. Foodgrain for gainful employment.

V. Land Reforms Schemes

1. Assistance to new assignees of lands on imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings.
2. Grants-in-aid to institutions, etc., for agrarian studies.

VI. Khadi and Village Industries Commission Schemes

1. Khadi.
2. Village Industries.
3. Subsidy in lieu of interests of Government Loans to K.V.I.C.
4. Science and Technology.

U.G.C. Grants to Colleges in Orissa State

3. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of private and Government colleges of Orissa State particularly of Tribal and Backward Districts of that State which received U.G.C. grants during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) the nature and amount of the grants provided by the U.G.C.; and

(c) the criteria adopted by the U.G.C. for the grants to the private colleges located in tribal and backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-101/80].

(c) The University Grants Commission has prescribed certain eligibility criteria for development grants to colleges. According to these, a college offering three-year degree courses should have 400 students and 20 teachers while those offering two-year degree courses should have 270 students and 15 teachers. These requirements are relaxed in favour of colleges located in tribal and backward areas. Colleges offering three-year courses in such areas with a student enrolment of 300 and faculty strength of 15 will be entitled to development grants while those offering two-year courses with a student enrolment of 200 and faculty strength of 10 are also sanctioned such grants. For purposes of development grants, no distinction is made between Government and Non-Government Colleges.

Amendment to Orissa Land Reforms Act

4. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa recently amended the Land Reforms Act of that State;

(b) If so, the reasons for the amendment of the said Act;

(c) whether the State Government sought these changes for the clearance of the Central Government; and

(d) the clearance given therefor by the Government of India to that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A bill to amend the Orissa Land Reforms Act was recently passed by the Orissa State Legislature.

(b) The amending bill seeks to

- (i) redefine the expression 'family' so as to exclude major sons and daughters from its scope (the revised definition will apply to future cases only);
- (ii) prohibit land-owners from disposing off the tree growth in the surplus land;
- (iii) give priority to cultivating tenants in the settlement of surplus land;
- (iv) permit landowners to file fresh returns where the preparation of the record-of-rights is taken up for the first time under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958;
- (v) do away with the present provision that where an application for a certificate of disability is not disposed of within 30 days, it shall be deemed to have been rejected; and
- (vi) bring about certain necessary procedural changes.

(c) The Government of Orissa had sought the approval of the Government of India on certain amendments while a few other amendments were new.

(d) The Government of India have sought clarification on some of the amendments from the State Government. The reply from the State Government is awaited.

मकानों के निर्माण के लिए प्रोत्साहन

5. श्री एन० के० शेखवलकर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोगों द्वारा निजी मकानों के निर्माण के प्रोत्साहन एवं संवर्धन के लिए सरकार की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उक्त मकानों के निर्माण के लिए धनराशि प्रदान करने हेतु क्या व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(घ) भवन निर्माण सामग्री की कीमतों में हो रही वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पेट्रोलियम और रक्षायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) निम्न आय वर्गों आवास योजना, मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना, ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम तथा ग्रामीण आवास स्थल सहित गृह निर्माण योजना उपलब्ध हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत लोगों को अपना निजी मकान बनाने के लिए सहायता दी जाती है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी अपना निजी मकान बनाने के लिए गृह निर्माण अग्रिम दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों तथा सामान्य जनता की सहायता समितियों को अपने सदस्यों के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

(ग) जनता को अपने निजी मकान बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से दिये जाने वाले ऋण के लिए योजना निधियाँ उपलब्ध हैं। गृह निर्माण के लिये जीवन बीमा निगम, सामान्य बीमा निगम, आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम, आवास विकास वित्त निगम तथा बैंकों द्वारा संस्थागत ऋण भी उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के बजट में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए गृह निर्माण अग्रिमों का प्रावधान किया जाता है।

(घ) गत वर्ष के दौरान से केवल भवन निर्माण सामग्री की ही नहीं अपितु सभी जिनसों की कीमतों में वृद्धि होती रही है। सरकार ने संसद में राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के माध्यम से पहले ही यह घोषित कर दिया है कि मूल्यों पर नियन्त्रण के लिये उपाय किये जायेंगे।

सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों को दिया गया अनाज

6. श्री एन० के० राजवल्लभ : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून 1979 से दिसम्बर 1979 तक किन किन सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों को कुल कितना अनाज दिया गया है ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश को सब से कम मात्रा में अनाज देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को दी जाने वाली अनाज की मात्रा में कोई वृद्धि किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि अंशमय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० ज्योतिबाबा) : (क) जून से दिसम्बर 1979

तक सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों को सार्वजनिक वितरण पद्धति तथा काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम के लिए खाद्यान्न की सप्लाई की गई मात्रा निम्न प्रकार थी :—

राज्य	केन्द्रीय पूल से सार्वजनिक वितरण पद्धति के लिए सप्लाई की गई मात्रा	काम के बदले अनाज तथा काम के बदले अनाज सम्बन्धी विशेष कार्यक्रम के तहत निर्मुक्त किया गया खाद्यान्न
1	2	3
(हजार मीटरी टन)		
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	120.2	200
बिहार	202.8	246
मध्य प्रदेश	269.2	230
हरियाणा	44.5	50
हिमाचल प्रदेश	22.1	17
उड़ीसा	106.9	205
उत्तर प्रदेश	517.8	429
राजस्थान	50.0	216
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	118.4	22.5
महाराष्ट्र	560.7	116
पश्चिम बंगाल	1042.4	195
कुल	3055.0	1926.5

(ख) और (ग) : मध्य प्रदेश को सप्लाई की गई खाद्यान्न की मात्रा न्यूनतम नहीं है। जहाँ तक मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की सार्वजनिक वितरण पद्धति के लिए चावल तथा गेहूँ की मांग का सम्बन्ध है उसे पूरा किया जा चुका है। मध्य प्रदेश सहित अन्य सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों को सार्वजनिक वितरण पद्धति तथा काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम/काम के बदले अनाज सम्बन्धी विशेष कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्रीय पूल से खाद्यान्नों के आवंटन की समुचित मांग को सार्वजनिक वितरण पद्धति से होने वाली खरीद तथा काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत उपयोगिता की दर के आधार पर पूरा किया जाएगा।

House Building Loans to Delhi University Teachers

7. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to offer financial assistance to the teachers of Delhi University and its constituent and affiliated colleges, in the form of loans, etc. for the construction of residential houses as is the case with the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the date when the decision was taken; and

(c) the number of teachers to whom the loans have been sanctioned so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). Government does not give any grant direct to Delhi University. The University Grants Commission, which provides maintenance grants to the Delhi University and its constituent and affiliated colleges, has communicated on 26-6-1979 its decision to give financial assistance in the form of house building advances to the employees of the University and its colleges.

(c) The University has invited applications, but no advance has been sanctioned so far.

New Community Development Blocks

8. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any requests have been received from the State/Members of Parliament for the creation of new Community Development Blocks; and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the decision taken by Government on their requests and the total

number of Community Development Blocks, State-wise, created for each one of the States/Union Territories, separately;

(c) the criteria for creating new Community Development Blocks and the names of such Blocks as have been declared Tribal Development Blocks; and

(d) the pattern of assistance for development by the Government in Community Development Blocks and Tribal Development Blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No such request is pending with the Government of India. The latest request was from the Government of Meghalaya for creation of 6 additional Community Development Blocks by readjustment of boundaries of the then existing 24 Community Development Blocks in the State.

(b) The Government of India acceded to the request of the State Government in June, 1979. Six Community Development blocks have been created in Meghalaya. These blocks are:—

1. Sonapahar, West Khasi Hills.
2. Mawkynew, East Khasi Hills.
3. Nangpah, East Khasi Hills.
4. Amlarem, Jaintia Hills.
5. Rongara, West Garo Hills and
6. Samanda, East Garo Hills.

(c) There is no fixed criterion for the creation of Community Development blocks. The State Governments may be allowed to create blocks, on a request from them, subject to approval of Planning Commission to such creation. As regards Tribal Development Blocks, these have been discontinued in the old form. Instead, tribal sub-plans have been drawn up by the State Govts. and integrated

tribal development projects have been launched to accelerate the development of tribal areas.

(d) The Community Development Programme has been transferred to the State Sector from 1-4-1969 onwards. No assistance is provided to Community Development blocks by Government of India. The States provide for assistance to these blocks in their plans according to local needs.

Allotment of Petrol and Diesel Pumps and Gas Agencies

9. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons/parties/Societies as have been given Petrol Pumps/Cooking gas agencies/Diesel Pumps during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the criteria for the grant of these Pumps/Agencies;

(c) the procedure for the sanctioning;

(d) whether any complaints have been received by Government regarding their sanctioning; and

(e) if so, the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) The list of persons/parties awarded petrol/diesel pumps/gas agencies is not being maintained by Government. Collection/compilation of these factual and statistical information is an expensive and time-consuming process. Records are maintained by respective oil companies.

(b) and (c). According to the guidelines issued by Government, 25 per cent of all types of agencies of the public sector oil companies are reserved for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 2 per cent are reserved for physically

handicapped persons and the remaining 73 per cent are to be awarded on commercial consideration, preference being given to genuine and efficient Consumer Co-operative Societies and Agro-Industries Corporations. No person would be awarded a new dealership/agency if he or his other close relative like his spouse, father, brother or son already holds a dealership/agency with any oil company. All appointments are to be made after inviting applications by giving advertisements in Newspapers in circulation in the area concerned. Selection of candidates has to be made by duly constituted Selection Committees set up for the purpose by respective oil companies.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. A few cases were received and necessary enquiries were immediately instituted for taking remedial action.

Telephone Facilities on Bisam-Cuttack and Gunupur

10. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in implementation of sanctioned schemes particularly the Bisam-Cuttack to Gunupur telephone line of Koraput District, Orissa;

(b) the number of block and Tehsil headquarters to be connected by telephone and telegraph lines; and

(c) the programmes pending for execution with the Orissa circle for the Koraput district of Orissa State?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Proposal sanctioned for erecting land line linking Bisam-Cuttack to Gunupur stands cancelled since it is technically not possible due to power parallelism. Alternate route for the above line is also not possible due to topographic and hilly features of this area.

(b) Category	To be provided with	
	Tele- phone	Tele- graph
(i) Tehsil head- quarters	2	2
(ii) Block head- quarters	10	8
(c) Programme for 1979-80		
Category	Tele- phone	Tele- graph
Tehsils headquarters	1	1
Block headquarters	5	5

Disbursement by University Grants Commission

11. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total amount disbursed by the University Grants Commission to the various educational Centres and other universities in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that nearly seventy per cent of the total disbursement is made to Central Universities and only 30 per cent is disbursed to all other universities; and

(c) whether it is a fact that due to the paltry amount disbursed to other universities, there is no scope for their development in academic and other related fields?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

12. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to regularise all the unauthorised colonies in Delhi;

(b) whether Thuglakabad Colony has been regularised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) According to Government orders, unauthorised colonies in Delhi which had come up by 16th February, 1977, and covering residential and commercial structures therein upto 30th June, 1977 and 16th February, 1977 respectively, are being regularised by the Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the survey of this colony is in progress.

Adult Education Scheme

13. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have found that the Adult Education Scheme is not a success; and

(b) if so, whether the money set apart for Adult Education is proposed to be diverted to strengthen elementary education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). The Adult Education Scheme has formed part of educational programmes from the First Five Year Plan itself. As far as the Adult Education Programme started in 1978-79 is concerned, it is too early to say whether it has been a success or not. A Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari was appointed in October 1979 and the Government would take a view in the matter after receipt of the report of the Committee.

Basis for Allotment of Foodgrains under 'Food for Work' Scheme

14. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any basis for allotting food grains to States under the 'Food for Work' Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to bring changes in this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the first two years viz. 1977-78 and 1978-79, the food grains were allocated to different States on the basis of the demands received from them. However in the current year, i.e., 1979-80 the demands for exceeded the quantity of foodgrains available for utilisation under the programme. The allocations were, therefore, made on the basis of rural population of the States and their performance under the programme during the previous year.

(c) and (d). Presently, ~~one~~ change is being contemplated.

Discovery of Natural Gas in Andhra Pradesh

15. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether natural gas was found in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the name of the place?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Oil & Natural Gas Commission while drilling a well on Narasapur structure (West Godavari Distt., Andhra Pradesh) came across

natural gas. The well projected for 5,000 metres is still under drilling. The nature of the find will be known only after the well is drilled finally and tested.

Change in Venue of 1980 Olympics

16. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from U.K. or U.S.A. to change the venue of 1980 Olympics from Moscow; and

(b) what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The proposal to change the venue of 1980 Olympics from Moscow has been received from U.S.A. The decision regarding venue for Olympic Games fall squarely within the purview of the International Olympic Committee which is independent of Governments.

Wheat and Rice for "Food for Work" Programme in West Bengal

17. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the "Food for Work" Programme in different States particularly in West Bengal suffered to a great extent in the recent months due to non-availability of wheat and rice from the Centre;

(b) if so, the reasons for the non-availability of rice and wheat;

(c) the allocations of wheat and rice for different States under this programme during the last six months;

(d) whether Government propose to continue this programme; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. Sufficient releases of foodgrains were made to the State Governments, particularly to West Bengal and the "Food for Works" Programme did not suffer on this account in the recent months.

(c) A statement indicating the allocations combinedly for wheat and rice made to different States during the year 1979-80 is herewith attached.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Foodgrains Allocated under				As on 17-1-80 Total foodgrains utilized as per report received from State Govts. (M. Tonnes)
		Normal Food for Work Prog. (Lakh M. Tonnes)	Special Food for Work Prog. (Lakh M. Tonnes)	Total (Lakh M. Tonnes)	Total Foodgrains released (M. Tonnes)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.280	0.720	2.000	2,00,000	1,16,067.00
2	Assam	0.310	..	0.310	5,000	N.R.
3	Bihar	1.960	1.000	2.960	2,46,000	1,30,346.19
4	Gujarat	0.410	..	0.410	31,000	24,535.20
5	Haryana	0.250	0.350	0.600	50,000	33,000.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.070	0.125	0.195	19,500	10,300.00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	0.150	0.300	0.450	22,500	11,119.00
8	Karnataka	0.460	..	0.460	23,000	9,562.86
9	Kerala	0.375	..	0.375	22,000	11,858.26
10	Madhya Pradesh	1.300	1.700	3.000	3,00,000	1,48,821.00
11	Maharashtra	0.810	0.350	1.160	1,16,000	95,900.00
12	Manipur	0.020	0.020	0.040	500	500.00
13	Meghalaya	0.020	0.010	0.030
14	Nagaland	0.020	0.050	0.070	2,000	1,043.00
15	Orissa	1.440	0.610	2.050	2,05,000	94,511.72
16	Punjab	0.290	..	0.290	24,500	9,000.00
17	Rajasthan	1.810	0.850	2.660	2,66,000	1,50,000.00
18	Sikkim	0.010	..	0.010
19	Tamil Nadu	0.470	..	0.470	20,000	28,698.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20	Tripura	0.080	0.120	0.200	20,000	12,789.00
21	Uttar Pradesh . .	2.040	2.750	4.790	4,29,000	2,20,000.00
22	West Bengal . . .	1.400	0.750	2.150	1,95,000	1,14,213.00
23	Arunachal Pradesh .	0.0050	..	0.005	500	N.R.
24	Mizoram	0.010	0.010	0.020	1,000	N.R.
25	Pondicherry . . .	0.007	..	0.007	700	364.12
26	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0.0008	0.005	0.0058	175	N.R.
27	Chandigarh . . .	0.0005	..	0.0005	50	N.R.
TOTAL .		15.000*	9.720	24.720*	21,99,425	12,22,629.23

*Includes 170 metric tonnes reserved for small States/UTs.

Bonus and other Demands of P & T Employees

18. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the P&T Department have been agitating for Bonus and other demands since long;

(b) if so, whether Government have since formulated its views on their demands;

(c) if so, the nature of Government's views thereon;

(d) whether Government propose to have bi-partite negotiations with the employees for the early settlement of the dispute; and

(e) if so, what steps have so far been taken in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (e). As with Railway employees, the P&T employees also have been demanding the grant of Bonus. When the Government of India decided in November, 1979 to grant Bonus to the Railway Employees, the then Minister for Communica-

tions announced that a similar scheme would be extended to the P&T employees also. A suitable formula of productivity-linked bonus is under consideration. The representation in the Departmental Council of JCM have also been consulted in this regard. The views of the Government on this scheme are being formulated.

Land Reforms

19. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that implementation of Land Reforms measures has been tardy;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the total amount of land so far vested in the State Governments, distributed by the State Governments, and expected surplus lands in each State; and

(d) what specific steps Government propose to take for the effective implementation of land reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The overall progress in im-

plementation of land reforms measures cannot be considered tardy. The abolition of intermediary tenures, ceilings on land holdings, and amelioration in the condition of tenants are substantial achievements. The main impediments to more satisfactory implementation have been the following:

- (i) frequent challenges of laws in courts;
- (ii) absence of correct and up-to-date land records; and

(iii) administrative delays, generally occasioned by inadequacy of the revenue machinery.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) Land reforms is a State subject but the Government of India are committed to effective implementation of land reforms and have been urging the State Governments to accelerate the pace of implementation of land reforms laws. In particular, attention has been drawn to the need to improve the performance in respect of distribution of ceiling surplus lands.

Statement

(Area in Acres)

States/Union Territories	Area vested	Area distributed	Area estimated to be surplus
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	11,19,897	2,49,479	11,19,897
2. Assam	5,74,073	3,07,475	5,74,073
3. Bihar	2,35,562	1,31,397	3,00,000
4. Gujarat	49,121	Nil	65,000
5. Haryana	14,647	4,508	30,380
6. Himachal Pradesh	1,69,541	3,949	2,02,454
7. Jammu & Kashmir ^{*1}
8. Karnataka	1,31,429	37,597	4,00,000
9. Kerala	1,16,170	47,665	1,50,000
10. Madhya Pradesh	2,62,747	70,556	2,62,747
11. Maharashtra	3,63,496	2,78,696	4,00,000
12. Manipur	352	Nil	2,316
13. Orissa	1,28,126	96,636	2,00,000
14. Punjab ^{*2}	30,230	4,815	30,230
15. Rajasthan	2,46,832	1,20,639	7,94,000
16. Tamil Nadu	59,851	41,810	1,6 453

1	2	3	4
17. Tripura	1,950	722	4,850
18. Uttar Pradesh	2,87,606	2,10,043	2,87,606
19. West Bengal	1,24,143	36,943	1,72,399
20. Dadra & N. H.	8,967	3,192	9,390
21. Delhi	780	Nil	1,500
22. Pondicherry	2,200	803	3,012
TOTAL	39,27,720	16,46,925	51,88,307

*1. The agrarian Reforms Act, 1976 was enacted and brought into force only recently and no report on the progress made has yet been received.

*2. In case of the State of Punjab area as been shown in Standard Acres.

Supply of Diesel and Kerosene Oil to States

20. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the quantity of diesel oil and kerosene oil supplied to each State during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

A Statement giving the details, State-wise, of the quantities of high speed diesel oil and kerosene supplied during the period 1st July to 31st December, 1979 is attached.

Statement

(Figures in MTs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Quantity of High Speed diesel oil supplied between 1st July and 31st December, 1979	Quantity of kerosene supplied between 1st July and 31st Dec. 79
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	412,136	143,838
2	Assam	71,590*	51,815*
3	Bihar	231,813	101,210
4	Gujarat	238,623*	154,358*
5	Haryana	142,020	34,511
6	Himachal Pradesh	2,000	7,407

1	2	3	4
7	Jammu & Kashmir	40,094	11,953
8	Karnataka	231,757	102,753
9	Kerala	156,075	60,500
10	Madhya Pradesh	272,337	88,611
11	Maharashtra	591,310	387,491
12	Manipur	8,360*	3,371*
13	Meghalaya	5,580*	2,637*
14	Nagaland	3,795*	1,777*
15	Orissa	77,039	33,835
16	Punjab	293,648	63,688
17	Rajasthan	261,348	58,834
18	Sikkim	1,147*	1,452*
19	Tamil Nadu	426,700	162,270
20	Tripura	4,215*	4,242*
21	Uttar Pradesh	535,169	178,330
22	West Bengal	287,902	182,670
23	Andaman	3,890*	510*
24	Arunachal	4,555*	1,124*
25	Chandigarh	8,487	4,027
26	Delhi	175,152	52,917
27	Goa, Daman & Diu	25,063*	5,582*
28	Mizoram	2,338*	932*
29	Pondicherry	11,548	3,164

NOTE: December sales figures are Provisional.

*Sales figures for December, 79—Not included

Rural Poor

21. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that rural poor is becoming poorer day by day; and

(b) what specific steps are being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Trends in the incidence of poverty over the period of planning have not been clearly established and comparison of data on consumption expenditure and other relevant factors does not show that there is a deterioration in the living conditions of the rural poor though it is clear that the expansion of agricultural output and growth in non-

agricultural sector could not create enough employment opportunities for the growing rural population. The draft sixth plan document states that the number of economically weak has increased.

(b) Apart from the investment in the public sector and private sector of the economy which to varying extent benefits the poorer sections in the rural areas, Government have the following specific Programmes which are aimed at improving the living conditions of the rural poor:—

(1) *Integrated Rural Development Programme*

This programme is aimed at raising the families of the rural poor above the poverty line by providing them income-generating assets and self employment through a combination of subsidies provided by the State and loans provided by the banking institutions. The programme is now being implemented in 2,600 blocks out of the total of 5,000 blocks in the country and 300—400 poor families are directly assisted under this programme in each block every year.

(2) *Small Farmers & Marginal Farmers Development Agency.*

169 agencies, covering 201 districts and 1818 blocks, are now in operation and these agencies are providing subsidies and arranging loans for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. Since the inception of the programme 77.13 lakhs participants have been actually assisted and 165.17 lakhs participants have been identified for providing assistance.

(3) *Food for Work Programme*

The programme was launched in 1977 with the purpose of providing assistance exclusively to the rural poor through employment 3,803 million tonnes of foodgrains have been provided by way of wages to the rural poor who have been employed under the scheme and it is estimated that 428.22 million man-days of employment had

been generated by this programme in 1977-78 and 1978-79. The programme is being continued in the current year also.

(4) *Drought Prone Areas Programme*

A programme for improving environmental conditions in chronically drought prone areas with the objective of stabilising and improving the incomes of the poorer sections of the population in such areas is under operation in 74 districts covering 13 states. The programme extends to 1/5th of the area of the country and 12 per cent of the population. The programme is being continued in the Sixth Plan also.

(5) *Command Area Development Programme*

This was started with the intention of utilising the potential generated by irrigation projects and the benefits of this programme accrued substantially to the rural poor through additional employment opportunities and land development etc. 42 Command Area authorities are in operation and this programme is also an on-going programme.

(6) *Training for self-employment scheme*

Started in the current year, the scheme is intended to benefit unemployed young men and women in the rural areas. The target is to train on an average, at least 40 young men and women in each block in the current year in taking up schemes for self-employment. The scheme extends to the whole country and at the completion of training, the beneficiaries to be provided subsidies and loans for starting enterprises of their own.

ग्वालियर (मध्य प्रदेश) से दिल्ली और भोपाल के लिए एस० टी० डी० सेवा

22 वीं एन० के० राजबलकर नया संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्वालियर (मध्य प्रदेश) से दिल्ली और भोपाल के लिए एस० टी० डी० सेवा कब शुरू होगी

और सकी व्यवस्था में होर इस अत्यधिक बिलम्ब के क्या कारण है ;

(ख) क्या ग्वालियर से दिल्ली और भोपाल तक की टेलीफोन लाइनें सदैव खराब रहती हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) दिसम्बर 1979 में कुल कितने दिन और इन दिनों में कितने-कितने समय के लिए लाइनें खराब रहीं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री भीष्म मारायण सिंह) : (क) ग्वालियर से दिल्ली और भोपाल के लिए एस० टी० डी० सेवा क्रमशः वर्ष 1980 के मध्य तथा अन्त तक आरम्भ कर दी जायेगी। इन मार्गों में एस० टी० डी० सेवा चालू करने में देरी इसलिए हुई क्योंकि सम्बन्धित स्टेशनों को जोड़ने वाले उपयुक्त रेडियो उपस्कर समय पर उपलब्ध न हो सके।

(ख) जी, । नहीं।

(ग) दिसम्बर 1979 के दौरान मार्ग में आउटलेट उपलब्ध न होने के कारण कितने दिन लाइनें बन्द पड़ी रहीं उनकी संख्या :—

3 दिन—ग्वालियर—भोपाल मार्ग पर

8 दिन—ग्वालियर—नई दिल्ली मार्ग पर

आउटलेट उपलब्ध न होने के कारण हुए अवरोध की अवधि संलग्न विवरण में दर्शाई गई है।

विवरण

(वह अवधि जिसमें सभी सर्किटों में अवरोध उत्पन्न हुआ और मार्ग पर कोई आउटलेट उपलब्ध नहीं था।)

(क) ग्वालियर से भोपाल मार्ग पर—(कुल सर्किट—5)

तारीख	आउटलेट उपलब्ध न होने की अवधि	घण्टा-मिनट
1-12-79		02.00
20-12-79		06.45
21-12-79		10.30

(ख) ग्वालियर से नई दिल्ली मार्ग पर—
(कुल सर्किट—4)

तारीख	आउटलेट उपलब्ध न होने की अवधि	घण्टा-मिनट
2-12-79		10.15
5-12-79		1.45
9-12-79		0.15
12-12-79		0.15
16-12-79		1.15
20-12-79		8.30
25-12-79		11.30
26-12-79		13.00

मध्य प्रदेश को डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन

23. श्री एन० के० शंजवलकर : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1979 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को, विशेष कर ग्वालियर जिले को डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल का कितना प्रति व्यक्ति कोटा आवंटित किया गया और उत्तर प्रदेश को आवंटित कोटे से यह कितना कम था और मध्य प्रदेश को इन वस्तुओं का कम कोटा आवंटित करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार किसानों को कृषि कार्यों के लिए डीजल की सप्लाई का कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध करने का है और यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई के मामले में मध्यम आर्थिक वर्ग के लोगों और गरीब श्रमिकों को ऐसी ही प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल के प्रति व्यक्ति आवंटन के आंकड़े इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इस विषय में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) संघ शासित प्रदेशों और राज्यों को पेट्रोलियम विभाग द्वारा डीजल का मासिक आवंटन किया

जा रहा है। राज्य के भीतर उनके विभिन्न भागों में डीजल का वास्तविक वितरण सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित की गई प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर किया जाता है। विभिन्न वर्गों के उपभोक्ताओं को सप्लाई किये जाने वाले डीजल के लिए राज्य सरकार डीजल की मात्रा निर्धारित करती है और ऐसा करते समय ऐसे राज्यों की स्थानीय स्थितियों के आधार पर किसानों के हितों का ध्यान रखा जाता है। तेल कम्पनियों राज्यों द्वारा किये गये आर्बटन का अनुसरण करती है और फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्रों को डीजल की सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था करती हैं। तथापि राज्य सरकारों को कृषि क्षेत्र में डीजल सप्लाई करने के मामले में उच्च प्राथमिकता देने की सलाह दी गई है।

(ग) मिट्टी के तेल का फुटकर वितरण राज्य सरकारों का दायित्व है जिन्हें इस उत्पाद के विभिन्न प्रकार के उपभोक्ताओं में कुल उपलब्धता में से उचित एवं न्याय संगत वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह दी गई है।

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की उपलब्धता

24. श्री राम विलास पासवान :

श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन :

श्री के० लक्ष्मा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय उपलब्ध पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की मात्रा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या वे देश की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इस दिशा में क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (1979-80) के लिए सभी पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की कुल मांग 30 मिलियन मी० टन के लगभग होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। देश में चालू वर्ष के दौरान शोधनशालाओं से उत्पादन की कुल पूर्वानुमानित उपलब्धता लगभग 26 मिलियन मी० टन होगी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) 1979-80 के दौरान कमी को पूरा करने के लिए लगभग 5 मिलियन मी० टन पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का आयात करने के लिए योजना तैयार की गई है।

Abolition of Public Schools

25. SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) keeping in view the uniformity of education in the country, whether Government are thinking of abolishing the public schools;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No proposal to abolish public schools in the country is under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of abolition of public schools was examined sometime back and the legal opinion tendered to the Government was to the effect that any action to abolish public schools will be violative of Article 30 of the Constitution in so far as public schools managed by minorities are concerned, and would be violative of Article 19(g) of the Constitution in so far as non-minority public schools are concerned.

Applicability of Allotment of Government Accommodation Rules uniformly

26. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government issued orders in 1975 directing Government servants who own houses in Delhi to vacate Government accommodation allotted to them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in 1977, the Government modified the said orders allowing the house owners to retain Government accommodation on normal fees;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the priority date for allotment purposes of those Government servants who vacated the Government accommodation

has been changed to their disadvantage to June, 1977;

(d) whether it is also a fact that an allottee of Government accommodation is allowed to retain Government accommodation if he owns the house after the allotment of Government accommodation; and

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to rectify the rules so that they are applicable to all house owners uniformly?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Orders were issued in September, 1975 declaring house owning Government officers as ineligible for Government accommodation with effect from 1st January, 1976. However, those who were in occupation of Government accommodation, had the option either to vacate or to retain the residence on payment of licence fee at market rate.

(b) Orders were modified declaring house owning officers as eligible for allotment of accommodation with effect from 1st June, 1977, with the proviso that the licence fee will be charged from such officers at the following rates:—

- (i) Normal rate if the rental income from their private house does not exceed Rs. 1000/- per month.
- (ii) 50 per cent of market licence fee if the rental income exceeds Rs. 1000/- per month but does not exceed Rs. 2000/- per month.
- (iii) Market licence fee if the monthly rental income exceeds Rs. 2000/-.

(c) Government, however, took a decision that the priority date of all the house owning officers will be reckoned from 1st June, 1977 or a subsequent date, as the case may be.

(d) Yes, Sir, subject to payment of licence fee as indicated in reply to part (b).

(e). At present, there is no proposal under consideration to change the rules as the orders in force are uniformly applicable to all house owning officers.

Report of Ashoka Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions

27. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action on the report of the Ashoka Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(b) the nature of action taken along with the recommendations accepted by each one of the State/Union territories separately;

(c) the names of States which have not taken any action so far; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring in any model legislation for the guidance of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The major recommendations of the Ashoka Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions were discussed at a meeting of the Chief Ministers convened by the Prime Minister in May, 1979. There was general agreement on (i) the need to ensure that Panchayati Raj Institutions were not superseded except in abnormal circumstances; (ii) the need for delegation of adequate powers and duties and financial powers to Panchayats and (iii) provision for safeguarding the interests of the weaker sections. The consensus of some of the other major recommendations was not in favour of accepting them. The recommendations in the latter category alongwith the consensus arrived at the Chief Ministers' Conference are given in the statement attached.

(d) Yes. A model legislation incorporating the consensus arrived at the Chief Ministers' Conference is under preparation.

Statement

Recommendations

Consensus

1. *Structure of Panchayati Raj Institutions*

There should be two-tier Panchayati Raj set-up i.e., a district level Zila Parishad and a Mandal Panchayat covering a population of 15,000 to 20,000. Existing Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats may be converted into non-statutory Executive Committees of the Zila Parishads and Mandal Panchayats respectively.

Constitution of Mandal Panchayat was not favoured. It was, however, agreed that while big states may have a three-tier Panchayati Raj System, i.e., Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad, smaller States may have a two-tier system i.e., Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti.

2. *Election and participation of political parties*

- (i) The term of various bodies should be 4 years
- (ii) Direct elections to all the bodies should be held simultaneously.
- (iii) There should be participation of Political parties in Panchayati Raj elections.

Direct elections may be held at the Gram Panchayat level and subsequent levels may be filled by indirect elections. Incentive should be provided for unanimous election of Sarpanches and Gram Panchayats as is the practice in some of the States. The members of State Assemblies and Parliament may be associated with the Panchayati Raj Institutions at the Samiti and Zila Parishad levels. The Political parties should not however, participate in election to village panchayats.

The term of Panchayat Raj Institution should be 5 years.

3. *Constitutional amendment*

The Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions has discussed the suggestion made in certain quarters that in order to provide the Panchayati Raj Institutions the requisite status as well as an assurance of continuous functioning, there should be a suitable provision in the Constitution. The Committee have agreed to the need for some such provision and have desired that the Govt. of India should give careful consideration to this aspect.

It is not necessary for the Centre to interfere in the functions specifically assigned under the Constitution to the States. The necessary provision regarding Panchayati Raj Institutions should, therefore, be provided in the State Laws.

4. *Nyaya Panchayats*

Nyaya Panchayats should be kept separate from developmental Panchayats. A qualified Judge should preside over them and elected Panches should act as members of benches of Nyaya Panchayats but not in respect of the cases of the areas from which they have been elected.

Nyaya Panchayats are supposed to try petty quarrels petty cases of simple hurt, petty disputes etc. Such cases can be decided either by the Gram Panchayat itself or by a Committee constituted for the Purpose by the Gram Panchayat. The aim of Nyaya Panchayat should be to make compromise and to solve matters by arbitration.

कालपात्र को खोद कर निकालने पर व्यय

28. श्री रामायण राय : क्या शिक्षा, मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्र सरकार ने कालपात्र को खोद कर निकालने पर कितना धन व्यय किया ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : रु० 17,497/- (सत्तरह हजार चार सौ और सत्तानबे रुपये केवल) ।

Drinking Water Scheme

28-A. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have surveyed the tracts in the country where fresh drinking water is not available;

(b) if so, the areas; and

(c) the proposals with Government to solve drinking water problem in the tracts where the underground water contains florine, nitrates and salinity?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The surveys for drinking water supply sources are carried out by State Governments only. They investigate not only underground water sources but also surface sources like springs, rivers, lakes etc. With the initiative from the Government of India the State Governments carried out surveys to identify difficult and scarcity villages. The criteria for such villages were:

(a) Villages where water was not available within a depth of 15 metres or within a distance of 1.6 Kilometres;

(b) Villages which were endemic to cholera of which had problem of guinea-worm infestation;

(c) Villages where water was unsafe due to excessive presence of such chemicals as iron, fluorides etc.

As per surveys conducted by the various States about 1.53 lakhs such village were identified by 1972.

(c) Provision of drinking water supply is the responsibility of the State Government/Union Territories. Central Government gives grants in aid to States/Union Territories under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to supplement State's resources and to accelerate progress of coverage of problem villages. The schemes are formulated and implemented by the States in accordance with the priority determined by them.

Under the Accelerated RWSP the following amounts have been given as grant-in-aid to the various states and union territories in the country for implementation of the programme during 1977-78 and 1978-79 and it is estimated that 30,000 problem villages were covered.

1977-78 Rs. 37.65 crores

1978-79 Rs. 59.01 crores

A total plan provision of Rs. 326 crores has been made.

For the current year out of a sum of Rs. 45 crores provided under the Programme about Rs. 45 crores has already been allocated to the various State Governments and Union territories. The question of giving further assistance is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Further, in order to carry out detail investigations and preparation of project details to provide water supply to such villages the Government of India has also given assistance to the establishment of monitoring and investigation units in the various states and union territories. The amounts given for such units during 1977-78 and 1978-79 are :

1977-78 Rs. 55.00 lakhs

1978-79 Rs. 97.02 lakhs

The objective at present, is to cover all problem villages identified in 1972, by the end of VI Five Year Plan with the help of the funds under the Central and State Plan funds.

पर्यटन स्थलों पर भिखारी

28-ख. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पर्यटन स्थलों पर भिखारियों को रोकने के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध किए हैं, और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में इस सम्बन्ध में दोषी व्यक्तियों को किसी तरह का दण्ड दिया है; और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) (क): शिक्षा वृत्ति राज्य विषय है। भारत सरकार शिक्षा निरोधक कानून बनाने और उसे लागू करने के प्रश्न को राज्य सरकारों के साथ चला रही है। 14 राज्यों ने अब तक शिक्षा निरोधक कानून बनाए हैं।

(ख) शिक्षा निरोधक कानूनों को लागू करना क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आता है, इसलिए भारत सरकार के पास ऐसी जानकारी नहीं है।

Supply of Kerosene and Diesel Oil

28-C. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerosene and diesel oil are supplied through Government distribution system in villages; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955, REVIEWS ON AND

ANNUAL REPORTS OF LIBRIZOL INDIA LTD., BOMBAY 1978-79, MADRAS REFINERIES LTD., MADRAS FOR 1978-79, ENGINEERS INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79, COCHIN REFINERIES LTD., FOR 1978-79 ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling prices) Second Amendment Order, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 490(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1979.

(ii) The Light Diesel Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Third Amendment Order, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 491(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1979.

(iii) The Furnace Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices and Distribution) Amendment Order, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 492(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1979.

(iv) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Third Amendment Order, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 535(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1979.

(v) The Paraffin Wax (Supply, Distribution and Price Fixation) Amendment Order, 1979 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 595(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-40/80].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Lubrizol India Limited Bombay, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-41/80].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-42/80].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-43/80].

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Refineries Limited, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-44/80].

(e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-45/80].

(f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, Pune, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, Pune, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-46/80].

(g) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Auditor Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-47/80].

(h) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-52/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report together with the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year (1978-79, under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-53/80].

(4) A copy of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) (Third Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 20 in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1980 under sub-section (3) of section 46 of the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1976 together with and explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-54/80].

(5) A copy of the Smith, Stanistreet and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Removal of Difficulties Order, 1979, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 809(e) in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1979, issued under section 32 of the Smith, Stanistreet and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-55/80].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HINDI, AGRA FOR 1978-79, SAHITYA AKADEMI, NEW DELHI FOR 1978, BOARD OF PRACTICAL TRAINING EASTERN CALCUTTA FOR 1977-78, BOARD OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING (SOUTHERN REGION) MADRAS, FOR 1977-78 ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working of the Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-48/80].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the report mentioned at (i) (i) above.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1978 along with Statement of Accounts for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Akademi.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-49/80].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Practical Training Eastern Calcutta, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-50/80].

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Board.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) and (5), above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-51/80].

(7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi* versions of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-57/80].

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay for the year 1978-79 within the stipulated time of 9 months. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-58/80].

(9) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta for the year 1978-79 together with the certified statement of accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-59/80].

(10) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-60/80].

(11) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-61/80].

(12) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 59 of the Children Act, 1960:—

(i) A copy of the Delhi Children (Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.43(CA)/ICW/DS/78 in Delhi Gazette dated the 29th September, 1978.

(ii) A copy of the Delhi Children (Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.43(CA)/ICW/DSW/79 in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th November, 1978.

(iii) A copy of the Pondicherry Children (Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.O.Ms. 232/78 HEW(SW) in Pondicherry Gazette dated the 6th December, 1978.

(iv) The Pondicherry Children (Amendment) Rules, 1979 published in Notification No. G.O.Ms. 145/79/HEW(HW) Pondicherry Gazette dated the 10th July, 1979.

(v) The Goa, Daman and Diu Children (First Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. 6-35-75-LSG in Goa, Daman and Diu Gazette dated the 8th February, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-62/80].

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the School. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-63/80].

(14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-64/80].

(15) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-64/80].

(16) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and the Accounts of the National Council of Science Museums, for the year 1978-79 within the stipulated time of nine months after closing of the accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-65/80].

*English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 17th May, 1979.

(17) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-66/80].

(18) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University, Banaras, for the year 1977-78 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-67/80].

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Historical Research, new Delhi, for the year 1978-79 together with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Council. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-68/80].

(20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working of the Sansthan. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-69/80].

(21) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above [Placed in Library. See No. LT-69/80].

(22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Museum.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-70/80].

(23) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Boards of Apprenticeship Training/Practical Training at Kanpur, Bombay and Calcutta, for the year 1978-79 within the stipulated period of 9 months after the closing of the accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-71/80].

(24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Samiti. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-72/80].

(25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Board. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-73/80].

(26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review on the working of the School. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-74/80].

(27) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Report mentioned at (26) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-74/80].

(28) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the Audit Report.

(ii) A copy of the 'Review' (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-75/80].

(29) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Report mentioned at (28) above. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-75/80].

(30) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the 'Review' (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-76/80].

(31) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-76/80].

(32) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-77/80].

(33) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna for the year 1978-79 together with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-78/80].

(34) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the 'Review' (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-79/80].

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is seeking to raise an objection regarding papers mentioned in item Nos. 3 and 5. I would draw his attention to rule 305(5) according to which such matters should be referred to the Committee on Papers Laid and not raised in the House.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, यह तो पूछ लीजिए कि मेरी आपत्ति क्या है। आपने पूछा ही नहीं। मैं जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि इस में नहीं लिखा हुआ है कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्लेस किया गया है :

MR. SPEAKER: We will do it.

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LTD., BANGALORE FOR 1978-79, HINDUSTAN TELEPRINTERS LTD, MADRAS FOR 1978-79 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNI-CATIONS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audit Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-80/80].

(b) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Hindustan

tan Teleprinter Limited, Madras, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-81/80].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Annual Report of Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-81/80].

ANNUAL REPORT OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1977-78, REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION, NEW DELHI, FOR 1978-79, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 ETC., ETC.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1977-78* along with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of Section 35 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-82/80].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Warehousing Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under Sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-83/80].

(3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Gov-

ernment on the working of the Central Warehousing Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-83/80].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) G.S.R. 462(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1969.

(ii) The Sugar (Price Control) Order, 1979 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 536(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1979.

(iii) G.S.R. 562(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1979 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 536(E) dated the 12th September, 1979.

(iv) The Sugar (Price Control) Amendment Order, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 546(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1979.

(v) The Sugar (Price Control) Second Amendment Order, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 660(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1979.

(vi) G.S.R. 695(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1979 rescinding the Sugar (Price Control) Order, 1979.

(vii) The Levy Sugar Supply (Control) Order, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 696(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1979.

*A statement explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year was laid on the 26th February, 1979.

(viii) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1978-79 production) Order, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 699(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1979.

(ix) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1979-80 Production) Order, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 700(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1979.

(x) The Sugar (Restrictions on Movement) Order, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 701(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1979.

(xi) The Sugar (Retention and Sale by Recognised Dealers) Order, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 702(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1979.

(xii) The Fertiliser (Control) Amendment Order, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 33(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1979.

(xiii) G.S.R. 387(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1979 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 33(E) dated the 19th January, 1979.

(xiv) G.S.R. 483(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1979 regarding sale of Ammonium Sulphate and Urea manufactured in the State of Assam to tea gardens, etc.

(xv) G.S.R. 627(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1979 regarding sale of Urea and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate manufactured in Haryana and Punjab.

(xvi) G.S.R. 511(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1979 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 218(E) dated the 9th March, 1979.

(xvii) G.S.R. 590(E) (Hindi version) containing corrigendum to Hindi version to Notification No. G.S.R. 511(E) dated 22nd August, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-54/80].

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 544(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1979, issued under section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-85/80].

(6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-86/80].

STATEMENT ON MARKET LOANS FLOATED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (Hindi and English versions) on the market loans floated by the Central Government in 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-87/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT, 1944, CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT, 1944, INCOME TAX ACT, 1961, FINANCE ACT, 1979 COMPANIES (PROFITS) SURTAX ACT, 1964 ETC.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I beg to lay on the Table: (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 429(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1979 together with the an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of Exchange for conversion of 11th Scheduled foreign currencies into Indian Rupees and *vice-versa* for the purpose of valuation under Section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 430(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1979 with an explanatory memorandum regarding the revised rate of Exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian Rupees and *vice-versa* for the purpose for of valuation under Section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(iii) G.S.R. 437(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in export duty on coffee.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 879 published in the Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding repatriates concessions to persons of Indian origin from certain East African and Asian Countries.

(v) G.S.R. Nos. 325(E) and 326(E) both published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1979 with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Malathion, Abate and sprayers from Customs duty in excess of 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

(vi) G.S.R. No. 821 published in the Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction of Customs duty on Fundus Camera.

(vii) G.S.R. Nos. 880 and 881 both published in the Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1979 with an explanatory memorandum seek to equalise customs duty burden on Ferro nickel with nickel oxide sinter.

(viii) G.S.R. No. 407(E) published in the Gazette of India, dated the 27th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption granted to Jigs, tools and ground handling equipment imported for Jaguar Air craft from Customs duty.

(ix) G.S.R. No. 409(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of concessional rate of duty on Coking Coal upto 30-6-1980.

(x) G.S.R. Nos. 409(E) and 410(E) published in the Gazette of India, dated the 27th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction in Customs duty on parts of Vari Pitch Sheave Stepless Spindle speed regulator.

(xi) G.S.R. Nos. 416(E) and 417(E) both published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of validity of existing partial exemption from Customs duty on Soda Ash upto 31-3-1980.

(xii) G.S.R. Nos. 411(E), 412(E) and 413(E) all published in the Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding tariff values in respect of almonds, raisings and dates and abolishing tariff values in respect of other varieties of dry/fresh fruits.

(xiii) G.S.R. No. 418(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of the concessional rate of duty on plain aluminium foil upto 30-9-1979.

(xiv) G.S.R. No. 428(E) published in the Gazette of India, dated the 30th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of validity of existing total exemption from additional duty on melting scrap upto 31-3-1980.

(xv) G.S.R. No. 438(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of Exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian Rupees and vice versa for the purpose of valuation under Section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(xvi) G.S.R. No. 448(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1979 regarding revision of Exchange rates between Pound Sterling and Indian Rupees for the purpose of Customs valuation.

(xvii) G.S.R. No. 476(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1979 regarding revision of Exchange rates between Hong Kong Dollars and Indian Rupees for the purpose of Customs valuation.

(xviii) G.S.R. No. 465(E) published in the Gazette of India, dated the 4th August, 1979 with explanatory memorandum regarding reduction in export duty on effect.

(xix) G.S.R. No. 372(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding enlargement of list of materials allowed to be imported duty free against advance licences for export production.

(xx) G.S.R. Nos. 466(E) and 467(E) both published in the Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Cinematograph films exposed when imported into India for training of Defence Personnel from Customs duties.

(xxi) G.S.R. Nos. 468(E) and 469(E) both published in the Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to aircraft engines accessories and components as are in need of repairs or overhaul, when imported into India for the purpose of repair or overhaul from Customs duties.

(xxii) G.S.R. Nos. 453(E) and 454(E) both published in the Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to medals and trophies from the Customs duty.

(xxiii) G.S.R. No. 452(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum amending notification No. 108-Customs dated the 1st July, 1979.

(xxiv) G.S.R. No. 457(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction of customs duty on Aluminium foil laminated with Polyethylene film.

(xxv) G.S.R. Nos. 338(E) and 339(E) both published in the Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods imported into India in connection with any Fair Exhibition, Demonstration, Seminar, Congress or Conference from payment of Customs duties subject to fulfilment of certain conditions laid down in the notification No. 116-Customs.

(xxvi) G.S.R. Nos. 379(E) and 380(E) both published in the Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to food-stuffs, medicines, medical stores of perishable nature, clothing and blankets when imported into India by a charitable organisation as free gifts from abroad or purchased out of donations received abroad in foreign exchange by a charitable organisation.

tion as free gifts from abroad or purchased out of donation received abroad in foreign exchange by a charitable organisation in India for free distribution subject to fulfilment of certain conditions laid down in the Notification No. 128-Customs.

(xxvii) G.S.R. Nos. 419(E) and 420(E) both published in the Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods imported by an institution into India for maintenance of war graves from payment of Customs duties.

(xxviii) G.S.R. Nos: 421(E) and 422(E) both published in the Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods imported into India for the purpose of trial, demonstration or training before any authority under the Ministry of Defence from payment of Customs duties subject to fulfilment of certain conditions laid down in the Notification No. 149-Customs.

(xxix) G.S.R. No. 341(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding additional duty on blades for leather shaving machine.

(xxx) G.S.R. Nos: 342(E) to 344(E) all published in the Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding reduction of import duty on PTFE moulding powder/granule and tapes for manufacture of PTFE insulated wires and cables.

(xxxi) G.S.R. No. 382(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in export duty on coffee.

(xxxii) G.S.R. No. 270(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding enlargement of list of materials allowed to be imported duty free against 'Advance Licences' for export production.

(xxxiii) G.S.R. Nos. 532(E) and 533(E) both published in the Gazette of India dated 7th September, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of food-stuff, medicines, medical stores of perishable nature, clothing and blankets subject to certain conditions specified in G.S.R. No. 532(E) from the whole of basic, additional and auxiliary duty of customs.

(xxxiv) G.S.R. No. 626(E) published in the Gazette of India, dated the 14th November, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of exchange rates between Japanese Yen and Indian Rupees for the purpose of Customs Valuation.

(xxxv) G.S.R. Nos. 630(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of exchange rates between Pound Sterling and Indian Rupees for the purpose of Customs valuation.

(xxxvi) G.S.R. No. 671(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of exchange rates between Pound Sterling and Indian Rupees for purpose of Customs valuation.

(xxxvii) G.S.R. No: 521(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of exchange rates between Hong Kong Dollar and Indian Rupees for the purpose of Customs valuation.

(xxxviii) G.S.R. No. 561(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of exchange rates between 17 Scheduled foreign currencies and Indian Rupees for the purpose of Customs valuation.

(xxxix) G.S.R. No. 549(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1979 together

with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of exchange rates between Austrian Schillings and Indian Rupees for the purpose of Customs valuation.

(xl) G.S.R. No. 560(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding fixing of exchange rate between Russian Rouble and Indian Rupees for the purpose of Customs valuation.

(xli) G.S.R. No. 648(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of exchange rates between Swiss Francs and Indian Rupees for the purpose of Customs valuation.

(xlii) G.S.R. No. 703(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of exchange rates between Danish Kroners and Indian Rupees for the purpose of Customs valuation.

(xliii) G.S.R. No. 1(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 1-1-80 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of exchange rates between 17 Scheduled foreign currencies and Indian Rupees for the purpose of Customs valuation.

(xliv) G.S.R. No. 606(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 31-10-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of exchange rates between Pound Sterling and Indian Rupees for the purpose of Customs valuation.

(xlv) G.S.R. No. 586(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 25-10-1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of exchange rates between Pound Sterling and Indian Rupees for the purpose of Customs valuation.

(xlvi) G.S.R. No. 540(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 17-9-1979 together with an explanatory

Memorandum regarding revision of exchange rates between Pound Sterling and Indian Rupees for the purpose of customs valuation.

(xlvii) G.S.R. No. 527(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 1-9-1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding appointing 1st day of October, 1979, as the date on which the Customs Act, 1962 and Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, shall come into force in the State of Sikkim.

(xlviii) G.S.R. Nos. 618(E) and 619(E) and 620(E) all published in the Gazette of India, dated 13-11-1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding amendment of Baggage Rules 1978, amendment of Tourist Baggage Rules 1978, and rescinding of notification of the Central Board of Revenue No. 30 Customs, dated 19-2-1955 for the purpose of extending the provisions of the baggage rules applicable to the international passenger also to passengers arriving in India from Pakistan.

(xlix) G.S.R. No. 623(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 13-11-1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding enlargement of list of materials allowed to be imported duty free against Advance Licences for export production.

(l) G.S.R. No. 576(E) published in the Gazette of India, dated 10-10-1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding enlargement of list of materials allowed to be imported duty free against Advance Licences for export production.

(li) G.S.R. No. 486(E) published in Gazette of India, dated 13-8-1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of period upto 31-3-1980 on PVC Resin from the whole of the basic Customs duty leviable thereon.

(lii) G.S.R. No. 512(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22-8-79 together with an explanatory memo-

random regarding exemption from excise duty on sponge iron.

(lii) G.S.R. No. 513(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 24-8-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding amendment of Notification No. 104-Customs dated 10-5-79.

(liv) GSR No. 515(E) published in Gazette of India, dated 24-8-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption on out-board motors of a capacity above 7 H.P.

(lv) GSR No. 516(E) published in Gazette of India, dated 24-8-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding amendment in the notification of the Government of India Ministry of Finance, No. 194-Customs, dated 10-5-1979.

(lvi) GSR No. 1126 published in Gazette of India dated 8-9-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding amendment in notification No. 240-Customs dated the 30th December, 1978 on the Watches and Watch parts.

(lvii) GSR No. 542(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18-9-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption on orilled ammonium nitrate (Explosive grade).

(lviii) GSR No. 543(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18-9-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding amendment in notification No. 104-Customs dated 10-5-79 to exempt prilled ammonium nitrate.

(lix) GSR No. 552(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28-9-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption on the components required for the manufacture of heavy commercial motor vehicles.

(lx) GSR No. 553(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28-9-79 together with an exemption on the components required for the manu-

facture of heavy commercial motor vehicles.

(lxi) GSR No. 563(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 3-10-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption on plain Aluminium foil.

(lxii) GSR No. 564(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 3-10-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption on Aluminium foil laminated with polyethylene file.

(lxiii) GSR No. 613(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 6-11-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding amendment in the notification No. 36-Customs dt. 15-2-79.

(lxiv) GSR No. 621(E) published in Gazette of India, dated 13-11-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding amendment in notification No. 24-Customs dt. 27-1-1979.

(lxv) GSR No. 622(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 13-11-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption on isobornyl acetate.

(lxvi) GSR No. 631(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 20-11-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding amendment in the notification No. 142-Customs dt. 27-6-79.

(lxvii) GSR No. 680(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 5-12-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from import duty on waste paper.

(lxviii) GSR No. 681(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5-12-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding amendment in the notification No. 104-Customs dt. 10-5-79.

(lxix) GSR No. 692(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 5-12-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption on

rough uncut precious stones from the import duty.

(lxx) GSR No. 514(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 24-8-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in export duty on cardamom.

(lxxi) GSR No. 526(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 1-9-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from export duty on instant coffee.

(lxxii) GSR No. 635(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 23-11-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from additional duty on rough ophthalmic glass blanks.

(lxxiii) GSR Nos. 636(E) and 637(E) published in the Gazette of India, dated 23-11-79 together with explanatory memorandum regarding modification of exemption from import duty on viscose filament yarn of 600 deniers and above.

(lxxiv) GSR No. 652 (E) published in the Gazette of India dated 29-11-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from export duty on black pepper.

(lxxv) GSR Nos. 676 (E) and 677(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 5-12-79 together with explanatory memorandum regarding levying customs duty on refrigerators deep-freezes and air-conditioners imported by passengers as part of baggage on transfer of residence to India.

(lxxvi) GSR No. 6(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 9-1-80 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of exchange rates between Pound Sterling and Indian Rupees for the purpose of Customs valuation.

(lxxvii) GSR No. 610(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 2-11-79 together with an explanatory memorandum specifying limits in respect of waste/scrap arising in

the course of manufacture of polythene bags, ivory carving and plain ivory bangles in the Kandla Free Trading Zone.

(lxxviii) GSR Nos. 657(E) and 658(E) both published in the Gazette of India dated 30-11-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption on goods imported into Santacruz Electronics Export Processing zone from Customs duty.

(lxxix) GSR Nos. 678(E) and 679(E) both published in the Gazette of India, dated 5-12-79 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting wet blue hides and skins from Customs duty.

(lxxx) GSR No. 687(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 11-12-79 together with an explanatory memorandum extending Notification No. 227-Customs dated 30-11-79 regarding imports into Santacruz Electronic Export processing zone.

(lxxxii) GSR No. 1166 published in the Gazette of India, dated 18-8-79 containing corrigendum to notification No. 113-Customs, dated 25-8-79 exempting Malathion, Abate, Ultra Low Volume Hand Operated sprayers and Ultra Low Volume Truck mounted sprayers from Customs duty.

(lxxxiii) GSR No. 1532 published in the Gazette of India, dated 29-12-79 regarding banning of book entitled 'Who killed Gandhi'.

(lxxxiv) SO 559 (E) and SO 560 (E), published in the Gazette of India, dated 1-10-79 together with an explanatory memorandum deleting the word 'Sikkim' from the Notification Nos. 43 and 45 both dated 1-2-63, in view of the extension of customs Act 1962 and COFEPOSA, Act, 1974 to the State of Sikkim with effect from 1-10-1979.

(lxxxv) GSR No. 1099 published in the Gazette of India dated 1-9-79 together with an explanatory memo-

random regarding grading of sample parcels of Tobacco under the Tobacco Grading & Marketing Rules 1937.

(lxxxv) GSR 10(E) and 11(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 19th January 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption on liquefied Petroleum GAS (including propane and butane) from the whole of basic and auxiliary duties leviable thereon upto 30th September, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-88/80].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) GSR Nos. 373(E) and 374(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding introduction of a formula computing the average count in respect of round mesh mosquito netting.

(ii) GSR 391(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding excise duty on imported Acrylic fibre amendment to Notification No. 133/77-CE, dated the 18th June, 1979.

(iii) GSR No. 392(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from Excise duty on waste of crimped yarn.

(iv) GSR 394(E) and 395(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding amendment to Notification Nos. 24/75-CE and 25/75-CE dated the 1st March, 1975 to clarify that rebate of Excise duty will be admissible even when the increase in the use of minor oils in soap is in decimal percentage point.

(v) GSR 823 published in the Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1979 rescinding notification No. 14/76-CE, dated the 23rd

January, 1976 which had become otiose on withdrawal of the simplified procedure.

(vi) GSR 882 published in the Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding provisions or levy of Excise duty @ 10 per cent ad valorem instead of 15 per cent ad valorem on insulating varnishes provided they are manufactured from ingredients on which the appropriate duty of Excise or the additional (Countervailing) duty, as the case may be, had already been paid and used for insulating electric wires and cables.

(vii) GSR 352(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to laminated jute bags falling under Item No. 68 of the Central Excise Tariff.

(viii) GSR No. 425(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding fixation of effective rate of duty on wash oil falling under Item No. 11A of Central Excise Tariff.

(ix) GSR No. 426(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding notification No. 54/59-CE dated the 16th May, 1959.

(x) GSR No. 427(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 30th June 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding amendment to notification No. 55/75 dated the 1st March, 1975 giving complete exemption to crushed bones and bone products.

(xi) GSR No. 432(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from duty on waste jute yarn under Tariff Item No. 180.

(xii) GSR No. 440(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the

13th July, 1979 regarding exemption from Excise duty on woollen and Acrylic spun yarn.

(xiii) GSR No. 987 published in the Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding delegation of Powers.

(xiv) GSR No. 451(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to prepared foods distributed free of cost to infants, children, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

(xv) GSR No. 442(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding the value of goods falling under Tariff Item No. 68 and which have been exempted from the whole of the excise duty.

(xvi) GSR No. 446(E) and 445(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding withdrawal of Excise duty on coal.

(xvii) GSR No. 460(E) published in the Gazette of India, dated the 30th July, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum notifying that the manufacturer of motor vehicles parts who avail of another concession in respect of Original Equipment Clearance would not be eligible to avail the benefit under the general scheme of concession to small scale manufacturers.

(xviii) GSR No. 461(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the concessional rates of duty of 5 per cent ad valorem applicable to cycle parts thereof to locking devices designed for use in cycles.

(xix) GSR No. 470(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding

levy of excise duty on higher priced snuff manufactured from cheaper snuff.

(xx) GSR No. 473(E) to 475(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting Poly-propylene Tapes, Poly-Propylene monofilament yarn 60 deniers and above and Polypropylene Waste from Excise Duty.

(xxi) GSR No. 458(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 25th July, 1979 regarding concessional rate on white printing paper.

(xxii) GSR No. 480(E) and 481(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding excise duty concessions to Iron and Steel Products.

(xxiii) GSR No. 960 published in the Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Ammonium Nitrate.

(xxiv) GSR 547(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from Central Excise duty goods cleared under rules 13-14 of Central Excise for exports and display in an exhibition abroad 'in bond' and subsequently re-imported to India.

(xxv) GSR 674(E) and 675(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from payment of excise duty on Polypropylene spun yarn.

(xxvi) GSR 575(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding grant of exemption from Excise duty on Polypropylene Tapes.

(xxvii) GSR 522(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1979 together with an ex-

planatory memorandum exempting excisable goods donated to the victims affected by the floods in Morvi-Malia in the State of Gujarat from Central Excise duty.

(xxviii) GSR 659(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding type of drill which would be assessable under clause (v) of proviso 1 to Notification No. 226/77-CE, dated the 15th July, 1979 as amended.

(xxix) GSR 939(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding cotton fabrics used for industrial purposes within the factory of production for enjoying exemption from Additional Excise duty.

(xxx) GSR 714(E) and 715(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the period of duty exemptions on Transformers, Generators and Electric Motors.

(xxxi) GSR 541(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from Excise duty on Patch prints and logos.

(xxxii) GSR 709(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding excise duty exemption on Bare Copper Wires finer than 14 SWG.

(xxxiii) GSR 485(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding partial exemption from Excise duty on Steel Castings manufactured from Specific steel melting scraps with the aid of aluminothermic process.

(xxxiv) GSR 484(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the scope of Excise duty exemption to all types of metal containers.

(xxxv) GSR 1388 and 1389 published in the Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting Transformer Oil base Stock/Transformer Oil Food Stock intended for use in the manufacture of Transformer Oil.

(xxxvi) GSR 578(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1979 along with its Corrigendum bearing GSR No. 719(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28-12-1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding blanket exemption to all excisable goods produced in Kandla Free Trade Zone.

(xxxvii) GSR 656(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in the excise duty on sugar.

(xxxviii) GSR 691(E) to 693(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding adjustment in the rate of Excise duty on sugar consequent on the reintroduction of dual pricing policy on sugar.

(xxxix) GSR 1415 published in the Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in the quantity of duty free samples of sugar drawn for test purposes by the officers of the Department of Food.

(xl) GSR 592(E) to 594(E) and 612(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1979 and 3rd November, respectively, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding re-introduction of duty on Khandsari Sugar.

(xli) GSR 708(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the duration of concession to raw naphtha intended for use in the manufacture of Ammonia.

(xlii) GSR 1206 published in the Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1979 together with an ex-

planatory memorandum regarding exclusion of excisable goods which pay duty through banderols from the purview of notification No. 210/79-CE dated the 4th June, 1979.

(xliii) GSR 983 published in the Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1979 regarding introduction of Self Removal procedure for sugar.

(xliv) GSR 495(E) and 496(E) and 500(E) and 501(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1979 and 18th August, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding fixation of Excise duty and countervailing duties on the affected petroleum products to the level prevailing before the 1st March, 1979.

(xlv) GSR 534(E) published in the Gazette of India, dated the 10th September, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction of basic excise duty on Kerosene and high speed Diesel oil by seventy rupees per Kilo litre on each case, as part of efforts to bring down their prices.

(xlvi) GSR 545(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 19th September, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption on bars and rods manufactured out of imported steel billets from levy of Excise duty.

(xlvii) GSR 565(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding prescription of effective duty, at a specific rate, on Aluminium wire rods manufactured from ingots or billets continue in old rate in respect of Aluminium in general.

(xlviii) GSR 566(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding provision of exemption from excise duty in respect of Aluminium ingots to the extent of the duty leviable on the 'price equilisation amount' under the Aluminium Control Order.

(xlix) GSR 567(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding restriction of application of the Special procedure under Rules 56A of Central Excise Rules 1944 to Aluminium, other than wire rods manufactured from ingots or billets.

(l) GSR 568(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 4th October, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum containing amendment to notification No. 268/79.

(li) GSR 638(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 24th November, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of duty on unprocessed cotton fabrics from levy of basic and additional excise duties if such fabrics are used within the same factory for further manufacture.

(lii) GSR 639(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 24th November, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from levy of basic and additional excise duty on processed fabrics used within the same factory for further manufacture.

(liii) GSR 640(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 24th November, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum containing amendment to earlier notification relating to levy of basic excise duty on cotton fabrics to modify the exemption available to such fabrics.

(liv) GSR 641(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum containing amendment to earlier notification relating to levy of additional duty on cotton fabrics to modify the exemption available earlier.

(lv) GSR 642(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 24th November, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding

exemption of duty on processed woollen fabrics if such fabrics are subjected to any further processing within the same factory.

(lvi) GSR 643(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 24th November, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding continuation of the exemption from levy of basic and additional duty on woollen fabrics subject to processes of calendering with plain rollers.

(lvii) GSR 644(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to processed man-made fabrics from levy of additional duties of excise subjected to any further process within the same factory.

(lviii) GSR 645(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 24th November, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding the continuation of exemption from additional excise duty on man-made fabrics subjected to certain specified processes.

(lix) GSR 646(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 24th November, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding processed woollen and man-made fabrics.

(lx) GSR 663(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 4th December, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction of rate of duty on naphtha based low-density of polythene, high density polythene and polythelene.

(lxi) GSR 664(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 4th December, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction in the excise duty on PVC if manufactured through non-naphtha route.

(lxii) GSR 665(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 4th

December, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding notification No. 203/79-CE.

(lxiii) GSR 666(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 4th December, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction in basic excise duty on caprolactum for tyre cord industry.

(lxiv) GSR 667(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum re-exemption of special excise duty in respect of caprolactum.

(lxv) GSR 668(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of special excise duty in respect of poly-butadiene rubber.

(lxvi) GSR 669(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction in the excise duty on phthalic anhydride when manufactured by the naphtha route.

(lxvii) GSR 670(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of duty on switches, plugs and sockets if produced by hand medium operator machines.

(lxviii) G.S.R. 381(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding withdrawal of compounded levy on course grain plywood.

(lxix) GSR 699(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Ammonia Gas etc. to be used in the process of production of Heavy Water at the Heavy Water Plant (Talcher) of Department of Atomic Energy from excise duty.

(lxx) GSR 361(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding grant of full exemption from Excise Duty leviable on Bare-Copper Wire finer than 14 SWG.

(lxxi) GSR 328(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding grant of partial exemption from Excise Duty on cement manufactured in mini cement plant.

(lxxii) GSR 346(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Briefs on set of inputs in respect of items falling under Tariff Item No. 68 and recovery of supervision charges from manufacturers/exporters.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—89/80]

3. A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and Section 38 of Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 433(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 4th July 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding partial exemption in the rates of import duty on raw wool and wool tops.

(ii) G.S.R. 434(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 4th July 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from the levy of import duty on woollen rags and woollen wastes.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 435(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding revision of the rates of duties on processed woollen fabrics.

(iv) G.S.R. Nos. 347(E) to 349(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1979 regarding increase in Central Excise duty on Polyvinyl Chloride resins and to

maintain countervailing duty on imported polyvinyl chloride resins.

(v) G.S.R. No. 333(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum seeks to fix effective rate of countervailing duty applicable to Furnace Oil supplied as bunker to Coastal vessels.

(vi) G.S.R. No. 329(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding complete exemption to glass and glassware used in the factory of production for further manufacture of other glass and glassware falling under Item No. 23A of CET.

(vii) G.S.R. No. 330(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding Glass and Glassware included in the list of items to which provisions of rule 56A are applicable.

(viii) G.S.R. No. 331(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding fixation of effective rate of duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* of telecommunication wires and cables.

(ix) G.S.R. No 332 (E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to steel melting scrap falling under Item No. 26 arising in the course of manufacture of electrical stampings and lamination falling under Item No. 28 of CET subject to certain conditions.

(x) G.S.R. No. 318(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding grant of drawback on the manufacture of—

(xi) G.S.R. No. 549(E) and 550 (E) both published in the Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1979 together with an explanatory

memorandum regarding extension of the validity of re-adjusted rates of duty on copper as a measure of assistance to M/s. Hindustan Copper Ltd., a public sector undertaking.

(xii) G.S.R. No. 598(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding extension of full exemption from Customs duties for viscose and polynosic staple fibre upto 31st December, 1980.

(xiii) G.S.R. No. 599(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding withdrawal of the partial exemption available to man-made staple fibre and tow of cellulosic origin.

(xiv) G.S.R. No. 600(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding continuation of exemption to man-made staple fibres made out of tow on which excise duty or countervailing Customs duty has been paid.

(xv) G.S.R. Nos. 705(E) and 706(E) both published in the Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1979 together with explanatory memorandum regarding extension of validity of re-adjusted rates of Excise and Customs duty to assist M/s. Hindustan Copper Ltd. a public sector undertaking. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-90/80]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 414(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th June, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum defining the jurisdiction of Bombay and Pune Collectorate in Bombay.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 698 published in Gazette of India dated 19th May, 1979 together with an explanatory

note amending rule 196 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 to make the charging provision in the rule itself contained so that reliance is not placed on rule 9A of the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 717 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1979 specifying the jurisdiction of the new Collector of North U.P. by realigning the jurisdiction of the old Collector of Kanpur and Allahabad.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 822 published in the Gazette of India dated 16th June, 1979 deleting Chapter VII-B of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 under which the simplified procedure was prescribed.

(v) G.S.R. No. 455(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd July, 1979 regarding retention of some major procedural relaxation given earlier to certain category of manufacturers.

(vi) G.S.R. No. 447(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th July, 1979 notifying that the appeals against an order or decision of an officer of the Central Excise, subordinate to Collector of Central Excise, Baroda, will be heard by Appellate Collector, Bombay.

(vii) G.S.R. 494(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 17th August, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to prepared foods distributed free of cost to infants, children, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

(viii) G.S.R. No. 1965 published in Gazette of India dated 18th August, 1979 in order to give an indication about the capacity of the factory in the licence itself.

(ix) G.S.R. No. 551(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th September, 1979 permitting export under bond of the finished goods from the processing factory.

(x) G.S.R. No. 1339 published in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 1979.

(xi) G.S.R. No. 1533 published in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 1979 allowing a manufacturer to send semi-finished goods for completion of manufacturing processes to his other premises or factory.

(xii) G.S.R. No. 1295 published in the Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1979 prescribing certain procedure for recovery of duty on electricity.

(xiii) G.S.R. No. 1373 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1979 regarding amendment of Bond Proforma to allow for its acceptance by the Superintendent of Central Excise.

(xiv) G.S.R. No. 1343 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1979 regarding introduction of two statutory forms FEBEA (Biris) and EB-3-B (Biris) for purposes of reducing the scope for evasion of Central Excise duty. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—90A/89].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:—

(i) S.O. Nos. 2003 to 2012, 2014 to 2019, 2022 to 2025 and 2029, published in the Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1979 regarding exemption under Section 10 (23C) (iv) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961)

(ii) S.O. No. 324 (E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1979 regarding the Amendment of Rule 6AA which delegates the powers to the prescribed authority for the purpose of Section 35CC and 35C(A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to a State level Committee.

(iii) S.O. No. 416(E) published in the Gazette of India, dated the

21st July, 1979 regarding insertion of a new clause (2A) in Rule 50 to enable persons having passed the final Examination of Institute of Company Secretaries of India, New Delhi, to act, as authorised representative of the assessee and also to amend Rules 54 and 55 to enable a person who has appeared before an Income Tax authority in the erstwhile Portuguese and French provinces in India to be registered as an Income Tax practitioner.

(iv) S.O. 3948 and 3949 both dated the 8th December, 1979 and S.O. Nos. 4083 to 4086 all dated the 29th December, 1979 published in the Gazette of India, grant exemption under Section 10 (23C) (iv) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). [Placed in Library. See No. LT—91/80]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under the Finance Act, 1979:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 354(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 8-6-79 together with explanatory memorandum regarding appointing of 15th June, 1979 as the date on which provisions of Chapter V relating to Foreign Travel Tax of the Finance Act, 1979 to come into force.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 355(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 11-6-79 together with explanatory memorandum regarding promulgation of Rules made under Section 40 of the Finance Act, of Foreign Travel Tax, 1979 for carrying out the purposes of the Chapter V, i.e., providing for administration of the Foreign Travel Tax.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 356(E) published in the Gazette of India dt. 11-6-79 together with explanatory memorandum seeks to specify Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Maldives are the neighbouring countries under section 35(ii) of Finance Act, 1979.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 357(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 11-6-79 together with explanatory memorandum seeks to authorise every carrier whose ship or aircraft or both are engaged in performing international journey from any Customs port or Customs airport in India to collect Foreign Travel Tax under Sec. 35(2) of Finance Act, 1979.

(v) G.S.R. 358(E) published in the Gazette of India dated, 11-6-79 together with explanatory memorandum seeks to exempt passengers performing an international journey from Rameshwaram to Talaimanar from payment of Foreign Travel Tax leviable under Sec. 35(1) of Finance Act, 1979.

(vi) G.S.R. No. 359(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 11-6-79 together with explanatory memorandum regarding exemption granted to transit passenger from Foreign Travel Tax leviable under Section 35(1) of the Act, 1979 subject to the conditions specified.

(vii) G.S.R. No. 360(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 11-6-79 together with explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from payment of Foreign Travel Tax members of Diplomatic Mission in India and their families, Career Consular Officer and their families and Official and their families of United Nations or their specialised agencies and their families, subject to production of prescribed certificate.

(viii) G.S.R. No. 431(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 3-7-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption granted to every passenger performing an international journey for approved pilgrimage from payment of Foreign Travel Tax subject to production of a prescribed certificate from an authorised dealer in Foreign Exchange.

(ix) G.S.R. No. 661(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the

30-11-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to infants below two years of age accompanying their parents for Haj Pilgrimage from payment of Foreign Travel Tax.

(x) G.S.R. No. 685(E) published in the Gazette of India dated 7-12-79 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Secretariat Staff of IAEF and UNIDO numbering 140 and 300 respectively coming to India in connection with IAEA and UNIDO Conferences in respect of their international journey out of India at the close of the Conference.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT- 92/80].

(7) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 90 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and Section 24A of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 282(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1979 regarding Agreement between the Government of the German Democratic Republic and the Government of the Republic of India on Cooperation in the Field of Merchant Shipping.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 584(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1979 regarding deletion of paragraph (4) of Article IV of the Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Finland concerning the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Income signed at New Delhi on 23rd June, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT- 93/80].

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 114(3) of the Gold Control Act, 1968:—

(i) S.O. No. 446(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1979 regarding Gold Control

(Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Amendment Rules, 1979.

(ii) S.O. No. 878(E) published in the Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1979 regarding Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Amendment Rules, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-94/80].

(9) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 721(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in the Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1979 regarding rules further to amend Rule 12 of the Central Sales Tax Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957 for the purpose of extending the validity of old forms for one year under Section 13(2) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-95/80]

(10) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 530(E), (Hindi and English versions) published in the Gazette of India, dated the 5th September, 1979 enabling the Drugs Controller, the Chief Chemist or the Adviser in Indigenous System of Medicines, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, depute the Deputy Durgs Controller, Deputy Chief Chemist or the Deputy Adviser in Indigenous System of Medicines, as the case may be, to attend any meeting of the Standing Committee on his behalf under Section 19(4) of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-96/80].

(11) A copy of Notification No. F. 4(28)/78-Fin.(G). (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette, dated the 10th January, 1980 regarding dispensation of declaration in Form ST-35 and also to permit depositing of Sales Tax dues in public sector Banks in Delhi under Section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-97/80].

(12) A copy of the Union Duties Excise (Distribution) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) pub-

lished in Notification No. G.S.R. 961 in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1979, under section 5 of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-98/80]

(13) A copy of the Additional Duties of Excise (Distribution) Rules 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 962 in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1979 under section 6 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of special Importance) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-99/80].

(14) A copy of the Estate Duty (Distribution) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1014 in Gazette of India, dated the 28th July, 1979 under section 4 of the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-100/80]

JOINT DECLARATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Joint Declaration by the President of the Republic of France and the Prime Minister of India signed on the 27th January, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-100A/80].

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 25th January, 1980, passed, in accordance

[Secretary]

with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, the Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1980 which was passed by the Lok-Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th January, 1980.

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule? (*Interruptions*). This is my job, not your job. It is my job to handle the business of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: That will come afterwards.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have received no intimation. The revival of titles is against the provision of the Constitution. Article 18 is violated. This is all I want to draw your attention to... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The House cannot do anything to ignore violation of the Constitution?... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: We will not violate the Constitution. Do not worry. We will go by the Constitution.

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DROUGHT AND FAMINE CONDITIONS IN SOME STATES AND ASSISTANCE BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO MEET THE SITUATION.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA (Mahasamund): I call the attention

of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The drought and famine conditions in some parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and certain other States and assistance by the Central Government to meet the situation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, art. 18 of the Constitution has been violated. The Government cannot do it. We should take note of that. We will have to abide by the Indian Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I have taken up the Calling Attention Motion now. It cannot come at this juncture. You can come and see me; you are welcome.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is such a serious matter. When the Constitution... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: We shall discuss according to the Rules. Rules have been laid down. I have asked Mr. Bosu to point out...

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH (Padrauna): Under the Rules, we have equal opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall have to give a ruling according to the Rules. Please, Mr. C. P. N. Singh, take your seat.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Under Rule 350, Mr. Bosu cannot interrupt when a Member is on his feet.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

Now, what rule do you refer to, Mr. Bosu?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Constitution has been violated by the Government. Under art. 18, the revival of awards and titles is violative of the Constitution. The first priority

is the Constitution. Under art. 18 of the Constitution, the revival of awards is violative of the Constitution. Please see art. 18. The Janata Government got the opinion of the Attorney-General. They had said that titles cannot be awarded. It is a violation of art. 18.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: He cannot monopolise the time of the House. We have an equal right to be heard.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I shall call you when we take up the point under rule 377. This Calling Attention motion should go on now. We will duly consider it.

श्री आरिफ मुहम्मद खान (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ लोग अपनी आदत के मुताबिक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा कर सदन में अव्यवस्था पैदा कर रहे हैं। हम अपने अधिकारों का संरक्षण चाहते हैं।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT
(Ahmedabad): Sir, academic distinctions are exempted. Academic distinctions are permissible.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got it examined. I will give my ruling later on. I have examined it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All right, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Shri Birender Singh Rao.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Sir, the Government is deeply concerned about the widespread misery and damage caused by the recent drought. It was aggravated an account of the fact that the people had suffered due to floods previous to this.

During 1979, even the pre-monsoon rainfall on which jute and early paddy crop depends in the eastern region, had been deficient. The South-West monsoon was erratic and signi-

ificantly deficient for the sowing and growth of not only the Kharif crop but also of the current Rabi crop. The monsoon was not only delayed by over a fortnight but thereafter suffered a continuous dry spells stretching from four to nine weeks in a row upto the end of August, 1979.

According to the latest information available from the States the drought during kharif has affected over 220 million people and 123 million heads of cattle and over 38 million hectares of cropped area in eleven States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. At the request of the State Governments, Central Teams were sent to all the States. On their recommendations and with the approval of the High Level Committee on Relief, ceilings of expenditure amounting to a total of Rs. 156.95 crores has been approved by the Government of India to the States as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 22.05 crores), Bihar (Rs. 11.82 crores), Haryana (Rs. 4.50 crores), Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 3.70 crores), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 22.80 crores), Maharashtra (Rs. 8.54 crores), Orissa (Rs. 14.05 crores), Rajasthan (Rs. 18.75 crores), Jammu and Kashmir (Rs. 2.79 crores), Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 34.91 crores) and West Bengal (Rs. 13.40 crores).

In addition to ceilings of expenditure sanctioned to the States short-term loans worth Rs. 85 crores have been made available to the drought affected States by stepping up the budgetary provision and allowing postponement of recoveries in respect of kharif loans.

The eleven drought affected States mentioned earlier have been allocated 12.51 lakh tonnes of foodgrains under the normal Food for Work Programme. A Special Food for Work Programme has been launched for

[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

creating employment exclusively in the drought affected States and 9.5 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been allocated to these States.

The Government of India have extended subsidy for seeds, pesticides, and fertilizers including the nitrogenous fertilizers for the small and marginal farmers in all drought-hit areas where the damage to crops has been more than 50 per cent. It may be noted that normally subsidy on nitrogenous fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, etc. are not available.

In order to give further relief to the small and marginal farmers who are saddled with a sizeable burden of debt, it has been decided that the interest liability on kharif loans in areas where the crop loss is more than 50 per cent may be waived.

Further, exports of cattle feed have been completely banned and the export of expeller cakes of oilseeds and de-oiled rice bran as well as of compounded cattle and poultry feed has been stopped.

Even though additional quantities of high speed diesel oil was allocated during October, November and December, it was not reaching the farmers in the interior who have also been suffering by erratic supply of power. Since the present Government took over, immediate attention was paid to this problem and the States have been asked to report the position about supply of electricity and diesel to farmers for irrigation purposes. Government's concern about supply of electricity to the farmers at infrequent intervals and during night only has been communicated to the States. The Railways were requested to step up movement of diesel and fertilizers in addition to foodgrains.

A Food for Nutrition Programme to cover about 67 lakh beneficiaries belonging to the vulnerable sections of the population like pre-school children, pregnant and nursing mo-

thers, the aged and infirm, and the physically handicapped individuals has been launched by the Ministry of Social Welfare with an allocation of 1 lakh MT of foodgrains. It has however, been noticed that the response from the States to this programme has not been satisfactory.

The areas experiencing serious difficulties in drinking water on account of difficult natural conditions are to be attended to by the State Governments by mobilising all available rigs in the country and training personnel for tapping ground water sources. Efforts have been made to mobilise all available 'down the hole hammer' rigs for boring drinking water wells in hard rock areas of the States. Thirty three rigs have been mobilised and distributed. A Committee of Secretaries is continuously monitoring the process of mobilising the rigs for the use of the State Governments. Highest priority is now being given to this programme and the Government is determined to take all necessary steps to see that this important programme of supplying drinking water to the people to which this Government is committed, is taken up by the State Governments in all seriousness.

The Food Corporation of India has been asked to make available to the States at negotiated price, damaged foodgrains fit for animal consumption for the preparation of cattle feed. The State Governments have been asked to exempt the cattle feed factories from power cut.

Additional quantity of molasses is being arranged for use in the manufacture of cattle feed. At the initiative of the Ministry, the State Trading Corporation has agreed to make available deoiled cakes to the State Governments for manufacture of cattle feed.

The State Forest Departments and the State Farms Corporation were requested to provide grass available in their respective areas for cattle

in the drought affected areas. The Ministry requested the State Governments of Haryana and Punjab to persuade the farmers not to burn the surplus paddy straw but to make it available to the drought affected States for cattle feed.

The Government is very much alive to the needs of the farmers in the drought affected areas and is anxious to provide relief where it has not reached. It should, however, be appreciated that in spite of our best intentions and fullest sympathy with the suffering people, it is not possible for any Government to make up fully the loss suffered due to natural calamities. The State Governments who are the implementing agency in relief operations have to give their fullest cooperation and every effort will be made by the Central Government to secure it in order to obviate delays in providing relief to people suffering from natural disasters in future. The Government is considering the setting up of an effective machinery at the national level for making adequate relief available to the people speedily in case of natural calamities.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: While thanking the Minister for giving his prompt attention to this serious situation, I would like to know whether he is aware of the following facts:

In Madhya Pradesh under great pressure from the State Assembly the ruling Party was forced to declare the entire State as a drought or famine-affected State. And having done so, they are sabotaging it by giving verbal instructions to the Collectors and the Divisional Commissioners not to implement the scarcity manual. The provisions of the scarcity manual have not been implemented even after the official declaration of famine has been made for the entire State. The scarcity manual and the Famine Code have not been implemented in any of the districts and this is creating a very serious situation and

this act of the local government is causing widespread resentment among the people of Madhya Pradesh and this needs a high level probe. I would urge upon the Minister to call for a report from the Governor—not from the government—because the Governor himself toured the drought-affected areas and received certain complaints. I would urge upon the Central Government to immediately call for a report on this point from the Governor of Madhya Pradesh.

Secondly, there are widespread allegations about the Food for Work programme. Allegations of corruption are of course, made, but a most serious allegation of political vindictiveness and political manoeuvring in this Food for Work programme has been made. This has created a very serious situation in Madhya Pradesh. I am sure such a situation must have been created in other States where this programme has been implemented in a similar manner. I would like the Central Government to institute an immediate inquiry into this matter and find out whether these allegations are correct and correct the situation so that the benefit that should accrue to the famine-affected people by the massive assistance given by the Central Government may reach them. At present this massive assistance is not finding its way to the people.

The third point is about the political motivation of the scarcity programme in Madhya Pradesh and in my constituency. I have seen that wherever people have voted against the ruling Party, the scarcity works in those villages have been completely stopped and this has happened not only in my constituency but it has happened all over the State of Madhya Pradesh. This is most shameful and I am speaking with the full knowledge of the fact that all these things are being done to coerce the people and punish them for having voted against the ruling party in Madhya Pradesh and this also needs immediate action by the Central Gov-

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

ernment so that this situation can be immediately corrected.

About drinking water facility, the same situation obtains there. In the villages which voted for the ruling Party some attention is being given.

In other areas, drinking water facilities are not being provided at all. Such a highhanded discrimination is being shown on political grounds. This is not only distressing but this calls for an immediate and drastic action from the Central Government in the absence of which, a most serious situation will develop in Madhya Pradesh in the next few weeks.

So, I would like the hon. Minister to clearly elucidate and give in details the action he proposes to take to meet this situation.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Sir, as has been stated earlier during Question Hour and also in my reply to the Call Attention Motion, adequate financial aid was provided by the Central Government to the States for relief in drought-affected areas.

Complaints have been received by the Central Government from several of our hon. Members and also from public that certain programmes intended to benefit the people for the welfare to which this Government is committed were used for politics. It has not happened only in Madhya Pradesh but in other States also. It is regrettable that social welfare work also should be politicalised. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU: What about West Bengal as regards food for work.

MR. SPEAKER: Order order.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: West Bengal has also done the same thing as regards food for work. And you know that the food for work programmes were utilised in certain areas in your State also to benefit the

political workers in the village. (*Interruptions*).

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): How much foodgrains and financial aid was demanded by Madhya Pradesh and how much food and money was given?

MR. SPEAKER: No repartee. You should always address the Chair.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Although what Mr. Shukla said is very serious, all these relief schemes are implemented through the States. The Central Government has a duty to supervise and to see that the funds provided for any specific programme are properly utilised and the benefit reaches the people for whom these funds are meant.

We are already looking into certain complaints and further enquiries will be made wherever we find that specific complaints come to the Central Government. We are determined that funds provided by the Central Government, particularly, for benefiting the people effected by natural calamities, are properly utilised.

My hon. friend has suggested that a report should be called for from the Governor as to how relief measures have been taken by the Madhya Pradesh Government. In general, I can say that, from what I have seen during the few days that we have held office, we have come to feel that sufficient work has not been undertaken by the State Governments to relieve the miseries of the drought-affected people. We are prepared to see that wherever there are bottlenecks, they are removed. But, that all depends upon the intentions of the State Government. (*Interruptions*) If the intentions are not good, the Central Government will certainly see to it that whatever programmes have been chalked out they are carried out and ways found for that. We will also call for a report from the Governor so that this House is satisfied with that. If the State Government has not carried out the instructions issued by the Central Government with re-

gard to specific programmes for which the financial assistance was given, we can check upon it....and know the truth. It is also regrettable that instead of providing drinking water facilities in drought affected areas again politics crept into the working of the State Government. If what my friend, Mr. Shukla, has stated is true it is really very sad. Water supply should be taken up on a very just and equitable basis. People whose needs are the greatest must receive attention first. I am going into the whole question of the supply of drinking water in rural areas and the drought affected areas will certainly receive priority so far as Central Government is concerned.

Sir, there are certain States where foodgrain given by the Central Government has not yet been utilised. Maharashtra is one such State. Chief Minister, Maharashtra had earlier stated that the Central Government wanted to stop the programme of food-for-work. He had issued a statement. There are people who unmindful of the responsible positions that they hold try to scare the people. We have stated categorically that the Government is very keen on implementing this programme of food-for-work. We will carry it forward and allot more funds for it. We have sufficient foodgrains for providing relief to all areas that have so far been neglected.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is another very beneficial programme, viz., the nutrition programme for drought affected people. Again it is regrettable that there has not been good response from some of the States. All we can say is that the State governments will be reminded again about the desirability of at least keeping politics out of such social welfare programmes for the benefit of the people and wherever they go wrong we will try to improve things by whatever means we can command.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया) : मैं मंत्री महोदय का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि बिहार के रिलीफ मेजर्स की गंभीरता की समझते हुए आपने 11 करोड़ रुपये की राशि बिहार सरकार को दी है लेकिन मुझे काफी दुख है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट में राजनैतिक कन्फ्लिक्शन

चल रहा है और सारा पैसा फूड फार वर्क की जगह लूटफार वर्क में बर्बाद हो रहा है। इतना ही नहीं बिहार के दक्षिण के भागों जैसे गया, नवादा और पालामाऊ आदि जिलों में पेय जल का संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। . . (व्यवधान) . . . मुझे कहने दीजिये, मैं सारी बातें आपके सामने स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय के माध्यम से मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने जो राशि आवंटित की है और उस का प्रोपर यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं हो रहा है तो बिहार की 6 करोड़ जनता को आप मरने देंगे या बिहार सरकार को कोई कड़ा निर्देश देंगे।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : स्पीकर साहब, जैसा मैंने कहा कि कहतजदा इलाकों में मदद पहुंचाने की खातिर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जहां जहां पैसा का अलोकेशन किया गया है वहां हम देखेंगे कि पैसा का सही इस्तेमाल हुआ है या नहीं और आगे उसका सही इस्तेमाल हो। जहां तक सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है, इस काम के लिए काफी रकम दी गयी है। सिर्फ पैसा ही नहीं, फूडग्रेन भी दिया गया है। ड्राट अफेक्टेड इलाकों के लिए एडीशनल डीजल भी दिया गया है लेकिन बहुत सी स्टेट्स के अन्दर उस को किसानों में पहुंचाने के बजाय उस डीजल का गलत इस्तेमाल हुआ है। जैसा कि मैं ने कहा चूंकि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन सारा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के हाथों में है इसलिए बहुत हद तक हमारी भी कुछ मजबूरियां हैं। (व्यवधान) आनरेबल मेम्बर ने अपनी जो परेशानी जाहिर की है उससे हम भी सहमत हैं और सरकार की तरफ से इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की जाएगी कि जिन लोगों को असिस्टेंस पहुंचानी चाहिये थी और नहीं पहुंची है, और लूट मची है, उस की पूरी तरह से देखभाल की जाए।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to remind hon. Members that only those whose names have been admitted for the Calling Attention Motion will be allowed to ask a question each. Others cannot participate. Only one question; that is all. These are the rules. I request other Members not to interrupt. Now, Shrimati Krishna Sahi.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगुसराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार राज्य में गंभीर और भयानक सूखे के कारण बिहार सरकार ने 587 प्रखण्डों में से 307 प्रखण्डों को अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित किया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय आप एवं सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि फेमिन कोड के मुताबिक जब किसी भाग या किसी क्षेत्र को अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाता है तो वहां पर तत्काल वारफुटिंग पर राहत कार्य किये जाते हैं। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बिहार सरकार के पंगु प्रशासन इन एफिसियेंसी और इन्फिफ्ट पालिसी के कारण वहां राहत के सारे कार्य ठप्प पड़े हैं। वहां किसानों और मजदूरों की स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है।

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साही]

हमने माननीय मंत्री महोदय का वक्तव्य पढ़ा भी है और सुना भी है। हमें पहले से भी जानकारी है कि यहाँ से राहत कार्यों के लिए जितनी राशि का आवंटन किया गया उसका भी सही इस्तेमाल वहाँ नहीं हो रहा है। यहाँ से उच्चस्तरीय समिति बिहार में गयी थी और उसकी अनुशंसा के बाद राहत कार्यों के लिए यहाँ से राशि का आवंटन किया गया था। उसमें किसानों के लिए अल्पकालीन ऋण देने की व्यवस्था है, उस क्षेत्र में और भी राहत के काम करने के लिए वहाँ से आदेश एवं निर्देश गये हैं, उसके बाद भी सारे राहत कार्य अभी प्रारम्भ भी नहीं किये गए। किसानों के लिए बीज और फसलों की कीड़ों से बर्बादी रोकने के लिए कीड़ा नाशक औषधियाँ यहाँ से दी गयीं लेकिन उनका उपयोग उन सारे क्षेत्रों में नहीं हुआ। ये सारे काम कागज पर ही हैं।

मझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वहाँ किसानों और मजदूरों की स्थिति दिनों-दिन बिगड़ती जा रही है। हालत यहाँ तक दयनीय है कि वहाँ जानवरों के लिए चारा नहीं है। गल्ले की दुकानें खाली पड़ी हुई हैं। सस्ते डीजल की वहाँ सख्त कमी है बिजली का अभाव है। इन सब चीजों की ओर मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ और साथ ही साथ अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि भारत सरकार हस्तक्षेप करे और ऐसी निपटु और निष्क्रिय सरकार को अविलम्ब बरखास्त करे। बिहार में पचास प्रतिशत क्षेत्र को अकाल ग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है। वहाँ पर साढ़े तीन करोड़ लोगों के सामने जीवन और मरण का प्रश्न उठ कर खड़ा हो गया है। ऐसी निपटु और निष्क्रिय सरकार को अविलम्ब बरखास्त किया जाना चाहिये। यह मेरा आप से अनुरोध है। इस में भारत सरकार शीघ्र सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करे।

वहाँ पर उन इलाकों में जिन को अकाल ग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है पीने तक के वास्ते पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। ऐसे बहुत से क्षेत्र हैं जैसे सिकन्दरा है, बेगूसराय है, बरबोधा, शेखपुरा है। इन सब इलाकों में पीने के पानी का सख्त अभाव है। वहाँ डीजल नहीं है। साढ़े तीन करोड़ लोगों के सामने जीवन मरण का प्रश्न आकर उपस्थित हो गया है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार तुरन्त वहाँ हस्तक्षेप करे और सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई करे और ऐसी सरकार को बरखास्त करे।

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : आनरेबल मੈम्बर से मैं इतिफाक करता हूँ कि किसी भी सरकार के अच्छे बुरे काम का माप तोल इस चीज पर निर्भर होना चाहिये कि खान पान पर मसौबत के वक्त में वह सरकार अपने लोगों के लिए कितना अच्छा काम करके दिखाती है। जो कमियाँ हैं उनको हमारे बस की जो बात होगी हम दूर करने की कोशिश करें। पीने के पानी के अभाव की बहुत से गांवों में माननीय सदस्य ने शिकायत की है।

बिहार में ही नहीं बल्कि इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अभी भी बहुत से ऐसे गांव हैं जहाँ पीने तक का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : जिन इलाकों को अकाल ग्रस्त इलाके घोषित किया गया है, वहाँ पीने का पानी तक नहीं है।

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : इसानों के लिए भी पानी बहुत से गांवों में नहीं है। जहाँ अकाल पड़ा है वहाँ मवेशियों के लिए भी पानी नहीं है। हमारी यह कोशिश है कि अकाल ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सभी लोगों के लिए पीने का पानी उपलब्ध किया जाए और मवेशियों के लिए भी किसी तरीके से पानी मुहैया किया जाए, नहरों से या ट्यूबवैलों से। उसके लिए भी हम राज्य सरकारों के साथ बातचीत कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को और हाउस को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार का यह मसमूम इरादा है कि अगले पाँच सालों में हिन्दुस्तान में कोई ऐसा गांव न रहे जहाँ अच्छा साफ़ मीठा पीने का पानी उपलब्ध न हो। इसके लिए हम और ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे और जहाँ से शिकायत आएगी उसको देखें।

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government was pleased to announce certain relief measures, especially relief measures mentioned in paragraph 6 of the Statement made by the Minister of Agriculture. It has been mentioned that normally subsidy on nitrogenous fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, etc. are not available. Now, there are States like Maharashtra where the irrigation is only 10 per cent and 90 per cent of the land is dry. The crop raised there is only once a year. The question arises as to where the Government intends to take some relief measures in order to set the agriculturists in their profession during the next season. Does the reference made in para 6 of the statement apply to the present season only or is it also extended to the next season? This is because the problem before the agriculturist is, first survival and next to set himself in readiness for agricultural profession during the next season which comes annually once only. I would like to know what sort of measures the Government would like to take to set these agriculturists in their profession during the next season.

Secondly so far as digging wells is concerned, it is possible that a politi-

cal decision may be taken to select certain areas and action may be taken accordingly. But, the Government have announced certain measures, one is about the supply of subsidised seeds, pesticides and fertilizers and the other is that the interest liability on kharif loans in areas where the crop loss is more than 50 per cent would be waived. These measures can be implemented uniformly without political basis. Have the Government taken any action to see that these two measures are fully implemented? There should be no political motivation in these matters, but still that is there to some extent. Thirdly, apart from political motivation, which other constraints are there which obstruct the relief operations to reach the affected people? And what action is being taken to remove these obstacles?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The whole idea of assistance after the drought is to help the farmer undertake operations in the next coming season, that is the present Rabi season. With that view the subsidy was to be given upto March, 1980. But if there are any areas in Maharashtra, as the hon. Member said, where Rabi is not grown, and after the drought the next crop to be raised would be kharif only next year, we will certainly examine with a view that those areas are also helped to sow their next crop which will be, as he says, kharif next year and we will extend the period of subsidy.

As regards the malpractices, which the hon. Member mentioned, in the distribution of seeds, fertilizers etc. and even spraying of pesticides, we are certainly mindful of certain things that have been going on and we will take care to see that all these malpractices are stopped and where we can catch the people indulging in these practices, whether under the Central Government or the State Governments, because funds are

provided even to the States, from the Centre for these schemes, we shall certainly take very stringent action.

12.43 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Reduction in Supply of Coal to Gujarat.

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी (मेहसाणा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1979 के अक्टूबर मास में एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति का निर्माण हुआ था और जिसने निर्णय किया था कि गुजरात में समुचित औद्योगिक और कृषि के लिये 2,70,000 मीटरी टन कोयला अवश्य दिया जाना चाहिये। किन्तु खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि गत नवम्बर मास में ही इस पूर्ति में कटौती कर के 2,10,000 टन कोयला दिया गया। दिसम्बर में 2,25,000 टन और 15 जनवरी तक 90,000 टन केवल मात्र कोयला दिया गया, जिसके फलस्वरूप विद्युत उत्पादन में 20 से 25 प्रतिशत तक कटौती हो गई। जहाँ प्रति दिन 1900 मेगावाट विद्युत् की खपत है वहाँ आज 1480 मेगावाट प्रतिदिन उपलब्ध हो रही है जिसके फलस्वरूप कृषि उत्पादन और औद्योगिक उत्पादन दोनों पर ही बुरा असर पड़ रहा है और यही विद्युत् उत्पादन की गति निरंतर कुछ और दिन रही तो मेरा विश्वास है कि गत वर्षों में न केवल वही समाप्त होगी वरन् प्रदेश अद्योगिकी की ओर अग्रसर हो जायेगा।

अतः अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार का ध्यान गुजरात की इस समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और आप्रह्न करता हूँ कि सरकार तत्काल ऐसा कदम उठाये, जिससे इस समस्या का निराकरण हो सके। आशा है सरकार की ओर से इस समस्या पर अपना दृष्टिकोण रखा जायेगा।

(ii) CLOSURE OF BIRLA INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGY MUSEUM, CALCUTTA.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir, under Rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

The Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Gurukaday Dutt Road, Calcutta was under CSIR under Government of India. After 25 years of glorious existence, suddenly it was transferred to the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

[Shri Niren Ghose]

From reliable sources, it is learnt that there is a conspiracy afoot to take the Museum away from Calcutta. Naturally, such a step is bound to cause much public concern. On the top of this, the institution has been suddenly closed in the third week of December, without assigning any reason therefor. Even on the last day when the Museum was open, there were 800 visitors. This closure has created public concern. Besides, 250 employees have been thrown out of employment. There is a growing public demand that the Museum be opened forthwith. It is reported that Services of one employee has been terminated and 6 others put under suspension without putting forward any reason. Whatsoever. I, Therefore, demand that Victimisation, if any, of employees be revoked and any plan to take the Museum away from Calcutta be abandoned.

(ii) REPORTED POWER CRISIS IN
BHAR.

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ :-

बिहार अभी भीषण विद्युत् संकट से गुजर रहा है, जिसकी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर भी आती है। रेल मंत्रालय तथा ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की आपसी खीचातानी के कारण कोयले की उपलब्धि में कमी एवं अनियमितता रहती है। फलतः विद्युत् उत्पादन में बाधा हो रही है। साथ ही बिहार विद्युत् बोर्ड एवं भेल एक दूसरे पर विफलताओं का दोषारोपण करते आ रहे हैं। इस आपसी दोषारोपण के कारण बिहार की जनता बस्त है। कृषि चौपट होती जा रही है। किसानों में भयंकर असंतोष है। उद्योगों, खासकर लघु उद्योगों की हालत बदतर होती जा रही है। यहां तक कि अस्पतालों में रोगियों का इलाज तथा आपरेशन भी नहीं हो पाता है। अतः शीघ्र ही बिहार में विद्युत् संकट दूर करने हेतु रेल और ऊर्जा मंत्रालय आपसी खीचातानी को समाप्त करे।

12.47 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RES TIME OF
ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE
ON 29-1-1980.

MR. SPEAKER: Members are aware that tomorrow, Beating Retreat function will be held. In order to enable Members to witness the Beating Retreat, I propose to adjourn the House at 4 p.m. tomorrow. I have discussed it with the leaders of parties and groups, and they have all agreed to it.

12.48 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we proceed with the discussion on the Motion of Thanks. Now Mr. Charan Singh. But before Chaudhri Saheb takes the floor, I would like to point out that we have allotted time according to the number of Party members. Chaudhri Saheb has taken some time, and 8 minutes more are left. We have agreed, all of us, that we shall not have the sitting of the House after 2nd February. So, we have to work on that limited time. Please make your speeches accordingly, so that every Member of the party, whom soever you want to speak, may be able to do so.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): A submission Sir, It has been the convention of the House that whenever leaders of the parties speak, they are given a little more time than what is strictly due to them.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is available, will be given. Mr. Bosu, I cannot give time, which is not in my hands. I have taken the consensus of the leaders and then I have decided. Now Chaudhri Saheb.

श्री चरण सिंह (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अपना खयाल यह था कि मुझको काफी समय मिलेगा ऐड्रेस में जो सवाल उठाये गए हैं उनका जवाब देने के लिए, लेकिन अब आपने तय किया है कि दूसरे लोगों के मशविरे से, मैं शायद उसमें शामिल नहीं था, आमतौर पर लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन और लीडर आफ दि हाउस के लिए ऐसी डिबेट में कोई समय मुकर्रर नहीं होता, लेकिन अगर मुझे 8 ही मिनट बोलना है तो फिर एक-एक प्वाइंट दो-दो सैंकड में बतला देता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : थोड़ा प्रेसाइज कर दीजिए ।

श्री चरण सिंह : कल मैंने यह कहा था श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा के जवाब में—उन्होंने यह फर्माया कि हिन्दुस्तान आर्थिक और सैनिक दृष्टि से मजबूत हुआ, मैंने कहा नहीं । आर्थिक दृष्टि से मैंने यह कहा कि पिछले तीस साल जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के थे उसमें उन्होंने 25 अरब रुपये का 18.8 मिलियन टन गल्ला बाहर से मंगाया । प्रधान मंत्री बैठी थी, उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा कि यह बात गलत है । मैं अब आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि फूड स्टेटिस्टिक्स की जो बुलेटिन 1978 में निकली है उसकी फिगर्स ये हैं कि 1974 में 4874 हजार टन अनाज आया जिसकी कीमत थी 463 करोड़, सन् 75 में 7407 हजार टन आया जिसकी कीमत थी 10 सौ करोड़ 57 लाख 90 हजार और 1976 में 6515 हजार टन गल्ला आया अमेरिका से जिसकी कीमत थी 982 करोड़ । तीनों को मिला कर हुआ 1 करोड़ 87 लाख 96 हजार टन जिसका मतलब है 18.8 मिलियन टन और 19--20 मिलियन टन वह छोड़ कर गई थी । कीमत थी उसकी 25 अरब 3 करोड़ रुपये । लिहाजा जो मैंने फैक्ट्स रखे थे जिनको प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने डिस्प्यूट किया था वह उनके ही अपने आफिशियल रेकार्ड से साबित है । इसलिए यह कहना कि कांग्रेस के जमाने में आर्थिक दृष्टि से और मिलिट्री की दृष्टि से देश मजबूत हुआ, गलत है । ... (व्यवधान)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way. Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

श्री चरण सिंह : ऐड्रेस में यह कहा गया है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी जनता के हर सेक्शन को, देश के हर प्रदेश को, हर कोने को और हर प्रकार की राय को रैप्रेजेंट करती है । यह उनका क्लेम गलत है, अनफाउण्डेड है । इसके लिए कोई आधार नहीं है । आपने यह भी कहा है कि हम कम्यूनल डिफरेंसेज, सेक्शनल डिफरेंसेज और इस तरह के इन्फ्लुएंस पर निर्भर नहीं करते हैं, हम पीपल ऐज एक होल को रैप्रेजेंट करते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब डी० एम० को०

से फैसला हुआ तो वह रीजनल पार्टी नहीं थी क्या? वह रीजनल पार्टी थी । सैयद अब्दुल्ला बुखारी साहब से फैसला किया, उनकी कुछ कम्यूनल डिमांड्स को माना, तो वह कम्यूनल डिफरेंसेज का फायदा उठाने की कोशिश की या नहीं की ? दोनों चीजों से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता ।

रहा यह कि आप जनता एज ए होल को रैप्रेजेंट करते हैं तो बिहार और यू० पी० में 35 से 37 फीसदी आपके वोट आए हैं और वैसे सारे देश में साढ़े ब्यालीस फीसदी वोट आए हैं, तो यह क्लेम भी आप का आधाररहित है । इसके अलावा केरल और वेस्ट बंगाल का जहां तक ताल्लुक है उसकी नुमाइन्दगी कांग्रेस पार्टी बिल्कुल नहीं करती है । लिहाजा यह क्लेम भी बोस्टफुल है, आधार रहित है कि आप देश को रैप्रेजेंट करते हैं इरैस्पेक्टिव आफ सेक्शनल डिफरेंसेज एटसेट्रा ।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि वह अब स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट देंगे, यह भी क्लेम अनफाउण्डेड है । आप की बड़ी भारी मेजरिटी थी सन् 75 में, फिर भी आप मुल्क को नहीं चला पाए और आपको एमर्जेंसी लागू करनी पड़ी । इसके अलावा सन् 1966 से 77 तक 11 साल के अंदर अपनी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की लीडरशिप ने, कांग्रेस पार्टी की लीडरशिप ने 27 बार निकाला, कभी इस स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री को, कभी उस स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री को । लिहाजा स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट देने का दावा और वादा, यह भी आधाररहित है ।

आपने यह भी फरमाया कि जब तक आप आफिस के बाहर रहें हैं इस बीच में कम्यूनल और डिक्लिजिफ फोर्सेज, यानी साम्प्रदायिक और देश में फूट डालने वाली ताकतों को बढ़ाया गया । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह वाक्या है या नहीं कि हर पांच साल बाद जब इलेक्शन आया उसके ठीक पहले महीने पहले हरिजन कांफ्रेंसेज, माइनारिटी कांफ्रेंसेज और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कांफ्रेंसेज की गई या नहीं ? हर पांच साल बाद जब एलेक्शन आया तब जो ये कांफ्रेंसेज की गई, ये किसलिए की गई ? ... (व्यवधान)* ...

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

श्री चरण सिंह : जो वाक्यात हैं उन पर शोर मचाने से कोई काम नहीं चलेगा । आप जरा शान्ति से सुनिए । (व्यवधान)

जहां तक शान्ति और व्यवस्था में डेटेरियोरेशन, गिरावट की बात है, ठीक है लेकिन जबसे आपने चार्ज लिया तब से दिल्ली में क्या हो रहा है ? ? (व्यवधान) लोकदल के जमाने में या जनता पार्टी के जमाने में अगर एक मंडर होता था तो चारों तरफ शोर मचता, कि ला एण्ड आर्डर खत्म हो गया, लेकिन अब कोई शोर मचाने वाला नहीं है ।

[श्री चरण सिंह]

इसके अलावा जो लोग वायलेंस पैदा करते हैं उनको इस तरह का कोई अधिकार दूसरों को टांट करने का नहीं है। अभी 4-5 दिन पहले कांग्रेस पार्टी के तीन एम० पीज० ने हजारों आदिमियों के जुलूस के साथ एक तरह से वायलेंट डिमॉस्ट्रेशन लखनऊ में किया। (व्यवधान)** क्या यह वाक्या है या नहीं? 23 तारीख को जुलूस निकाला गया। (व्यवधान)** तीन एम० पीज० थे जिन के नाम बता देता हूँ—बहराइच के एम० पी०, अलमोड़ा के एम० पी० और... (व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मि० टाइटलर, आप आराम से बैठिये।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई ला एंड आर्डर नहीं है, यह मेरे पास खबर है। (व्यवधान)**

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं अपने दोस्तों से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपका मौका आये तब जरूर कहिएगा। अगर आप मुझको बोलने नहीं देंगे तो इधर की तादाद कम सही, आपको भी फिर बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। (व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Nothing is to be recorded without my permission. Please take your seats. Mr. Tytler, this is not the way. Please behave like hon. Members of this House.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोई व्यवधान नहीं डालता लेकिन एक समस्या का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : वह मैं बाद में बताऊंगा। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule you want to raise a point of order? I want the rule. You are unnecessarily taking up the time of the House.

It is lunch hour.

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। ऐसी चीज हो सकती है कि मैं कोई बात गलत कह रहा हूँ या आप उसको गलत समझ रहे हों। आप को मौका मिलेगा—बोलने का और आप उस वक्त उस का जवाब दे सकते हैं। लेकिन बीच में रोकेंगे तो यह सभा नहीं चलेगी—सीधी सी बात है।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि यह जुलूस निकला था, कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों ने निकाला था, तीन एम० पी० उस में शामिल थे और जो कौन्सिल हाउस में जबरदस्ती घुसना चाहते थे।

MR. SPEAKER: You may continue at 2 P.M. after lunch break.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee (New Delhi)

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं जानता हूँ कि समय कम है और मुझे बहुत बातें कहनी थीं लेकिन अब मैं केवल एक दो बातें कह कर ही अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा।

प्रेसिडेंट एड्रेस में यह कहा गया है कि नियोजन के जरिए या प्लानिंग के जरिए सामाजिक और आर्थिक तब्दीलियां लाने की कोशिश की जाएगी। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पुरानी नीतियों का अनुसरण किया जाएगा, तो फिर किसी प्रकार की कोई चेन्ज या तब्दीली नहीं आएगी और जो सोशल चेन्ज की बात है, सामाजिक परिवर्तन की बात है, तो उसके दो छोटे से रूप हैं। एक तो यह है कि हमारे यहां बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है और दूसरी सोशल प्रॉब्लम है जो हमारा सोशल सिस्टम है, वह कास्ट्स पर बेस्ड है, जन्मत जिस का आधार है और वह हमारे यहां एक दूसरी बड़ी समस्या है।

जहां तक बेरोजगारों का सम्बन्ध है, हर प्लान में गवर्नमेंट के आंकड़ों के अनुसार या प्लानिंग कमिशन के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, बेरोजगारों की तादाद बराबर बढ़ती चली गई है। पहली प्लान के बाद प्लानिंग कमिशन का यह अन्दाजा था कि 3.3 मिलियन नए प्लान 33 लाख बेरोजगार हैं और चौथी प्लान के बाद वे आंकड़े बढ़ कर 13.6 मिलियन हो गये।

इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि 1 करोड़ 36 लाख आदमी बेरोजगार हैं। जो एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज हैं, कामदिलाऊ दफ्तर हैं उन में जिन नौजवानों ने अपने नाम रजिस्टर करवाए हैं उनकी संख्या 1971 में 42 लाख 21 हजार थी। सन् 1977 में उनकी तादाद 1 करोड़ दो लाख 39 हजार हो गई। यानी उनकी तादाद बढ़ गई। यह तो बेरोजगारी का हाल है।

अब कास्ट सिस्टम और जातिगत आधार पर जो बुराइयां हमारे देश में हैं उनके बारे में मैं नहीं कह सकता कि ब्लिग पार्टी कहां तक जाने को तैयार है। मेरी प्रधानमंत्री जी से इस बारे में बात हुई थी और मैंने उन्हें कहा था कि हमारी सबसे बड़ी कमजोरी है कास्ट सिस्टम। उसी की वजह से हमारे समाज में बहुत सी खराबियां पैदा हुईं और सैकड़ों वर्षों तक हमारा मुल्क गुलाम रहा। यह सब केवल जात-पात के कारण हुआ।

एक जाति की डेफिनिशन क्या है? यही है कि एक समूह जो कि आपस में मेरिज, विवाह करता है वह एक कास्ट कहलाती है। हम उन लोगों को किसी दूसरी कास्ट में विवाह करने के लिए मजबूर नहीं कर सकते। हम किसी आदमी को बी० ए० पास करने के लिए मजबूर नहीं कर सकते, इस बात के लिए मजबूर नहीं कर सकते कि उसका सोना इतना बड़ा हो, उसकी ऊंचाई इतनी हो, उसके हार्ट में कोई रोग न हो। लेकिन जब हम गजेटेड सर्विसिज में बड़के को लेते हैं तो उसके लिए हम क्वालिफिकेशन रखते हैं कि वह ग्रेजुएट हो, या इंजीनियरी की डिग्री उसके पास हो, हेल्थ का सर्टिफिकेट उसके पास हो। अब हमने उसकी फिजिकल पावर और ब्रेन पावर का तो इम्तिहान ले लिया लेकिन उसका हार्ट भी उतना ही जरूरी है जितना कि उसका हेड। जब कोई बड़का किसी सर्विस में आयेगा या लेजिस्लेचर में आयेगा तो वहां उसका हार्ट भी काम करेगा। एक दृष्टि से उसके हार्ट में ही सिम्पैथी, एण्टीपैथी सब और हेट पैदा होते हैं। इसी से जिसको हम नेरो सिम्पैथी या तंगदिली कहते हैं, पैदा होते हैं। यह हमारे समाज में और हमारी परिस्थितियों में है। यह जो परिस्थिति है वह जन्मगत जात-पात के कारण है।

हमारी जो क्लास टू और क्लास वन की गजेटेड सर्विसिज हैं वे मुश्किल से तीन या चार परसेंट होंगी। उनके लिए हम उसके हेड और ब्रेन का इम्तिहान तो लेते हैं लेकिन उसके हार्ट का नहीं। अगर उसका हार्ट इतना बुरा हो कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के सारे आदमियों के लिए एक जैसी हमदर्दी न रखता हो तो हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि हम एक ऐसी कंडीशन जगायें कि जो भी इस सर्विस में आये वह इण्टरकास्ट मेरिज के लिए तैयार हो।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी उस समय तैयार नहीं हुई थी, मुमकिन है अब तैयार हो जाएं। (अबधान) मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि वे उस समय तैयार नहीं थीं। यह वाक्या है। अब अगर वे तैयार हो जाए तो मैं इसे देश की खुशकिस्मती समझूंगा। यह तो हुआ सोशल सिस्टम का हाल।

अब मैं इकोनॉमिक सिस्टम पर आता हूं। इसका क्या हाल है? हमारी माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी पहली बार प्रधानमंत्री 1966 में बनी थीं। उस समय अर्थात् 1964-65 में अगर एक मिलियन या दस लाख की आबादी वाले मुल्क को एक मुल्क माना जाए तो उन 125 मुल्कों में गरीबी की दृष्टि से हमारा स्थान 85वां था। अर्थात् 84 देश हमसे मालदार थे और 40 देश हमसे गरीब थे। उसके आठ साल बाद अर्थात् इंदिराजी के चांजे लेने के सात साल के बाद जहां हमारा स्थान ऊपर चढ़ना चाहिए था, यानी हमारा स्थान 70 पर या 65 पर होना चाहिए था वहां हमारा स्थान 103वां हो गया। हम से जो गरीब देश थे उनमें से 18 देश हम से मालदार हो गये, हम से ऊपर चढ़ गये। यह 1973 की बात है। उसके तीन साल बाद, जब कि माननीय इंदिराजी का शासन काल था, हमारे देश का स्थान 111वां हो गया। 110 देश हमसे मालदार हो गये। यह तो गरीबी का हाल है।

1967-68 में जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोग थे उनका प्रतिशत 1978 में और भी बढ़ गया। प्लानिंग कमीशन के नोट्स आप देख लें। उनके मुताबिक आज 47 परसेंट आदमी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं, 41 प्रतिशत शहरों में और 47-48 प्रतिशत गांवों में। पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की तादाद समय गुजरने के साथ साथ बढ़ती गई है बजाय घटने के। कंसंट्रेशन आफ इकॉनॉमिक पावर, आर्थिक सत्ता का केन्द्रीय करण बजाय घटने के बढ़ता ही गया है। बिड़ला, टाटा के आंकड़े आप देख लें। मेरे पास समय नहीं है कि मैं उन आंकड़ों को आपके सामने रख सकूँ। आंकड़े इस वक्त मेरे पास मौजूद हैं। 1951 में जितनी उनके पास दौलत थी आज उससे कहीं ज्यादा वह बढ़ गई है, बजाय कम होने के।

एग्रीकलचरल वर्कर और नान एग्रीकलचरल वर्कर में पहले 100 और 178 का अनुपात था 1951 में और आज वह 100 और 366 हो गया है। आपके तीस साल के राज्य का यह नतीजा है कि अमीर आदमी और अमीर होता गया है गांव और शहर का फर्क बजाय कम होने के बढ़ता गया है बेरोजगारों की तादाद बढ़ती गई है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने कथन को समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks moved by Shri S. M. Krishna, on the President's Address. We have seen the Janata rule for the last 28 months and also the rule of Lok Dal and Congress alliance for the last six months.

At the very outset, I submit that during this period, the problems like unemployment, deaths due to starvation, natural calamities like cyclone, drought, family planning, economic development had become secondary issues whereas strikes, gharaes and the trade union rivalry and student indiscipline, commissions of inquiries and scandals had become the order of the day. In fact during this period, it was not a Government of the people, by the people and for the people, but of the Janata party, for the Janata Party and by the Janata Party. The foreign tours had become contagious. They had monopolised it in every field. It was often said "join the Janata cabinet and tour the world." What had happened to socialism? The Janata Party had taken the country from socialism to Capitalism, and mixed economy. Anti-public-sector views expressed by Janata Party Members like Dr. Swamy were not in tune with the planned growth of national economy. His proposal for de-nationalisation was aimed at enriching a few monopolists and also handing over the economy of this country to the vested interests.

The paramount importance of the public sector in bringing about social reformation cannot be under-estimated. In a country like ours, where there is the problem of growing population and where the people are struggling because of exploitation, social insecurities, unemployment, etc., the capitalist system cannot be an answer or a remedy and the glaring disparities that we see among our people is a curse on our society.

14.15 hrs.

[SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURY in the Chair]

Only socialism could bring fruits or benefits to the masses of this country. Unfortunately, that had been given up during the Janata rule.

Not only this. The people had even lost their faith in the ability of the leaders of the Janata Party to rise to the expectations of the people and to carry the country forward. Fortunately, Mrs. Indira Gandhi at the helm of affairs can change the situation. In the words of Mr. Charan Singh, even though I feel that these are not decent words, the Janata leaders turned out to be a bunch of impotents and, if I may submit, I can say that they have turned out to be old cats. The less said about them the better. Their memory leaves a bad taste in the mouth. An era of despondency, an era of frustration and an era of demoralisation is over. Now, by having Mrs. Indira Gandhi at the helm of affairs, the people of the country expect these problems to be solved as soon as possible. By bringing Mrs. Indira Gandhi at the helm of affairs, the people of this country have asserted their right in rejecting the elected representatives who misused the mandate given to them and have also re-asserted their faith in the democratic values of the country.

Further, it has been proved and established beyond doubt that the people of this country have once again shown that the people are supreme and not the leaders of the parties. They have brought back Mrs. Indira Gandhi with a clear mandate because they feel that they were cheated and betrayed by the Janata Party leaders who took them for a ride.

It is often said after the elections that the people of this country have once again proved their love for democracy need not necessarily mean an ineffective and inefficient

administration. It is a strong Government, could be fully democratic as well as effective and efficient. But during the Janata rule, much tom-tomed freedom was enjoyed only by a coterie of uraders, black-market-eers, smugglers and also the people with foreign links. That was the Janata style of freedom which was given to this country. What happened to the poor people who constitute the bulk of the population? In fact, they suffered a lot and they were not in a position to enjoy the fruits of this freedom.

The people of this country have now reposed their faith in Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Why? It is because Mrs. Indira Gandhi has promised them stability, rule of law, an effective and efficient Government. The other day, Mr. Charan Singh was saying that our party members have been eulogising Mrs. Indira Gandhi and praising her. Yes. After 1977 debacle, I have seen that you people were speaking on the floor of the House—you were not allowing us to speak—criticising and scolding Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mr. Sanjay Gandhi throughout the day, from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. without break. You were going against democratic values of the country. Now, these young people, the youngsters, who have come will rise to the occasion and will show the way to elders and correct you. (*Interruptions*). When you have been speaking, I have not interrupted you. When your leader was speaking, I did not interrupt him.

The people have given a clear verdict. The verdict is deliberate and positive. It is not a negative one. The last mid-term election was not an ordinary election. It was a referendum exercised by the people of this country to bring Mrs. Indira Gandhi back, fully knowing the consequences, because the people of this country were against casteism, the people of this country were against regionalism, the people of this country were against communalism, the

people of this country were against political fragmentation, the people of this country were against opportunism, defections, social and economic chaos. Definitely, the people of this country have humbled and humiliated those leaders who are sitting today in the Opposition and also the people who were in the House and who are now thrown out of this House. These people have been humiliated by the people of this country. Why? It is because they played with the dignity and honour of the great people of this great country. The people of this great country today brought back Mrs. Gandhi with a big mandate because they wanted to demolish the caste barriers created especially by Shri Charan Singh. Not only that, but they wanted her to eradicate regionalism, they wanted her to eradicate communalism, they wanted her to foster a sense of political commitment, they wanted her to reduce economic disparities, they wanted to reduce concentration of wealth, they wanted her to bring down prices and they wanted Mrs. Gandhi to launch employment oriented schemes and to provide the people with the bare necessities of life.

What had these people done? The Janata Government had pushed the country to the brink of an economic precipice. The perennial shortage of coal, the perennial shortage of power, the perennial shortage of kerosene and diesel have shaken the economy of the country. Normalcy has to be restored on this front. What has happened is that the rise in prices and the non-availability of kerosene and diesel have in particular contributed to the debacle of the Janata Government and the Lok Dal rulers. Not only that, in the northern parts of the country millions of people are plunged in darkness after sun set and are without tractors and diesel engines which are vital to the rural economy lie idle. These things which are meant for rural economy are lying idle today and the people of this country look up to Mrs. Gandhi

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

to solve the problems as early as possible. Apart from this, law and order, which we had been talking about during the Elections has to be restored, and the people have to be given a sense of security.

Now, I refer to an Hon. Member of this House, Shri Jagjivan Ram. This Election has proved once again that no one can claim today that he is the leader of a particular community. The Harijans of this country—that is, the weaker sections of this country—have reposed their faith in the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi and have preferred Mrs. Gandhi to Mr. Jagjivan Ram, even though Mr. Jagjivan Ram had assumed that, with the help of the Harijans, he will come to power. He had claimed that the Harijans were loyal to him.

I am now referring to Mr. Charan Singh, another leader in this Hon. House. What has he done? He wanted to divide the country. In what manner? He wanted to divide the country into narrow and vicious compartments and the people have discarded him. But one thing I may submit. Today, the Harijans, the weaker sections and the minority communities of this country have reposed their faith in the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi. It is but natural and legitimate. The weaker sections definitely expect social and economic benefits to accrue to those to whom these things have been denied. I submit, Sir, that this country was like a rudderless ship for the last 23 months. There was no sense of direction and no sense of commitment displayed because there was none. Unfortunately, this country, which was capable of moving mountains, was reduced to a lump. Who were responsible for this? Their leader and former Prime Minister Mr. Morarji Desai, their leader Mr. Jagjivan Ram, their leader and former Prime Minister Mr. Charan Singh was responsible.

Now, today these people have been talking about democracy. I will come to that—what is democracy and what these people mean. But I can submit only one thing. Now this country has to be re-infused with faith, desire, ambition, adventurism and dynamism of which it had been proud. It is not an exaggeration if I say that this could be done only by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. These are not the words of sycophants. This is the expectation of the people of this country. The people have learnt to assert their sovereignty, not only sovereignty but also supremacy. I can tell them what had happened during their period. They are now talking of democracy and democratic values. I have just now heard Mr. Charan Singh; he is apprehending dissolution of the Assemblies of Janata-ruled States as well as Lok Dal-ruled States. I want to point out what this gentleman, who is today speaking about democratic values and democracy, had done during his rule. As the Home Minister of this country, he had written threatening letters, letters threatening to dissolve the Congress-ruled States during the Janata rule. Not only that, they had also expelled from the House the elected representative from Chikmagalur, namely, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. They are today speaking about democratic values. What did they do during that period. They expelled as elected representative, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, without giving any cogent reason...

AN HON. MEMBER: Who says?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I was present physically in the House then. Today the people have given a reply to that. Why have the people given this reply? Because you were responsible for insecurity, you were responsible for the instability, you were responsible for the chaos, you were responsible for the anarchy, in this country. That is why, the people of this country have given a correct answer. I had submitted this to you in my maiden speech immediately

after the 1977 elections; I had said this to the Janata rulers even though we were not allowed to speak because of constant interruptions; now our Leader is here and she is allowing the youngsters to speak, but in those days the Janata Members were not allowing us to open our mouth. I had said on the floor of the House after the 1977 election, that the people of this country would realise their mistake one day and that the day was not far off when people would once again bring back Shrimati Indira Gandhi after realising their mistake because the Janata Party was not in a position to give food, medicine and employment to the poor people of this country. And today the people have realised their mistake and have brought back Shrimati Indira Gandhi within a short span of time, that is, within 33 months. This should be kept in mind. I am not going to speak much. But let us realise one thing. We are aware of our responsibility. We are not for vendetta, we are not for vindictiveness. That is why, the day before yesterday, I have moved one amendment to the Motion. I have seen those people withdrawing criminal cases against Mr. George Fernandes. The former Prime Minister, Shri Charan Singh, today speaks about democratic values. What did he do when he was the Home Minister of this country? He had taken the step of withdrawing the cases against Mr. George Fernandes giving the reason that, under the changed circumstances, they were withdrawing the cases against Mr. George Fernandes. And what were the charges levelled against Mr. George Fernandes? They were offences punishable with death, with imprisonment for life. Such criminal cases against him were withdrawn. Today we are requesting our Government to withdraw the cases filed against Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Sanjay Gandhi, Shri R. K. Dhawan and others. Why? The Special Courts Act was enacted only to wreck vengeance, to finish politically Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her family. Today I am requesting

all the Members to cooperate with me in this. We are not for vindictiveness. We know that vindictiveness does not pay. Victimisation boomerangs. We know our responsibility. We are requesting the hon. Members from the Opposition side to co-operate in withdrawing the cases against these political opponents. Otherwise the people will definitely show their strength and in fact they have given the mandate to withdraw the cases against Mrs. Gandhi because they did not like political vendetta, they did not like political vengeance.

In conclusion I request the hon. Members of the House to support socialism because it will add upto the word Gandhism and Nehruism and in short, it will add upto the word humanism and lastly it will add upto the word Indiraism.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chandraker.

Before you start, I may say that the time is very limited. For every group the time has been calculated. Of course, the ruling Congress Party has a larger number of speakers. Even then I would request individual members who are not leaders of groups to limit their speeches to ten minutes.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Now that you have raised the question of allotment of time, I would request that hours have not been allotted, only days have been allotted. This morning the Speaker announced that the debate on the 29th will be only upto 4 p.m. It means that two hours have been reduced. So our proposal is—I discussed it informally with the Speaker also that tomorrow we may dispense with the lunch so that one more hour we can have and if the House agrees we can extend some time on the 30th because almost 3-4 hours have been reduced and that way we can have a proper debate.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COM-

MUNICATIONS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): We have no objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Speaker will take a final decision. Mr. Chandrakar.

श्री चन्दूलाल न्यत्राकर (दुर्ग) : अध्यक्ष जी मैं आज यहाँ राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर श्री कृष्ण जी के धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए भाषण दे रहा हूँ। यह बहुत प्रसन्नता की बात है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में यह आश्वासन दिया है कि उनकी सरकार आर्थिक विकास की ओर अधिक ध्यान देगी।

राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण को मुख्यतः पांच भागों में बांटा जा सकता है। एक—समाज का अत्यन्त गरीब वर्ग जिसे कंगाल कहते हैं हवेली पावर्टी लैंडन रहने वाला कहते हैं उसकी दशा सुधारने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाए जायेंगे। दो—देश में अराजकता के युग को समाप्त करना। तीन—महगाई रोकने के लिए सख्त कदम उठाना। चार—देश की रीढ़ देश की आर्थिक स्थिति का मजबूत करना और पांच—अफगानिस्तान की स्थिति पर चिन्ता।

यह सही बात है कि पिछले ढाई वर्षों में भारत सरकार ने राजनीतिक जोड़ नोड़ की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया और प्रशासन की ओर बिल्कुल नहीं के बराबर ध्यान दिया। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि देश का आर्थिक विकास पूर्णतः रुक हो गया। इसी प्रकार के से देश में अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा हो गई। यह तो आज भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री चरण सिंह के भाषण से भी जाहिर है क्योंकि उन्होंने जितना भी आज कहा उसमें इतना ही कहा कि इन्दिरा शासन के समय 11 वर्षों में अमुक अमुक चीजें नहीं हुईं और बेरोजगारी बढ़ी आदि लेकिन ढाई वर्षों में जनता पार्टी या लोकदल की सरकार ने क्या क्या किया उसके एक शब्द की भी चर्चा नहीं की। इससे यह बात साफ है कि उनके सामने कहने को कुछ था ही नहीं।

आप जानते हैं ढाई तीन वर्ष पहले हमारे देश का लोहा और सीमेण्ट बाहर जाता था लेकिन इसी काल में दूसरे देशों से इस देश में लोहा और सीमेण्ट आने लगा। किसी भी देश के आर्थिक विकास की बुनियाद होती है सीमेण्ट, लोहा, कोयला, बिजली लेकिन इस देश में इन चीजों की अत्यन्त कमी हो गई। ऐसी स्थिति में कारखानों का उत्पादन बढ़े तो कैसे बढ़े जब कोयला, बिजली, डीजल और पेट्रोल न मिले। कारखानों को जब ईंधन ही नहीं मिलेगा तो उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा? इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि देश के मजदूरों ने देश के आर्थिक विकास में अपना पूरा सहयोग देने का प्रयत्न किया लेकिन जनता पार्टी और लोकदल सरकारों ने उनका सहयोग देने से लगभग इनकार ही किया।

इसी तरह से पिछले ढाई वर्षों में पब्लिक सेक्टर के विकास के कामों में कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाये गये, जिन से पब्लिक सेक्टर बदनाम किया गया। आप देखिये—इस्पात के उत्पादन के लिए कोकिंग-कोल की आवश्यकता होती है। हमारे देश में कोकिंग कोल की कमी जरूर है, लेकिन इतनी कमी नहीं है कि हम विदेशों से कोकिंग कोल मंगायें। यदि हम अपने ही देश में “वा-शिंग-प्लांट्स” या “माशरीज” खोलें तो देश के कोयले से उस के “ऐश-कन्टेन्ट्स” को साफ कर के लोहे के उत्पादन के लिए कोयला उपलब्ध करा सकते हैं। लेकिन इस बात की उपेक्षा की गई और विदेशों से कोयला मंगाया जाने लगा।

जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने प्रायः देश के सभी कमजोर वर्गों की उपेक्षा की, चाहे वे खेतिहर मजदूर हों, कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हों सब्जी बेचने वाले हों मोची हों, रिक्शा चलाए वाले हों उन का विश्वास जनता पार्टी और लोकदल से बिल्कुल उठ गया था और इस बात का सबूत यह है कि मतदाताओं ने खास तौर से इस वर्ग के लोगों ने कांग्रेस के उम्मीदवारों का साथ दिया। इस का कारण यह था कि जनता पार्टी और लोकदल की सरकारों के समय में उन की उपेक्षा की गई। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो इन्दिरा सरकार के समय में लागू किये गये थे इन वर्गों को जो लाभ होता था जिन के पास जमीन नहीं थी जो गरीब थे हरिजन थे आदिवासी थे उन को जमीनें दी जाती थीं बैंकों के द्वारा कर्ज दिये जाते थे चाहे मोची हो, रिक्शा चलानेवाला हो उस को बैंकों से ऋण की सहायता मिलती थी ये सब सुविधायें ढाई वर्ष के समय में पूर्णतया बन्द कर दी गई जिस के कारण गरीबों के विकास के सभी मार्ग बन्द हो गये। उस सरकार के प्रति इस वर्ग में बहुत ज्यादा रोष पैदा हो गया था और उस वर्ग ने अपना रोष पिछले चुनाव में इन पार्टियों को ला कर दिखाया।

इतना ही नहीं जनता पार्टी और लोकदल की सरकारों ने महगाई रोकने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। यदि कुछ किया तो महगाई को बढ़ाने के काम को प्रोत्साहन दिया—यदि ऐसा कहा जाय तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। आप देखिये—पहले दुकानों में वस्तुओं के मूल्य लगाये जाने का नियम था, दुकानों में जितनी चीजें बिकती थी उन के मूल्य वहां लगाये जाते थे.

एक माननीय सदस्य : एमर्जेन्सी के समय में।

श्री चन्दूलाल न्यत्राकर : एमर्जेन्सी में या किसी भी समय में किया गया, लेकिन मूल्य लगाये जाने का नियम था। क्या मूल्यों का लगाया जाना कि अमुक वस्तु का मूल्य यह है—यह अन्याय है। यदि अन्याय है तो आप साफ-साफ कहिये कि अन्याय है। लेकिन आप ऐसा नहीं कह सकते (व्यवधान) चीजों के

मूल्य लिखने से या चीजों के मूल्य घोषित करने से किस को घबराहट होती है, इस नियम को रोक कर आप किस वर्ग को समर्थन देना चाहते हैं, किस को लाभ पहुंचाना चाहते हैं ? चीजों के मूल्य लिखे जाने से कोई भी गरीब से गरीब आदमी जाता था और उस को अमुक मूल्य पर वस्तु खरीदने का आश्वासन मिलता था । लेकिन इन ढाई वर्षों में क्या हुआ ? आप किसी भी चीज को लेने जाइये—गेहूं और चावल के दाम तो कम बढ़े, लेकिन अन्य चीजों के दाम इतने बढ़ गये जिस का कोई हिसाब नहीं । आप आज सबेरे कोई चीज खरीदने जाइये, उस के बाद कल सबेरे जा कर देखिये तो उस के दाम काफी ज्यादा या कुछ न कुछ अवश्य बढ़े हुए मिलने थे । पिछले 6 महीने या साल भर में चीजों के दाम कितने बढ़े—इस की चर्चा हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में बिलकुल नहीं की । उन्होंने यह नहीं बतलाया कि उन के कार्यकाल में चीजों के दाम कितने बढ़े हैं, बेरोजगारी कितनी बढ़ी है । उन्होंने सिर्फ इतना ही कहा कि अमुक-अमुक साल में इन्दिरा कांग्रेस के समय में इतने दाम बढ़े, लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बतलाया कि पिछले ढाई सालों में कितनी मंहगाई बढ़ी । हमारे देश में पिछले ढाई सालों में बेरोजगारी निश्चित रूप से डेढ़ गुना या दो गुना अधिक बढ़ गई है । आप किसी भी इलाके में चले जाइये, किसी भी गांव में चले जाइये, हमारे देश में 5 लाख 75 हजार गांव हैं, प्रत्येक गांव में युवकों में बेरोजगारी की संख्या बढ़ी है और बढ़ती जा रही है । उन की हालत को सुधारने के लिए या काम देने के लिए पिछली सरकार ने 10 वर्ष का समय दिया था कि हम 10 वर्ष में बेरोजगारी दूर करेंगे । भला कब तक ये बेरोजगार इस का इन्तजार करेंगे । इसलिए 1980 के जो अभी चुनाव हुए हैं, उन से भी जो राज्यों में जनता पार्टी या लोकदल को या मिली-जुली सरकारें हैं, उन्होंने अभी तक कोई सबक नहीं लिया है । आप इस बात को इसी से जानिये कि चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो, चाहे बिहार हो, चाहे राजस्थान हो और चाहे मध्य प्रदेश हो, या और भी राज्य हों, जहां भीषण अकाल है, वहां पर राहत कार्य नहीं खोले जा रहे हैं । आखिर किस लिए ? राहत कार्यों के लिए गरीब लोग काम चाहते हैं, मेहनत कर के पैसा कमाना चाहते हैं, वे मुफ्त में पसा नहीं चाहते लेकिन फिर भी उन के लिए राहत कार्य नहीं खोले जा रहे हैं । मैं मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं । छत्तीसगढ़ से लगभग 6,7 लाख लोग रोजी-रोटी की तलाश में दिल्ली, शिमला और काश्मीर तक चले गये हैं । जो गर्म क्षेत्रों के रहने वाले हैं, वे भी ठंडे क्षेत्रों में काम करने के लिए आ रहे हैं । सिर्फ इसलिये कि उन को अपने यहां काम नहीं मिल रहा है और आज भी जनता पार्टी की सरकार चुनाव हारने के बाद भी किसी तरह का सबक नहीं ले रही है । अभी तक वह जनता के विरुद्ध अपना रवैया रखे हुए हैं और सबक लेने के लिए अभी भी तैयार नहीं है । इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि राहत कार्यों

को खोलने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों का है, उन को काम देने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों का है और पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने का अधिकार भी राज्य सरकारों का है । सरकार कब तक इन गरीबों को भूखा रहने देगी और वे कब तक प्रतीक्षा करते रहेंगे । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि यदि एक बार यह प्रश्न उठे कि राज्य सरकारों को हटाया जाए या जनता को भूखा मरने दिया जाए, तो यदि आवश्यकता हो कि राज्य सरकारों को हटाया जाए, तो इस बात के लिए राज्य सरकारों को बर्खास्त करने के लिए सरकार को जरा भी हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिए । लोग डेमोक्रेसी के नाम की कितनी दुहाई देते हैं लेकिन हर एक को यह मालूम है कि चिकमंगलूर से चुन कर जब श्रीमती गांधी सदस्य बनी थीं, तब उन को हटाने के लिए किस तरह की कार्यवाही की गई, उसका मैं यहां पर विवरण नहीं देना चाहता लेकिन मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इस बात को देखिये कि आज मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार चुनाव में हार जाने के कारण इन्दिरा कांग्रेस को बदनाम करने के लिए जबर्दस्ती नसबन्दी कई जगहों पर करवा रही है । जबर्दस्ती इसलिये की जा रही है क्योंकि लोगों ने इन्दिरा कांग्रेस को वोट दिया है । सरकार को इस बात की अच्छी तरह से समझ लेना चाहिये कि उन के डरावे क्या हैं ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो, तीन चीजों की और और आप का थोड़ा सा ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं । एक बात तो यह है कि अफगानिस्तान की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में निश्चित रूप से हमारे देश को भी चिन्ता है । अभी देश में इस बात पर संतोष है कि हमारे देश का प्रधान मन्त्रित्व आज श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के हाथों में आ गया है लेकिन अगर जनता पार्टी या लोक दल के प्रधान मंत्री ऐसे समय में यहां होते, तो निश्चित रूप से हमारे देश के लोगों में उतनी चिन्ता बनी रहती जितनी पहले थी क्योंकि देश की जनता अच्छी तरह से जानती है कि दुनिया के तीन, चार बड़े नेता हैं जिनमें श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का स्थान आता है और अफगानिस्तान की समस्या के साथ जो समस्या हमारे पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान के और हमारे बीच में आने वाली है, हमको पूरा विश्वास है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में इस समस्या को शान्तिपूर्वक हल कर लिया जाएगा । इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश के मतदाताओं ने दूरदर्शिता से काम लिया है और इस देश को बचाने के लिए श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को यहां चुन कर भेजा है ।

मैं आप का और अधिक समय न लेकर केवल इतना ही और कहना चाहता हूं कि मतदाताओं का जो निर्णय है, उसको ध्यान में रखकर सरकार इस बात पर विचार करे कि केवल बदले की भावना से कांग्रेसियों पर जो मुकदमें चलाये जा रहे हैं, उन्हें तत्काल वापस लेने के लिए हमारी सरकार को भी कदम उठाने चाहिए ।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the time at my disposal is not much.

MR. CHAIRMAN : 27 minutes for the whole group.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Yes, Sir. There is another speaker from our group. So, Sir, I want to deal with some of the very basic problems and I want to draw the attention not only of the House but of the people of the whole country to certain matters. A new Government has come into power, but, it has got a certain background and that is why the question of the past always comes into the picture and it comes into the discussion. I had read the speech of the President. I have seen the Election Manifesto of the ruling party. I have seen how for all the mischief done, they have laid the total blame on the government of the Janata party.

AN HON. MEMBER: And you.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Yes, you can include us. I am interested in placing this reality. But there is not the slightest self-criticism at all; there is nothing of that kind. You don't find a single self-criticism at all why in 1977 Indira Gandhi was thrown out of power. Not a single word is there. There has been no attempt on your part to learn from past why the people went against that Government. (Interruptions) Please don't disturb. I am speaking about this very seriously. Because, it has future implications. The Government, put into power by the people in 1971 has been thrown out of power in 1977. The same majority was got by this Government in 1971 but that Government was rejected by the very same people in 1977. So, something must have happened in between which might have antagonised the entire people of the country against this Government. (Interruptions) Our friend says, because of Marxist propaganda. Well, when thousands and thousands of people are put inside the jails, is it propaganda? When people were put to death behind bars like Rajan is it propaganda? When

our friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was sent to Hissar Jail, is it propaganda? If you don't learn, then, you will have to face the same consequences. One day the same masses will throw you out. Please do not forget this. You are talking of democracy. Let us see what has happened. You have got just 43 per cent of the votes. 57 per cent of the people have voted against you. You say that the people who voted for you are alone the people but those who voted against you are not the people? Please learn what the reality is. These 57 per cent of people—who have very clearly refused to vote your party—are there. And whom do they expect to represent their causes? Whom do they expect to speak for them except the opposition? We may be numerically small, but the majority of the people are behind us. It is seen in the voting pattern. You have increased your percentage of votes by only eight per cent. In 1977 you got 34 to 35 per cent and this time you have got 42 to 43 per cent. The change is only an increase of 8 per cent of the votes and that too is because of the defective electoral rules and the system obtaining here. That is why you have got overwhelming majority of seats. That is because the opposition is divided. The moment the opposition is united you will be thrown out. (Interruptions). Sir, shouting cannot hide the real fact. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the hon. Member proceed with his speech. You all will have ample time to reply.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : So, only a margin of 8 per cent vote was there. Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the House to another thing. In 1971, what was the slogan given by Shrimati Indira Gandhi to the people? The slogan was 'garibi hatao'. 'Garibi hat gaya'. Unfortunately this is the understanding because Opposition has been removed, 'Garibi hat gaya'. But the stark reality is poverty is increasing day by day. The cost of living is rising and I have all the facts before me. After 1971 elections, the income of the agricultural labourers has gone down.

The real income of the workers has gone down and on the other hand, the profit of the big monopoly-houses jumped. I have the list of 20 families. In 1966, Birla's assests were Rs. 475.86 crores. In March 1977, it went up to Rs. 1070.20 crores. In 1966, Tata's assests were Rs. 505.0 crores. In 1977, it was Rs. 1069.38 crores. In 1966, Mafatlal's assets were Rs. 92.70 crores. In 1977, it was Rs. 285.63 crores. All these things are given. (Interruptions) I do not defend the Janata Government. We have opposed the Janata Government, you know. (Interruptions).

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Not at all. You have only supported their candidates. Where did you oppose them. I would like to know. (Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): You supported the Janata Party in Kerala. For 27 seats you supported the Janata Party in Kerala just now.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have supported some Congress people. I would like to know whether those people you supported were Communists. But the ones we supported have been Congressmen. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Chairman, one of our main complaints against the Janata Government is that they were pursuing the same policy which Shrimati Indira Gandhi has been pursuing in matters of economic policy. We supported the Janata Government only on condition of defence of democracy.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Not at all.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Repeatedly we made it clear, you completely subverted democracy in 1975. (Interruptions). It is the people who have saved the parliamentary democracy by throwing you out and by putting the Janata Government in power. That is why the parliamentary democracy is here in existence today. (Interruptions). Mr. Chair-

man, our main criticism is against the Congress Government. Not only during the rule of 11 years of Shrimati Indira Gandhi but from the very beginning upto date the Congress Government has been pursuing a policy of capitalist development in India. That is why monopoly-houses are becoming bigger. Money is being concentrated in the hands of a few and poverty is increasing, unemployment is increasing and economic polarisation is growing and developing. That is why, more and more workers, peasants, poor men and employees have been forced to resort to agitation. The price rise cannot be checked. It is not a sin of the Janata Government alone, they have committed the same sin which your Government has committed in the past also.... (Interruptions). Do not talk of West Bengal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The prices were under control in the first two years..... (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The Communist country of China is now depending completely on Western Europe.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am talking about basic policies. Please listen to my points.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am listening very carefully.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: As you are developing capitalism, your dependence on western capitalist countries is so much and it is increasing day by day. Now, there is a separate world, socialist world, they are very eager to extend their hand but because of your tie-up with all the big capitalist houses, your tie-up with America, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, you cannot free yourself from those links and tie-ups. I would like to tell you that your dependence more and more on the capitalist world will lead India to more and more economic crisis.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

They are unable to save their own country from the crisis and recession and that is why, to save themselves they are out to put the entire burden on you. Here, the multi-national corporations are given absolute freedom to loot our country; they are taking away crores and crores of rupees every year from our country and they are earning huge and unlimited profits. Your election funds are provided by these people, these big business houses, these traders and profiteers (*Interruptions*). And they want a return. When you are in power, they know, they would be able to get returns. Thus, there is no possibility of reversing the whole system. That is why as it has been mentioned in the President's Address if you want to reverse the course it requires a total and fundamental change in the entire system. But you cannot do that because of the way you are moving. You are tied up with all these capitalist and vested interests and its ramifications. The entire administration and the entire system is such that you cannot move any other way. Our apprehension is that it will further lead to more crisis there is deepening economic crisis as has been indicated here, and this is absolutely correct. I fully agree with this.

This situation is not only due to the two and a half years rule of Janata Government, but this is the total result of pursuing basically a capitalist policy since 1947 upto this day. You have declared your objective to have a socialistic system, but you are pursuing a policy to strengthen the capitalist system. What is socialism? In the world already there are so many countries who have built socialism and they have solved the basic problems of the people; there is no unemployment, no poverty, no price rise; you go and study Chinese economy. (*Interruptions*)

15.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Let the hon. Member continue his speech.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Chairman, I have read out all these achievements in the last House, from literatures from almost all the socialist countries. There, in the Socialist countries there is the fundamental right to work, guaranteed by the Constitution. (*Interruptions*) You have given the fundamental right to property. You bring that amendment to the Constitution providing for the right to work as a fundamental right. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Shall we also accept Chinese democracy?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I do not want to argue with you about what is Chinese democracy, and what is your democracy?

Now about the question of stability. You have written that a stable Government has come into existence. Stability was there in 1971, but that stability had completely gone. Why was stability lost? Then, where is the guarantee that majority means stability? The majority may cross over any day, because political morality has come down to such a low level. Almost everybody is now purchaseable. This shows that the stability of various political parties is not there. (*Interruptions*) Can you deny, then; that there is a link between the economic crisis and the question of stability? There will be stability, if you can solve the economic crisis, if you can solve the problems of unemployment and of poverty. But if you pursue a capitalist system, the crisis is bound to accentuate further, and there will be no alternative before the people but to resort to the agitational path. Then the problem of law and order will arise. You will then start repressing. And after some time, the question of internal Emergency will come.

Here comes totalitarianism. The economic basis of totalitarianism is the exploitation of the economy by capitalist forces, national and international, and feudal exploitation. Unless they are removed, you cannot be the defender of democracy. Demo-

cracy means the rule of the majority. In our country, the majority are extremely poor and they are unemployed. Unless those basic problems are solved, no democracy can be stable. Keeping in mind the past record of this Government, I can say that when 57 per cent of the voters have voted against you, and only 43 per cent have voted for you, you should be modest. When you come to the Government anew, again, it is time to do rethinking about the entire system and your entire past. It requires an attitude of selfcriticism. You have sought our cooperation. On the one hand, you are seeking co-operation, but on the other you are organizing the toppling of all the State Governments outside. (*Interruptions*). This is the old policy we are acquainted with. Toppling was done in Kerala in 1959, by organizing Vimochana Sangursh. It is written in Moynihan's book that American money was given for toppling the Government. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Mr. Chairman, may I have a word? This was contradicted by Mr. Moynihan himself when he was questioned at a Press Conference. He said that he did not mean that I got it. He said, "He thought."

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I did not mention you.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: But he said that the Party got it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: He said, "Money had been taken by your Party".

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: But he had not been able to substantiate it in any way at all (*Interruptions*) Now he has been loudly protesting against American interference in this country.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Another time money was taken in 1971 to topple CPI(M) Government in West Bengal so that they might not

got elected. So, we know the background. Mr. Moynihan had given the money to your Congress.

AN HON. MEMBER: Where did you get the money?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Our money was collected from the people. Everybody knows about it. So, we know what toppling means. This is the background I am telling you. If you revert to that old past methods, tactics, creating disturbances, asking the Governor to report that the law and order has failed and then toppling from the top by the order of the President, these methods we know. (*Interruptions*) So, democracy will not be strengthened. If you destabilise all the governments, your stability is bound to be affected. This is the relationship between destabilisation and your stabilisation. These are very hard words, I am to tell. I think you will give a thought to these things. Now you are starting a new Government. Whenever you do any good thing, we are prepared to cooperate with you. But the way you are going, it indicates that you are playing an old game and it will lead you to the same result which the earlier game had led you. That is why I warn this Government to be careful about all these things. You may feel elated after getting merely 43 per cent of the votes and 68-69 per cent of these seats. That is not the true reflection of the people's desire. We repeatedly demanded that there should be change in the electoral rules, there should be proportional representation and there should be right of recall. That is the real democracy.—But never it has been accepted. That is why, sometimes you are getting advantage. But when 57 per cent of the voters will unite, the entire advantage will go against you.

श्रीमती शीला कौल (लखनऊ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए मैं कुछ बातें कहना चाहती हूँ। अभी कुछ बातें समर मुकर्जी साहब ने कही हैं। उन्होंने यह कहा कि अभिभाषण

[श्रीमती शीला कौल]

में यह जिक्र नहीं है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी क्यों हारी ? मैं तो यह सवाल पूछना चाहती हूँ। ढाई साल में इन की पार्टी क्यों हार गई ? हमने तो काफी दिन तक काम भी किया। इन्होंने यह कहा कि जेल में लोगों को डाला गया इसलिए लोग नाराज थे। लेकिन इनके लोगों ने क्या किया कि जिन्दा लोगों की हड्डी का पिंजर बनाया, भूखा मारा। तो उनको क्या उम्मीद थी कि वह कैसे वापस आ सकते थे ? (व्यवधान)

अलफाजों के हेरफेर से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होता, आप को चाहिए कि सरकार के साथ बैठ कर अपनी राय दें और उस पर काम करें। यह कहना कि कानून-व्यवस्था खराब होती जायगी—मैं अपने उन दोस्तों से कहना चाहूँगी—अगर वे ईमानदारी से हमें सहयोग दें तो फिर कानून-व्यवस्था क्यों खराब होगी। ये कुछ ऐसी समस्याएँ हैं, जिन में हमारे जो अपोजीशन के साथी हैं, उन की मदद बहुत जरूरी है और अगर वे इस पर ध्यान देंगे, सहयोग देंगे तो हमारे सामने जो भी समस्याएँ हैं उन को हम आसानी से दूर कर सकेंगे।

हमें मालूम है—आज बहुत सारी राष्ट्र विरोधी शक्तियाँ हमारी सीमा पर इस समय सक्रिय हो गई हैं। ऐसे समय में हमारे देश की अखण्डता और एकता का होना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ—हमारे पड़ोस का जो हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा प्रान्त है—उत्तर प्रदेश—वहाँ जनता की आज क्या हालत है ? वहाँ दिन-दहाड़े डकैती, चोरी, राहजनी, बहनों और बहुओं की इज्जत को खतरा बना रहता है। हमारी बहुएँ जो कम दहेज ले कर आती हैं उन को किसी न किसी बहाने से जला दिया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कानून और व्यवस्था दिन-प्रति-दिन खराब होती जा रही है। मंहगाई का जो इण्डेक्स है, वह इतना ज्यादा बढ़ गया है कि गरीब और मामूली हँसियत का आदमी भी कायदे से खाना नहीं खा सकता है। हमारी जो फैक्ट्रीज हैं, जो हम ने विरासत में ली हैं, आधी बन्द हैं और आधी लंगड़ा कर चल रही हैं। कुछ ऐसी हैं जिन में बहुत कम उत्पादन हो रहा है। बहुत सारी फैक्ट्रीज से हमारे वर्कर्स को निकाला गया है। इस से पहले कि हम बेरोजगारों के लिए कुछ करें उन को नौकरी देने की व्यवस्था करें, जो पहले से नौकरी में हैं, उन को भी नौकरी से निकाला जा रहा है।

यदि आप किसानों की समस्या को लें तो वहाँ सीमेंट नहीं है, डीजल नहीं है, मिट्टी का तेल नहीं है। हमारे यहाँ जो सूखा पड़ा है, उस ने तो हमारी हालत को बहुत ज्यादा खराब कर दिया है। जब भी कोई सूखे की स्थिति पैदा होती है—उन समय ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाती है कि जो नहर खोदी जाती है, उन नहरों के जरिए

पानी दिया जाता है। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे यहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने ऐसी कोई कोशिश नहीं की कि नहरों के जरिए किसानों को पानी दिया जाय। मैं आप के सामने एक उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ—लखनऊ क्षेत्र में एक स्थान है—चिनहट, जहाँ 'विस्तीली' की माइनर इरिगेशन कैनल है, डेढ़ साल से उस नहर में पानी नहीं दिया गया। ये लोग कहते हैं कि हम किसानों के दोस्त हैं, किसानों की भलाई के लिए काम करना चाहते हैं—यह उन के काम का नमूना है। अलफाज से दुनिया नहीं चलती है, जब खुद काम करेंगे तब दुनिया चलेगी। इस वक्त तक वहाँ किसानों को पानी नहीं दिया गया है, सब तरफ सूखा पड़ा हुआ है।

बेरोजगारी की हालत को भी देखिए—मुझे याद आता है, डेढ़ साल पहले, इन्हीं के ला-मिनिस्टर ने कलकत्ते में कहा था कि चार करोड़ लोग और बेरोजगारों में आ गये हैं। ये इन के अपने फेक्ट्स एण्ड फिगर्स हैं, हमारे नहीं हैं। जब कानून और व्यवस्था का जिक्र आता है तो मैं आप को बतलाना चाहती हूँ—हमारे यहाँ जो युवक हैं, छात्र हैं, वे पढ़ाई नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें न मिट्टी का तेल मिलता है और न बिजली मिलती है। बिजली की कटौती इतनी सख्त है कि बच्चे न सुबह पढ़ सकते हैं और न रात को पढ़ सकते हैं। जब बच्चे नहीं पढ़ सकेंगे—हमारा और आप का लड़का नहीं पढ़ सकेगा—तब फिर हम क्या उम्मीद कर सकते हैं ? यही होगा कि वह ला-एण्ड-आर्डर को अपने हाथ में लेगा। इसी माँग को लेकर लखनऊ में जो उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी है, वहाँ के छात्रों ने असेम्बली के सामने धरना दिया, वहाँ उन को पीटा गया। यह 23 जनवरी की बात है, वहाँ इन लड़कों का, महिलाओं का पीटा गया। इस लिए मैं आप से कहना चाहती हूँ—और कहीं की सरकार जाय या न जाय, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार तो अवश्य जानी ही चाहिए। वहाँ के हालात इतने खराब हो गये हैं कि वहाँ की सरकार अब अपने आप को चला नहीं पा रही है। यही नहीं, गोंडा के कुछ छात्रों ने जब संस्कृत के लिए माँग की कि हमारे यहाँ संस्कृत हीनी चाहिए, तो उन छात्रों को भी पीटा गया। तो हमारे जो नौजवान हैं, हमारे जो छात्र हैं, वे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के खास टारगेट बने हुए हैं। क्या वजह है, यह नहीं मालूम लेकिन छात्रों के साथ जो व्यवहार हो रहा है, वह इन-ह्यूमन किस्म का हो रहा है।

मैं तो यह चाहूँगी कि सब से पहले जो मैं ने बेरोजगारी का जिक्र किया है, उस की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए और हमारे जो नौजवान हैं, उन्हें कोई न कोई काम दिया जाए और पढ़ाई का जो इन्तजाम है, उस को ठीक किया जाए। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में इसी बात पर ध्यान दिया है और इस के लिए मैं

उन की बहुत आभारी हूँ और मैं उम्मीद करती हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में हमारे लोगों की हालत बेहतर होगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करती हूँ ।

श्री जगजीवन राम (सासाराम) : सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण और उस पर बहस एक ऐसा मौका है जब उन मुद्दों को ले कर सदन में राजनीति का अखाड़ा नहीं बनना चाहिए । राष्ट्रपति का आसन बहुत ऊँचा है और राष्ट्रपति के भाषण को हम को उसी दृष्टिकोण से देखना चाहिए और उसी दृष्टिकोण से उस पर बहस करनी चाहिए । राजनीतिक दांव-पेंच करने के तो बहुत मौके होते हैं और इस सदन में भी बहुत मौके आया करेंगे । मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति के भाषण को उस तरह से इस्तेमाल करना उचित नहीं हुआ । राष्ट्रपति को तो दिशा-निर्देश देने का अवसर होता है ।

जब नई सरकार आई, मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि देश से एक नया आदेश लेकर आई, एक नया मैनडेट ले कर आई । मैं उस चीज में जाना नहीं चाहता कि आप को कितने प्रतिशत वोट मिले । वे आंकड़े तो उछाले जाते रहेंगे, मैं उनको उछालना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि जब तक हमारे निर्वाचन की पद्धति वैसी है जैसी कि आज है, तब तक जनता की छाविश प्रतिबिम्बित होती है कि जनता ने आप को कितने प्रतिनिधियों की लोक सभा में भेजा है । मैं जनता के उस निर्णय के सामने सिर झुकाना ही पसन्द करता हूँ । राष्ट्रपति जी से जो आप ने कहलवाया, उस में से अगर कुछ अंश न कहलवाए जाते, तो राष्ट्रपति जी की गरिमा अक्षुण्ण रखी जाती । मैं फिर भी उस में जाना नहीं चाहता और मैं उस गरिमा को कमजोर भी करना नहीं चाहता हूँ लेकिन एक बात तो जरूर कहूंगा कि आप ने जितने कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रपति जी से कहलवाए हैं, भारत का कोई भी राजनीतिक दल होता, वह इन कार्यक्रमों को कहलवाता ही है । 'गरीबी से लड़ना है, बेकारी को दूर करना है, असमानता को मिटाना है, पैदावार को बढ़ाना है ।' कौन सा राजनीतिक दल होगा, जो इन बातों से मतभेद रखेगा या राष्ट्रपति से ऐसा नहीं कहलवाएगा । लेकिन एक सवाल पैदा होता है कि आप ने जो यह दिशा-निर्देश दिलवाया है, उस को आप कैसे पूरा करने जा रहे हैं ? क्या जो सामाजिक परम्परा आज है, उसका ही रख कर ऐसा किया जा सकता है । उस तरफ आप का कोई ध्यान नहीं गया । क्या आज जो आर्थिक व्यवस्था चल रही है, उस को कायम रख कर गरीबी मिटा सकते हैं ? उस तरफ कोई भी निर्देश नहीं गया । क्या विषमता मिटाने के लिए पैदावार बढ़ा कर के ही उसको मिटा सकते हैं ? पैदावार तो बढ़ती

गई है लेकिन साथ ही साथ गरीबी भी बढ़ती गई है । इसलिए कहीं न कहीं कुछ कुंठा है, कहीं न कहीं कोई अवरोध है । उस की तरफ कोई प्रकाश राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में नहीं डाला गया है । आशा थी कि नयी सरकार कुछ नयी रोशनी लेकर आयेगी । लेकिन बे ही गलियारे वैसा ही अंधियारा जैसा कि पहल था । (व्यवधान) यह तो आंखों पर निर्भर करता है कि यह कम हुआ या नहीं हुआ । जैसा मैं ने प्रारम्भ में ही कह दिया है कि राजनीतिक दांव-पेंच और पार्लियामेंटरी स्किल (Parliamentary Skill) के ढंग से तो बहुत सी बातें कही जा सकती हैं और कहना मुझको भी आता है लेकिन मैं इस मौके पर उसको कहना नहीं चाहता ।

मैं इस से सहमत नहीं होता कि कांग्रेस ने तीस वर्षों में कुछ नहीं किया । लेकिन अगर देखने की इच्छा न हो या देखने का हुनर न हो तो कुछ दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है । ठीक उसी तरह से यह कह देना कि जनता पार्टी द्वारा ढाई वर्ष में कुछ नहीं किया गया, वह ऐसी ही बात है । (व्यवधान) यह तो इस पर निर्भर करता है कि बर्बादी किस तरह से की जाती है । और बर्बादी क्या होती है । इसके लिए भी आंखों की परख होती है । कौन इस बात से इंकार करेगा कि इन दो-ढाई वर्षों में पर-केपिटा इनकम नहीं बढ़ा । मैं इनमें विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता । इसके आंकड़े हैं, आप आंकड़े देख लीजिए । अगर आपको लग कि इन ढाई वर्षों में कुछ नहीं हुआ तो मैं भी आपके साथ सहमत हो जाऊंगा । अगर आंकड़े कहें कि तरक्की हुई है तो यह ईमानदारी का तकाजा है कि आप उनसे सहमत हो जाएं ।

मैं यह कहने के लिए भी खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ कि उस दौरान सब कुछ हो गया । खामियां रही हैं लेकिन खामियां सभी सरकारों में रहेंगी क्योंकि हमारी आर्थिक और सामाजिक व्यवस्था इस तरह की है कि जब तक उसमें आमूल परिवर्तन हम नहीं कर लेते तब तक अपनी समस्याओं को हम सुलझा नहीं सकते । इस बात से कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता है ।

मैं आप से इस बात को भी कह रहा हूँ कि आप एक बड़े कदम के साथ, बहादुरी के साथ आगे आये और कहें कि हम परम्पराओं को तोड़ने जा रहे हैं और आप कहें कि हमारी जो वर्तमान आर्थिक व्यवस्था है उसको लेकर हम गरीबी को नहीं मिटा सकते । अगर आप यह सही माने में कहें तो आपके साथ हमारा सहयोग होगा । क्योंकि यह समस्या केवल शासन करने वालों की ही नहीं है । यह समस्या देश की समस्या है । इस समस्या की सुलझाने का काम हम सिर्फ आप पर छोड़ कर आपका उलाहना देते रहें ता इस पर भी मैं विश्वास नहीं करता । काम इतना महान् है, इतना जटिल है । जोष गरीबी के नीचे कराह रहे हैं उनको देख कर सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है । यह सुख कर सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है जब दूसरे यह कहें

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

हैं कि हमारे देश में करोड़ों आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनकी आमदनी आठ आन रोज भी नहीं है। इसलिए, इसके लिए सरकार को उलाहना देने से काम नहीं हो पाएगा। इस काम में हम सभी का कंधा लगाना है।

जनता पार्टी ने एक परम्परा कायम की है विरोध पक्ष को आदर देने की। मैं नहीं कहता कि आप ही आदर दें लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहता हूँ कि आप सहयोग की कामना करें। अगर सही मायनों में सहयोग की कामना होगी तो इस तरफ से मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि सहयोग देने में कोई कोताही नहीं की जाएगी। (व्यवधान) परम्परा को परखने की भी आदत होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं आपसे यही कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। बात तो देश की और बाहर की बहुत कहनी है लेकिन मैं अपने साथियों के लिए भी समय छोड़ना चाहता हूँ।

अफगानिस्तान में जो हो रहा है, वह सिर्फ भारत के लिए ही नहीं, दुनिया के लिए भी चिंता का विषय बन गया है। वहाँ ज्वालामुखी भभक सकता है। अगर वह भभकेगा तो उसकी लपटों से भारत बच नहीं सकता असम में जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह किसी भी देश के लिए चिंता का विषय हो सकता है। (व्यवधान) जिम्मेदारियाँ बांट देने से तो काम नहीं हो जाता कि जनता पार्टी न कसूर कर लिया और वहाँ आग भड़क गयी। यह कहने से तो मामला खत्म नहीं हो जाता। यह तो हमारे और आपके दोनों का मामला है। असम भारत का अंग है। सारा पूर्वोत्तर भारत आज ज्वालामुखी के मुख पर बैठा हुआ है। उसको सिर्फ सरकार की जिम्मेदारी कह कर नहीं टाला जा सकता। अगर आपकी गलतियों से सारे देश का यह हिस्सा अलग होता है तो वह आपका ही हिस्सा अलग नहीं होता है, सारे भारत का हिस्सा अलग होता है। इसलिए इसमें हमारी और आपकी दोनों की शिरकत होनी चाहिए। जो परिस्थितियाँ वहाँ पैदा हो गयी हैं वे बहुत जटिल हैं, आसान नहीं हैं। यह कह देने से काम नहीं चल सकता कि उनको हम कहीं भारत में बसा देंगे जो नाजायज तरीक़ से असम में आ गये हैं। उनको हम भारत में कहीं बसा देंगे। भारत का हर प्रांत परेशान है। आप कहां बसायेंगे? खैर, इसमें मैं विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के भीतर और बाहर ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ पैदा हो गई हैं जो किसी भी देश के लिए कठिन समय पैदा कर सकती हैं। अफगानिस्तान के मामले में हमें बहुत फक फूँक कर बोलना पड़ेगा, समझ कर बोलना पड़ेगा, तौल कर बोलना पड़ेगा, एक एक शब्द का तौल कर बोलना पड़ेगा, इसलिए कि अफगानिस्तान जो आज दुनिया की बड़ी-बड़ी शक्तियों का अखाड़ा बन रहा है, उन शक्तियों के अखाड़े का असर हमारे ऊपर न पड़ जाए, हम उन से कसे अपने आप को बचा सकते हैं, इसके लिए बहुत सावधानी और सतर्कता की आवश्यकता होगी। चाहे मणिपुर का प्रश्न हो, नागालैंड का ही,

मिजोरम का ही, एक-एक प्रश्न देश को परेशान करन वाला प्रश्न बन चुका है। वहाँ के लोगों की कसे भारत के साथ एकरूपता कायम की जा सकती है, कैसे हम उनको परख सकते हैं और वे हम को परख सकते हैं, इस चीज की सोचने की जरूरत है। इस सब के बारे में आपकी ही नहीं, हम की और आपकी, दोनों का मिल कर सोचने की जरूरत है क्योंकि इससे राष्ट्र की खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। इन चीजों की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाने के लिए खड़ा हुआ था, आलोचना करने के लिए नहीं। मैं भी राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को एक-एक अनुच्छेद को ले कर उस पर टिप्पणी कर सकता हूँ लेकिन आज करना नहीं चाहता। मैं भी बता सकता हूँ कि क्या क्या खामियाँ हैं उस में लेकिन वह करना नहीं चाहता। मैं तो राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो वाद-विवाद हो रहा है उसका... ऊँची सतह पर रखना चाहता हूँ, उसको राजनीति का अखाड़ा नहीं बनाना चाहता। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप देखें राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में जो कुछ आपने कहा है क्या वह परम्पराओं से कुछ अलग है? अगर उन्हीं परम्पराओं पर चलना है तो मैं यही कहूँगा कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में जो कुछ आपने कहा है वह एक पायस विश (अच्छी कल्पना मात्र) है, और कुछ नहीं।

श्री ए० नीललोहितदासन नाडार (त्रिवेन्द्रम) : सभापति महोदय, जो राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारी सरकार ने राजनीतिक स्थिरता लाने का, कानून और व्यवस्था को कायम करन का, दामों पर नियंत्रण लान का, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में सजीव सहयोग की जो बातें कही थीं, उनकी वजह से जनता ने इसको वोट दिया और इसको सत्तारूढ़ किया। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस ने जब चुनाव के क्षेत्र में कूदने का फैसला किया तो जनता के सामने एक चुनाव घोषणा पत्र रखा था। इस चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में जो बातें कही गई थीं, और जो कार्यक्रम बताए गए थे उन्हीं के आधार पर, उन पर विश्वास करके जनता ने हमें वोट दिया और हमें सत्तारूढ़ किया। इसलिए हर क्षण हमें इस बात का संवक्षण करते रहना चाहिए। कि उस चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में जो कार्यक्रम बताए गए हैं उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं, उनको लागू करने के लिए हम कौन से पग उठा रहे हैं और उन लक्ष्यों को जो उस में बताए गए हैं, प्राप्त करने में हम कहां तक सफल हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को भी हमें चुनाव घोषणापत्र के संदर्भ में, उसकी पृष्ठभूमि में देखना चाहिए और उसकी जाँच करनी चाहिए।

हमारे चुनाव घोषणापत्र में जो जो कार्यक्रम बताए गए हैं उन में से बहुत से कार्यक्रमों का जिक्र राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में भी किया गया है। इसलिए मैं उनके बारे में ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहन

चाहता। चुनाव घोषणापत्र और राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण की तुलना करने पर जो कमियाँ मैं पाता हूँ उनको दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं कुछ बातें आप की सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

चुनाव घोषणापत्र के दसवें पैरा में जनता पार्टी के शासन के दोषों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया गया है। इन में कहा गया है कि धर्म निरपेक्ष पुस्तकों का वापिस ले कर उसके स्थान पर सम्प्रदायिकता भरी पुस्तकों को लाया गया और ऐसा उसने एक एग्जीक्यूटिव (executive) आर्डर के जरिये किया। लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने 14 दिन के बाद भी एक एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर के जरिये साम्प्रदायिकतावादी पुस्तकों की जगह धर्मनिरपेक्ष पुस्तकों को लाने का अभी प्रयास नहीं किया है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सरकार इस काम को जितनी जल्दी कर सके उतना जल्दी करे।

हमारे चुनाव घोषणापत्र के 13 वें पृष्ठ में कहा गया है:

“Full utilisation of licensed capacity in all sectors will be ensured by insistence on drastic efficiency measures.”

लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कहा गया है:

“On the industrial front, emphasis will be laid on the rapid increase in industrial production through better utilisation of the existing capacity.”

मैं इस बात पर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि लाइसेंस कैपेसिटी में और ऐग्जिस्टिंग कैपेसिटी में काफी फर्क है। लाइसेंस कैपेसिटी हम अपनाये तो लाइसेंस जब सरकार देती है उसी समय सरकार जितना उत्पादन करने की अनुमति देती है उस अनुमति के अनुसार ही उद्योगपति (इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट) उत्पादन कर सकता है। लेकिन ऐग्जिस्टिंग कैपेसिटी में तो उद्योगपति अपनी इच्छानुसार उत्पादन कर सकते हैं और अधिक लाभ उठा सकते हैं। इसलिए ऐग्जिस्टिंग कैपेसिटी वाले शब्द अगर रहे तो मल्टी नेशनल्स और मानोपोलिज पीछे के दरवाजे से आगे कूद पड़ते हैं और राजनैतिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्र में अपना प्रभाव डाल सकते हैं। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि ऐग्जिस्टिंग शब्द बदल कर लाइसेंसड कैपेसिटी शब्द जोड़ दें। अगर ऐसा नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम प्रधान मंत्री जी को इसका क्लैरिफिकेशन देना चाहिये।

बच्चों और नौजवानों के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम का जिक्र राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में नहीं किया गया है सरकार को स्पष्ट करना चाहिये कि भूमि सुधार वाले कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकारों के जरिये कैसे लागू कराये जायेंगे। मेरा मत है कि भूमि हीन लोगों की कमेटी ताल्लुक और ब्लाक लेवल

पर बना कर भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लागू करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को जल्दी ही निर्देश देना चाहिये।

दामों का नियंत्रण करने या मंहगाई को रोकने की समस्या हमारे लिये बहुत ही कठिन बन गयी है। सारे देश भर में एक आम पद्धति लागू करनी चाहिए इसके अतिरिक्त जो तस्करों और कालाबाजारियों और जमाखोरों जैसे समाज विरोधी तत्त्वों पर मुकदमें चलाने के लिए विशेष अदालतें (स्पेशल कोर्ट) का गठन करना चाहिए।

किसानों के लिए क्रोप इन्शोरेंस (Crop Insurance) स्कीम के बारे में हमारे चुनाव घोषणा पत्रों में कहा गया है। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को क्रोप इन्शोरेंस स्कीम को लागू करना चाहिए।

हमारे मछुओं की समस्याओं को गम्भीरता पूर्वक देखना चाहिए। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के इतने वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी हमारे मछुओं के जीवन में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया। मध्यवर्ती (मिडिलमैन) के शोषण से मछुओं को बचाना चाहिए। डीप सी फिशिंग के लिए मल्टीनेशनल्स को जो अनुमति दी गई है उसको वापस लेना चाहिए। मल्टीनेशनल्स का डीप की फिशिंग से दूर रखना चाहिए। मछुओं के बच्चों के लिए और उनके परिवार के लिए एक ग्रास प्रोग्राम को अपनाना चाहिए जिसके जरिए उनके बच्चे फिशरीज और उससे सम्बन्धित उद्योगों को अपने आप लागू कर सकें और उसका प्रशिक्षण उनको दें।

हैंडलूम वीवर्स आर्टिजान्स और अन्य हैंड्री क्राफ्ट्स मजदूरों की समस्याओं पर भी काफी ध्यान देना चाहिए। और उनको भी मध्यवर्ती लोगों के शोषण से बचाना चाहिए।

हमारे चुनाव अभिभाषण में 19वाँ पेज (age) पर कहा गया है:—

“Congress proposes that at least one adult member per family is employed at socially acceptable wage level within a time-bound programme. Constitutional constraints on the scheme, if any, will be sorted out.”

लेकिन राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि प्रधान मंत्री अपने भाषण में इस के बारे में सरकार की नीति को स्पष्ट करें।

केरल एक छोटा सा राज्य है जो अधिक राजनैतिक प्रभाव नहीं डाल सकता है। जा जनता पार्टी का शासन हो चाहे लोक दल का शासन हो और चाहे कांग्रेस का शासन हो केरल की समस्याओं को और अधिक ध्यान नहीं दिया

[श्री नीललोहितदासन नाडार]

गया है। इस लिए अब यह आवश्यक है कि केरल की समस्याओं पर विशेष ध्यान दे कर उसके आर्थिक तथा औद्योगिक विकास के लिए कदम उठाया जाय।

हमारी जनता सब कुछ जानती है। वह इधर या उधर बैठे हुए सदस्यों से अधिक जानती है। वह जानती है कि कब क्या करना है। जनता ने 1977 में जो कुछ किया और अब जो कुछ किया उससे पता लगता है कि वह सब कुछ जानने वाली है। आज हमारी जनता के लिए प्रजातंत्र एक जीवन शैली बन गई है। जनता को प्रजातंत्र का पहला पाठ हमारे महान नेता पंडित जी ने दिया था। पंडित जी ने जनता को यह सिखाया था कि प्रजातंत्र एक राजनैतिक स्ट्रेटेजी ही नहीं है वह एक जीवन शैली है। इसी लिए प्रजातंत्र हमारी जनता के लिए एक जीवन शैली बन गई है। हमारे चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में जो बातें कही गयी हैं उन बातों का क्रियान्वयन हमारा ध्येय और कर्तव्य होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में हमारे चुनाव घोषणापत्र में जो अच्छी बातें कही गई हैं उनके लिए मैं राष्ट्रपति को और सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI AMRIT PATEL (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

Before I discuss the details and the points of the Address by the President, I am remind by the hon. Members from the Opposition of the responsibility towards this document. I assure them that we on this side also understand and appreciate the great importance that we attach to the President's Address. I will not take this opportunity to enumerate the deeds or the misdeeds of the previous Government of the Janata Party and the Lok Dal Party. But while confining myself to the Address of the President if I find some of their misdeeds, I hope, you shall excuse me.

Firstly, I would like to see the concern of the President which he states in his Address. He says:

"The result of the election has made it possible for the country to look forward to a period of stable government at the Centre."

Now, when we discuss about a stable Government, Sir, the greatest concern of the President was stability because the President saw only, during the last two and a half years, a totally instable Government and a totally irresponsible Government. In the circumstances, his address was confined mainly stability.

This also brings me to the fact that whenever we require a stable Government, it can be formed only with a stable leadership, and a stable leader, requires certain virtues. If the leader has no such virtues, it is not possible for the Government to function.

The brings me back to some remarks of the great Winston Churchill wherein he has mentioned that one must be brave, that one must be resolute. I can assure you, Sir, that the Leader of my Party, Mrs. Gandhi is the bravest person, and I can also assure you that, Sir, she is the most resolute person in terms of executing the ideas of this Government. Through you I would like to assure the Hon. Members of the Opposition that we shall be magnanimous in dealing with the problems of the country. We are not here just to insult them Sir. Therefore, when the Hon. Member of the Opposition, Babuji, mentions our responsibility, we appreciate him, but I remind him that we can also do the same thing in our own capacity.

Now, stability has been talked about so much but, at the same time, there are other points discussed in the President's Address. I will confine my address also to the points in that address. I do not want to hear from others and I do not want others to tell us that we are talking beyond that Address. That is not our purpose. But our President was himself concerned in a great way, in a big way, about the misdeeds of the past Governments, and therefore I refer to another sentence: "The economic situation which the present Government has inherited....". The word

'inheritance' is not a small word. I need not remind the learned Hon. Members on the other side what we have inherited from them. Have we inherited stocks of food or stocks of foreign exchange or of diesel or petrol? No Sir. When he mentions about inheritance of an economic situation, it is the gravest, the rottenest situation given to us at this juncture which is the inheritance from the Opposition Parties. Under the circumstances, we must tell them or remind them that while we are dealing with the problems of this nation, we also warn them that they should cooperate with us in tackling the problems. At the same time, I would request them, through you, not to ignore the superior will of the voters. I repeat the words 'superior will' because there are so many Hon. Members on the opposite side who assume to themselves a lot of superiority. But that superiority is not confined to themselves. We know that the voters of this country have been totally superior.

It has been my experience, in my own constituency, that whenever I go to small villages or small working classes. I find they are the most responsible people I have come across. They are concerned with the problems of the nation and they have been telling us that they are concerned about a stable Government. Therefore, I pass on this message to this august House, that we must have stability.

Regarding the 'massive mandate', the words gladden our hearts on this side of the House and sadden the hearts of the Opposition. I cannot help them if their hearts have been saddened because they do not have a majority. But we are not satisfied with the words 'massive mandate': we are concerned with the massive responsibility I am sure that through the leadership of our leader Mrs. Gandhi, we shall be very, very responsible in regard to the purpose for which we have been sent here.

Now I come to 'deal'. Again I remind that, in the year 1977, the

Janata Party had the massive mandate. And what had they done? Again I am confining myself only to the President's Address. What had they given? They had given only a raw deal to the people of this country, the raw deal that had been given to the people and which made them suffer for two and a half years will not be pardoned in the history of India. As against the 'raw deal', I would like to speak on what is known as the 'New Deal'. The term 'New Deal' was coined in 1930s when the great United States was passing through economic depression. That was the time when a great leader was born, that is, President Roosevelt. He had looked after the details of only the economic problem of that country. Without making him smaller, I would now like to say that the Leader of our Party, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has now to solve not only the economic problem which is the result of the Janata Party and the Lok Dal rule but also the problem of political instability. It is a great responsibility, a great task, on our Party and on our Leader, but I assure the Members on behalf of my Party that we will be able to go through all our responsibility.

Again I remind my learned opposition Members not to ignore or underestimate the superior will of the voters. They know exactly how our Party under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi is going to govern and what results we can bring.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Sir, at the outset, the President of India has portrayed the misdeeds of the previous Governments, the desire of the present Government and the programmes which are going to be implemented in future. The people voted for Mrs. Indira Gandhi with one mind, with one voice, and with determination; they wanted one leader, that is, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

It has been stated here that much damage had been perpetrated during

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

the last 33 months of Janata and Lok Dal rule—it has been reported in the press; I would like to place it before the House—in all spheres, economic as well as political. The common consumers' interests have been affected. The growth data has shown that there was a considerable downfall in production. It has been stated that there was a downfall in 1977-78 to the extent of 7.2 per cent and in 1978-79 to the extent of 4.5 per cent. Even the target of five per cent growth could not be achieved. That also went down to 3.4 per cent. Also a drop in the production of mass consumption goods has been recorded: as far as cotton fabric is concerned, the production has gone down by 7 per cent, sugar 30 per cent, tea 9 per cent, vanaspathi 7 per cent. In the same way the production of other commodities also has gone down considerably due to lack of proper management, as the President has stated correctly in his Address. Even after the presentation of the Budget, in 1979, the wholesale price had gone up by six per cent. After the presentation of the Budget in July, in one month alone it rose by 1.5 per cent; every month it had gone up by 1.5 per cent. No other place in the world recorded such a price increase which had taken place here; every week, the price rise was 1.3 per cent. A considerable decline in the income of labourers and agriculturists was also recorded. The purchasing power of the masses was considerably reduced. The poor and the middle classes were not able to purchase the food articles and other essential commodities.

I am thankful to the President for his remarks about the present government's endeavour to ensure proper remunerative prices to the farmers for their products. Remunerative prices are not being given to the agriculturists. For example, in my State of Tamil Nadu the Agriculturists' Association have demanded more remunerative prices. They

put forth their demand before the have formed an Association and have State Government. The State Government have also sometimes assured them remunerative prices but they could not get it. They put forth a nine point programme before the State Government. Instead of looking into their demands the State Government is trying to suppress their movement. You know the conditions of the agriculturists. They have no money because they could not get a proper price for their produce. At the same time, they got loans from the government. The government loans could not be repaid by them for the simple reason that the agriculturists are in trouble. They are not in a position to repay the loans and their demand was that the loans be written off because of the calamities and because their seasonal produce could not fetch them proper price. You know what the State Government did. They suppressed the movement. They killed many people. At the same time, they foisted many cases. More than 1000 people were arrested under Sec. 307. Their leader Mr. Narayanaswamy Naidu was arrested and a false case was foisted on him. A ban was imposed on him that he should not talk from any platform. Even now the ban is there. Has any political ally of the AIADMK lifted its little finger against this unjust ban? Mr. Narayanaswamy Naidu is pleading with the Central Government to intervene in the matter and do justice to his demand.

Here I want to tell something about the former Prime Minister, Choudhary Charan Singh. He made a reference about the alliance between our DMK party and the Congress Party. I do not want to say anything about the former Prime Minister because he is an elderly person. He is a statesman. He has got vast knowledge and political career. He was a leader of many political parties. In 1967 he formed one party which was called Janasangh. Again he formed another party called SVD. Then again he formed another party

called BKD. Then another party called BLD he formed. Now it is only LD. I do not know what the LD stands for. Is it for Lower Division? He is the leader of many political parties. He has vast experience. He said about the alliance of our DMK and the Congress Party. What we wanted was a stable government. Our former Prime Minister's only ambition—as he stated and which appeared in the papers—was that his life's ambition was to become the Prime Minister. That was achieved and he retired. I hope he may retire from politics for the welfare of the country. Many novel ideas were given during his regime like the rolling plan. The plan also rolled down; then came the tax on expenditure. The rolling Prime Minister, his counterpart of those days, Mr. Ramachandran also said that he wanted a rolling Prime Minister. I do not know whether they accepted it or not.

Sir, I would like to say this that while he was speaking, he said that he would never fail to support the good measures if implemented by this Government. But, at the same time, the very same day, when the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Bill was introduced here, this Bill was opposed by Lok Dal and other political parties. Actually this Ordinance was brought forth by Mr. Charan Singh. He was the father of that Bill. It was his own Bill. Now he opposes the very same Bill. The Bill was his child. Now he disowns his own child like the **Kaliyuga Vishwamitra**. He talked about the Sarkaria Commission also. How can both join together for the purpose of election? We put a question before the Prime Minister because it referred to my party, the D.M.K., to my leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi. I would like to say something about that also. In the very same House, only two parties persistently insisted upon the dismissal of the D.M.K. Government and the constitution of a Commission

against our leader—one was the A.I.A.D.M.K. and the other was the C.P.I. in the House; the C.P.I. Leader, Shri M. Kalyanasundaram gave a memorandum to the President to dismiss this government. Now that party is with Mr Charan Singh. A Commission was constituted against Smt. Indira Gandhi as also against Shri Sanjay Gandhi and others like the Shah Commission, Gupta Commission, Reddy Commission and so on. The previous Government became the Commission Government. When I say it became the Commission Government, I did not mean that the Government got commissions from the blackmarketeers. Nothing of that sort. But, at the same time, they constituted Commissions after Commissions. When there was a split in the Janata Party, the very same Mr. Charan Singh sought the help of Mrs. Gandhi to form the Government. Is it fair? When he talked about the DMK and Indira Congress alliance in Tamil Nadu as an unholy alliance, can I ask their leader whether it is proper on his part to seek the help of Mrs. Gandhi to form the Government when he was asked to form it?

Then, Sir, he said that the prosecution which he launched against Mrs. Gandhi was according to law; I want to ask other members also as to why, when a matter was referred, they failed to prosecute my friend, Shri Fernandes as well as the Tamil Nadu Governor, Shri Prabhu Das Patwari, when both were involved in the dynamite case? At the same time, his son-in-law was not prosecuted when some members made charges against him. I want to ask the former Prime Minister, when he was talking of honesty and other things, when his own lieutenant, Shri Biju Patnaik, was put before the Commission, that is, H. R. Khanna Commission and Das Commission—both the Commissions by the Central Government—he is now Vice-President or a lieutenant of his own party and when one Shri A. T. Sarangi made charges against Mr. Biju Patnaik with a scandal of Rs. 15 crores—even though he

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

has admitted that it was against his own partyman, no action was taken against him?

Now I would like to say something about my own State. My own State's Chief Minister was protected by Shri Charan Singh. Shri Charan Singh always protected Shri M. G. Ramachandran. He collected money from many industrialists—once he collected money from the fleet owners to the tune of Rs. 75 lakhs for regularisation of the motor routes; the party also collected from the pawn brokers and from the sugar dealers to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs. They also got commissions from the bootleggers and cinema theatre owners. Also they used to collect money from certain industries. And everything had been brought to the notice of then Home Minister, Mr. Charan Singh. The former Prime Minister, the then Home Minister, instead of taking action against the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, was good enough to accommodate two corrupt ministers in his own Cabinet. Now he is saying that 'I am a honest man; my Government was honest'. Everything is honest excepting himself!

Sir, one more thing that was brought to the notice of the former Prime Minister was the Bulgaria shipping deal. Rupees four crores was received an kick back by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. All this was brought to the notice of the former Prime Minister, Shri Charan Singh, but no action was taken.

16.00 hrs.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: MGR was agreeable for setting up a commission against himself.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: He had asked for a judge from the Supreme Court to head that commission. The Supreme Court said that they cannot spare a judge. MGR could have constituted his own commission. State Government can do

it. He can go before the commission even now. He can ask the present Central Government for a commission but he would not do it as he knows the very next moment the commission will be constituted.

Sir, the law and order situation in Tamil Nadu is very bad. There is no law and order. Murders are taking place in various parts. Two years ago a lady named Prema was murdered in Basant Nagar. The case was not investigated and the culprit has not been brought to book so far. In Chetput the house of an old lady named Raja Lakshmi was looted and she was murdered in broad daylight. In this case also no arrests have so far been made. Recently about ten days ago another theft and murder took place in multi-storied quarters of a government servants colony. The wife of a government employee was murdered. No action has been taken so far. Rapes have also taken place in Karaikudi, Coimbatore, etc. Rapes are taking place in many places. Instead of taking action against the culprits, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran is instigating all those culprits and anti-social elements.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, strikes have been banned. Our Communist friends are the supporters of Shri Ramachandran. Now no worker can go on strike for his just demands. Workers, weavers, cultivators, teachers, professors, students and engineers have been taken under custody when they put forward their just demands. Finally, police has also gone on strike. The pity is that police were allowed to form their association. They formed an association and elected their leaders and office bearers. One day Shri Ramachandran called some of the police officials and asked them to form another association, viz., a minority association. A minority association was formed and the Chief Minister one day announced that he is going to recognise the minority association. The majority association consisting of 40,000 members went on strike with the result that they have

been arrested, beaten up and lathi-charged. More than one thousand police personnel have been dismissed. This is the position. The law and order situation in Tamil Nadu is nil.

Then, Sir, Shri M. G. Ramachandran, Janata Party, CPI and CPI(M) all joined together in Tamil Nadu and fought against DMK, Congress and Muslim League alliance. Mr. Ramachandran categorically announced in his election manifesto which reads as follows:

'The manifesto also expresses ADMK determination to work for the establishment of a national Government at the Centre to be truly representative of the States in the country.'

Then the report says:

'Both the Chief Minister Mr. M. G. Ramachandran and the State Finance Minister Mr. K. Manoharan, who released the manifesto at a huge public meeting, explained that the Union Cabinet under the national Government should consist of representatives of the ruling parties in the States.

They said that a one-party rule, one-leader rule and dynastic rule would spell danger to democracy and should not be accepted. This was the main issue in the current elections.

About Mrs. Gandhi's reported remark on regional parties, he said:

'This smacked of autocracy and dictatorship, and should be resisted'.

This is what he said in the conference. The leaders of other political parties were there, namely, Mr. P. Manickam (CPI), Mr. A. Balasubramaniam (CPI-M), Mr. P. Ramachandran, formerly Minister in the Janata Government, and so on. They were present at that meeting. In that meeting they continued to say that the

ADMK pledged itself to fight Mrs. Gandhi's dictatorship from now on and after election.' Sir, this is an important thing. He has pledged so in front of all the leaders. I am telling to all our friends how he is pulling down your legs. That is why I am telling you all these things. He said:

'Fight Mrs. Indira Gandhi's dictatorship from now and after election'.

Now Mr. M.G.R. comes to Delhi and prostrates before Mrs. Indira Gandhi. So, this is the position, Sir.

We support Mrs. Indira Gandhi for this simple reason. Our leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi said this in a huge public meeting, in the beach meeting and Mrs. Indira Gandhi also addressed that meeting. This is what he said and quote him:

'We do not want a tamasha at Delhi. We want a Government—a good Government and a stable Government. We believe that only Mrs. Gandhi can give us a stable Government.'

This is what he stated, Sir. That is why we support this Government, a stable Government. —

Before I conclude, Sir, I wish to refer to the call given to us on the 14th of January, 1980 by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. She said this and I quote:

'We have only one adversary—social and economic injustice. We have one goal to build a strong nation, self-confident, self-reliant, independent India. Come, now let us all work together.'

By saying this, Sir, I support the Motion moved by Mr. S. M. Krishna.

श्री नगोना राय : (गोपालगंज) :
सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में इकोनामिक पॉलिसी का बहुत स्पष्ट जिक्र किया गया है और यह भी कहा गया कि पुनः 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लागू किया जायेगा जो

[श्री नगीना राय]

भी काम विकास के हुये थे उसे जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने विकास से संबंधित कार्य ढाई वर्ष में पीछे ढकेल दिया था उसे पुनः चालू किया जायेगा और किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिलेगा।

सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आज इस देश में किसान खुशहाल नहीं है। जो इस देश की हालत है उसमें आज भी सिचाई के पूरे माधन किसान को उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाये हैं। आज भी यहां की कृषि मौसम पर निर्भर करती है, और खास कर बिहार में उत्तरी बिहार बाढ़ का शिकार और दक्षिणी बिहार सूखे का शिकार होता है। नेपाल से जितनी नदियां निकलती हैं तमाम बिहार के उत्तरी हिस्से से हो कर आती हैं और किसानों की तमाम फसल को जो काट कर घर ले जाने के लिये होती है उसे बाढ़ से बहा कर साफ कर देती है।

आज हमारे देश में जो भी ऋण की व्यवस्था किसानों के लिये की गई है वह इतनी मंहगी पड़ती है कि जिसका ठिकाना नहीं। आज हिन्दुस्तान के रिजर्व बैंक से जो पैसा ऋण के रूप में दिया जाता है उस पर 15 फीसदी सूद पड़ जाता है। यदि हम दुनिया के अन्य देशों को देखें, तो थाईलैंड का रिजर्व बैंक 1 परसेंट सूद लेकर को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक को पैसा देता है, जो कि किसानों तक पहुंच कर 4 परसेंट पड़ता है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का रिजर्व बैंक जो पैसा देता है, उसका सूद किसानों पर 15 परसेंट पड़ता है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के खेतिहरों की हालत बहुत खराब है। वास्तव में दुनिया भर में खेतिहर तबाह हैं और खेती के काम को छोड़ना चाहते हैं। अमरीका में 1890 में 93 परसेंट लोग खेती करते थे, जबकि आज सिर्फ 7 परसेंट लोग खेती के काम में लगे हुये हैं। जापान में सिर्फ 8 परसेंट लोग खेती करते हैं, मगर वे दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज में भी लगे हुए हैं। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के गृहस्थ को उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलेगा, तो वह खुशहाल नहीं हो सकेगा और हमारी इकानामी बिगड़ती चली जायेगी। यह खुशी की बात है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कहा गया है कि किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य दिया जायेगा।

जो चुनाव हुए, उनके परिणाम देश के सामने हैं। जनता पुनः श्रीमती गांधी को पावर में लाई है। हमारे विरोधी दल के मित्र बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी बातें करते हैं। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि मुजफ्फरपुर में श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज चुनाव लड़ रहे थे। वह कोई बहुत बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट नहीं हैं, कोई पूंजी का भंडार उनके पास नहीं है, लेकिन करोड़ों रुपये उन्होंने वहां बहाये। किस नीति से बहाये? वहां लोगों में 500 साइकलें बांटी गई, घड़ियां बांटी गईं। बूथ-कैपचरिंग के लिये पांच-पांच हजार रुपये का ठेका दिया गया। तीन-तीन हजार रुपये पहले दिये गये और बूथ कैपचर करने के बाद बाकी दो-दो हजार रुपये

दिये गये। इसके अलावा उन्होंने कास्ट रायट्स कराने की कोशिश की। श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज ने पैसे का जाल बिछा दिया, करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किया। वह अपने आपको सोशलिस्ट कहते हैं। क्या वह पूंजीपतियों के एजेंट हैं, क्या उनके कल-कारखाने हैं? उनके पास पैसा कहां से आया?

बंगाल में क्या हुआ है? वहां वोटरों को टेरराइज किया गया, गरीब वोटरों को वोट देने से रोका गया। अगर आज वहां पर एसेम्बली के इलैक्शन नज हों, तो बंगाल के लोग सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी को बाहर धकेल देंगे। आज बंगाल में कोई ला एण्ड आर्डर नहीं है। इस देश में एक द्रोपदी के चोर-हरण पर महाभारत हुआ था। लेकिन आज बंगाल में शील-हरण की घटनायें रोज घट रही हैं और सरकार सो रही है। आज बंगाल की हालत दयनीय है।

आज देश में अराजकता फैली हुई है, मगर यह खुशकिस्मती की बात है कि जनता ने यह विश्वास प्रकट किया है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी देश में फिर शांति और व्यवस्था कायम कर सकेंगी। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि ला एण्ड आर्डर की पोजीशन को तुरन्त सम्भाला जाये।

जिन राज्यों की सरकारें नाकाबिल और निकम्मी साबित हो रही हैं, जहां की जनता ने कांग्रेस को बहुत भारी बहुमत से जिताया है उन्हें तुरन्त बर्खास्त करना चाहिये और वहां पर ला एण्ड आर्डर रेस्टोर करना चाहिये। आज उन सरकारों के बने रहने का क्या औचित्य है? इसी आधार पर इन लोगों ने 1977 में राज्य सरकारों को तोड़ दिया था। लेकिन आज चौधरी साहब को यह बात खटकती है, इससे उनको बेचैनी हो रही है। लेकिन उनकी सरकार तो वैसे ही टूट रही है और उनकी पार्टी समाप्त हो रही है। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में यह स्पष्ट निर्देश होना चाहिये था कि जनता द्वारा दिये गये मैडेट के आधार पर उन सरकारों को तुरन्त बर्खास्त किया जाएगा और उन राज्यों में नये चुनाव कराये जायेंगे।

मैं बहुत ठंडे शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि ये राज्य चलाने के नाकाबिल हैं। मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। मुसलमान भाइयों के मजार होते हैं। सूट बूट लगाकर बड़े बड़े ब्लैक मार्केटियर, स्मगलर, दुकानदार और रहनुमा लोग मजार के पास पहुंचे और जो वहां पर खड़े हुये उनकी गाड़ियां सड़क पर खड़ी थीं। जो किसान खेत जोतते थे, कोड़ते थे, सोहते थे और हल चलाते थे, उन्होंने देखा कि यहां भी तस्वीर ही बदल गई है ये लोग मजार पर आ गए हैं।

उन लोगों की आशा जागी। वे लोग इकट्ठे हो कर मजार पर गए और यह पूछा कि ये लोग क्या करने आयेंगे ?

क्या कहा, क्या किए ? तो वह ने कहा—

आये थे मेरी कन्न पर, सिगरेट घराकर
चल दिए।

दिए में जो तेल था, सर पर लगा कर
चल दिए।

इतना ही कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त (झिमला) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने संसद् के दोनों सदनों के समक्ष जो भाषण दिया उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जहाँ तक हमारे देश की स्थिति का ताल्लुक है उसका इसमें जिक्र किया गया। देश के अन्दर पीछे जो आपस में साम्प्रदायिक हमले हुए देश का मान कटा और देश के अन्दर जो एनाकी फैली, हमारी सरकार पूरी तरह उस से खबरदार है। पिछली सरकार ऐसी सरकार थी जो ला एण्ड ग्राडर मुल्क के अन्दर कायम नहीं रख सकी। हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने देखा कि वह सरकार जब बनी तो महात्मा गांधी की समाधि पर उन्होंने कसम खाई कि हम आपस में नहीं लड़ेगे लेकिन अपनी उस लड़ाई के नतीजे में सारा देश उन्होंने बरबाद कर दिया। वह एक बहुत बड़ा उदाहरण उन्होंने हमारे सामने पेश किया।

मैं अपने क्षेत्र हिमाचल प्रदेश की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जिस प्रकार से वहाँ नेकरधारियों की सरकार बनी, उसके बाद उन्होंने वहाँ रिज पर कसम खाई कि बापू, हम बड़ी कोठियों में नहीं रहेंगे, साधारण बंगलों में रहेंगे, गरीबों की सेवा करेंगे लेकिन उन्होंने क्या किया ? जो वहाँ केन्द्र में उनके स्वास्थ्य मंत्री थे राजनारायण जी, वह वहाँ पर पहुँचे। वह इतना साथ रखते थे, उन्होंने इतनी उनकी तरफ फँका और कह दिया कि आपकी मुद्धि मैं कर रहा हूँ। उसके बाद दो मिनट के अन्दर उनको मंत्री पद से निकाल दिया गया। वह सरकार जो भी जो कहती थी कि हम महात्मा गांधी के पुजारी हैं, उसने यहाँ इस देश में ही नहीं, बाहर भी हमारे मान को घटाया। हमारे भाइयों ने जो यह कहा है कि पिछली जो इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार थी वह तानाशाह थी, तो तानाशाह तो आप थे जिन्होंने जब चिकमंगलूर से हमारी नेता चुन कर आयीं तो अपनी मेजारिटी के बनबूते पर उन को निकाल दिया। तो तानाशाह तो आप हैं न कि हम तानाशाह हैं। हमने चुनाव कराया है, इस देश की आधिकारिक स्थिति को हमने मजबूत किया है हमारे समय में देश के अन्दर परमाणु विस्फोट हुआ, हमारे देश के लोगों ने बंगला देश के लोगों का यहाँ पालन पोषण किया। लेकिन वह सरकार तो अपने घर के लोगों का पालन-पोषण

करने में लगी रही। जो भी उन्होंने किया अपने आदमियों का किया चाहे वह पूँजीपति थे चाहे कुछ भी थे उन्हीं की इन लोगों की मदद की। जहाँ तक अपोजिशन के दूसरे लोगों का ताल्लुक है अगर वे देश के हित की बात करते हैं तो हमारा कोअपरेशन बराबर अपोजिशन के साथ रहता है। अगर वे इस तरह की बातें करते रहे कि दस साल के अन्दर देश की गरीबी को हटा देंगे, गरीबी को जड़ से उखाड़ कर फेंक देंगे इस तरह का आश्वासन नौजवानों को दिया और यहाँ पर सर्विसिज के लोगों को यह कह दिया कि यह तो कांग्रेस वालों के टाइम के भरती किए हुए हैं इनके ऊपर हमारा एतबार नहीं है इनके केन्द्र के मंत्री इस तरह की बातें कहते रहे हैं, इसका पारिणाम क्या निकला ? इस देश के नौजवानों ने देख लिया कि उनको बहुत झूठ तरीके से फुसलाया गया। आज ये फुसलाये नहीं जा सकते। आज सारे लोग जाग्रत हैं और वे यह समझते हैं कि हमने स्थायी सरकार देश की दी है उसी से हमारा भला होगा। आप कहते हैं कि हमें तो कम बोट मिले हैं लेकिन आपने जो चार पाँच पार्टियों का टोला बनाया, उसके बाद भी आप इतने मत प्राप्त नहीं कर पाये कि अपनी सरकार कायम रखते। देश की जनता ने जहाँ आपको बहुमत दिया था वहाँ आप अपने आप ही खत्म हो गए, अपनी खुदकशी कर ली।

जहाँ तक हिमाचल प्रदेश का ताल्लुक है, वहाँ जो सरकार बनी, उस सरकार ने बहुत बड़ी धाँधली मचाई हुई है। वहाँ पर बाइस-चांसलर इस तरह के लोग रख दिए गए जो निकर-धारी थे। उन्होंने बच्चों के ऊपर शोलियाँ चलाई, लाठियाँ चलवाई, ला एण्ड ग्राडर को खराब कर दिया। आज डोजल की बात आती है—हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो भालू या सेब की फसल पैदा होती है उसको उन्होंने बिल्कुल बरबाद कर दिया। हिमाचल प्रदेश में क्या हो रहा है ? वहाँ जनता पार्टी के विधायक भालू के सवाल पर विधान सभा के बाहर हड़ताल पर बैठते हैं। जिस दल के विधायक हड़ताल पर बैठे और जहाँ की सरकार 50 रुपया बोरी का भाव मुर्कार करे—यह सब क्या हो रहा है ? वहाँ की सरकार बिल्कुल कानून-भिकनी कर रही है उस सरकार को फौरन बिस्मिस किया जाय, हटा दिया जाय ताकि वहाँ के लोग सुख की सांस ले सकें।

हमारे वहाँ डोजल की कमी है। इसका क्या कारण है ? इन्होंने ऐसे लोगों को पेट्रोल के पंप दिए हैं जो निकर-धारी हैं। इन्होंने जनता का भला करने के बारे में नहीं सोचा सिर्फ अपने लोगों को ही फायदा पहुंचाने की कोशिश की है।

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त]

हमारे राष्ट्रपतिजी ने अपने एड्रेस में 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम का जिक्र किया है यह बहुत अच्छा प्रोग्राम है इस में फैमिली प्लानिंग का जिक्र किया गया है। मैं आपको बतलाऊँ—जहाँ जहाँ जनता पार्टी की सरकारें हैं जब हम आज इलेक्शन जीत कर आए तो उन्होंने अपने आर० एस० एस० के वर्कर्स के जरिए जनता में यह प्रचार करना शुरू कर दिया कि अब इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार आई है फैमिली प्लानिंग करायेगी। इस तरह की गुमराह करने वाली बातें जनता में फैलायी जा रही हैं, हमें इन सब बातों से सतर्क रहना चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—जहाँ आप लोगों ने गलती की है और जहाँ अपोजीशन वालों ने गलती की है हमें उन सब से सबक लेना चाहिए। और कंस्ट्रक्टिव काम की तरफ आये जिस से लोगों को सुख मिले।

यहाँ पर मजदूरों के कल्याण की बातें कहीं जाती हैं लेकिन ये इस बात को नहीं देखते कि अपने टाइम में बेरोजगारी बढ़ाते गए हैं। ला एण्ड आइंडर खराब करते गए हैं। अपने टाइम में जयप्रकाश जी के बारे में जिन का ये लोग शोक नायक के रूप में नाम लेते हैं इन्हीं लोगों ने इसी माननीय सदन में उन को मृत घोषित करके प्रस्ताव पास किया था। इन के रेडियों को भी उसका पता न था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने इस मुल्क के अन्दर कोई अच्छा काम नहीं किया। लेकिन जहाँ तक हमारी सरकार के कामों का ताँल्लुक है—हमारी सरकार की कुछ नीतियाँ हैं कुछ पालिसीज हैं। इंदिरा जी की इन नीतियों के साथ हम सब का पूरी तरह से जोरदार समर्थन है और देश ने भी उन नीतियों के आधार पर इंदिरा जी को पूरा समर्थन दिया है संजय गांधी को समर्थन दिया है जो लाखों वोटों से जीत कर आये हैं। आप कहते हैं कि ये तानाशाह है। ये तानाशाह नहीं हैं भ्रष्ट ये तानाशाह होते तो देश के अन्दर चुनाव न होते। आप लोगों ने देश का बेड़ा गरक कर दिया है इतना नुकसान किया है इतनी तबाही की है जिसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है। लेकिन हमारे लोगों में एक से एक आला दर्जे के लोग हैं आला दर्जे के मंत्री हैं मंत्री पार्लियामेंट हैं जिन को जनता ने चुन कर भेजा है और बहुत ज्यादा वोटों से चुन कर भेजा है। आप लोगो ने हर तरह से हमारे रास्तों में रुकावटें डाली लेकिन हमारे वोटर्स ने कुरबानी देकर हमें इस संसद में चुनकर भेजा है।

मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने एक बहुत अच्छा भाषण दिया है जिस का हम पुरजोर समर्थन करते हैं। धन्यवाद।

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir: As we enter the new decade, the nation faces a grave

and multi-dimensional crisis, over-coming which will require the mobilization of all the material, moral and spiritual resources of the nation. The dimensions of this crisis are many. But broadly, they fall into 3 categories—the economic, political and international.

In any nation where millions still live below what is generally accepted as the human standard of living, economic problems must necessarily get priority; and I am glad that the President's Address has highlighted the importance of getting the economy moving again. Apart from our long-standing poverty, two factors have increased the burden upon our people. The first is this unprecedented drought, the worst in living memory which has covered vast areas of this nation, and has placed an almost unbearable burden upon the already economically weak sections of our society. And secondly, this constant increase in oil prices that takes place, adding hundreds of crores of rupees to our bill every year, is something beyond our control, which continues to put a great burden upon our resources.

Therefore, as a top priority, we must revitalise the economy, increase production and productivity and instil a work ethic, a philosophy of work into our management as well as the labour. I welcome the emphasis on the minimum needs programme which has been mentioned, because unless we are able to give our people the five needs of life; food, shelter, clothing, health and education and one more need which has not been mentioned in the President's Address and that is employment even if you give the needs of life, and you are not able to give employment, you will find widespread frustration that is growing among the younger generations. I am surprised that the President's Address has not made any mention of this problem of unemployment and the frustration that the younger generations in this country are feeling as a result of lack of em-

ployment opportunities. This is important. Along with the minimum needs of life. This need of employment must be added as an essential pre-requisite.

Energy has been mentioned. What is required is not only a comprehensive energy policy but an agency which would coordinate the various activities in the energy field, whether they relate to petroleum products or to thermal power, hydro-electric power or nuclear energy, solar energy or any other type of energy that we may develop in this country. Unless there is a comprehensive agency which will tie together these various things, we will find ourselves in great difficulties in the years and decades ahead. Therefore, I express the hope that a comprehensive agency of this nature will be developed very soon.

The President has mentioned the question of environment. I am glad he has done so, because we must not make the mistakes that the western nations have been making, where their affluent societies are rapidly becoming affluent societies. The pollution is becoming so widespread that they are virtually unable to breathe the air. In Tokyo, people go round in gas masks, the position is so bad. Therefore, now that we have this opportunity to learn from the experience of the West, we have got to take care that our economic development does not pollute the environment and that is where the National Committee for Environmental Planning and Co-ordination needs to be revitalised. There was a Select Committee on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution of which I had the privilege to be Chairman. We travelled throughout the country; and on the last day of the Sixth Lok Sabha, on the 18th May, we presented our Report to Parliament. In that Report, we have made recommendations not only with regard to the Air Pollution Bill but also some general recommendations including steps to save the Taj Mahal from pollution and disintegration. We have made certain concrete pro-

posals with regard to the Mathura Refinery, with regard to other steps that need to be taken. I hope that the Government will lose no time in bringing before this House that Prevention and Control of Air Pollution Bill early in the next session. These are some of the points with regard to the economic policy that I think needs special attention.

Turning to the political scene, there is now, hopefully stability at the Centre. But in the system of our Constitution, stability at the Centre by itself is not enough. Our Constitution envisages a federal polity where the Centre and the States are to be in relationship with each other; and I think it is very important that we should not make mistakes that the Janata Party had made in 1977, which we, on this side of the House, very strongly opposed even then when they dissolved nine State Assemblies on the plea that the result of the general elections had shown that the people thought differently. Let us be clear, in our country people vote differently for the Parliament, very often they vote differently for the State Assemblies, because the problems facing the people are different. The issues before the people are different. Therefore, to argue that because a certain political party has come to power in the Centre it has the mandate to sweep aside all the State Assemblies is a very dangerous and pernicious theory. I express the hope that with their new majority, the Ruling Party will not fall into the same mistake that was made in 1977, because that cuts at the very root of the federal polity that the constitution-makers had envisaged.

The second point that I should like to make on the political scene is with regard to North-east. North-east India is in turmoil. 12 Members of Parliament are missing because they have not been elected and the whole North-east India, particularly Assam, is in a way in revolt. The Prime Minister had said that we require a national approach, not a partisan ap-

[Dr. Karan Singh]

proach. That is correct. I have two concrete suggestions to make. The first is that the Prime Minister herself, soon after this session of Parliament, should make a visit to Assam, because personal emissaries howsoever distinguished they may be are never really able to get a full grasp of the situation. I think the Prime Minister's presence there is important.

Secondly, it is the question of foreigners which is, as I see it, the crux around which the controversy rages. There is a plethora of pacts that have taken place over the last thirty years starting with the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact, the Indira-Mujib pact and the Morarji-Zia understanding. Then there are a number of constitutional provisions, there are the Foreigners' Act and the Citizenship Act of 1955. I should suggest for the consideration of the government that a high-powered commission under the chairmanship of a retired Chief Justice of India should be set up without delay to look into the whole matter in an objective manner and come to some finding with regard to the question of foreigners.

AN HON. MEMBER: Shah Commission?

DR. KARAN SINGH: You can have Shah if you like, if you want him to take up this matter. Unless this is looked into in a dispassionate manner, you will never come to a firm conclusion. This is the strategy we have adopted. In our own state of Jammu and Kashmir. There are certain very vexed problems; there has been the problem of regional imbalances in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. A commission has been set up under a retired Chief Justice, Mr. Sikri and it is trying to tackle the problem. I am appearing before that commission shortly. It is trying to take a dispassionate view and come to some abiding solution for this problem. When passions are aroused, particularly in this sort of

situation, it is necessary that the matter should be looked at with a certain amount of detachment. I do not think that people who are actually involved in this situation can bring that degree of detachment to bear upon the problems. It is a concrete suggestion that I should like to make because I feel that the Assam situation is not a party problem. It is a national problem. All of us are deeply concerned about it. Coming as I do from a State where many of these problems had been before us for over thirty years—including very strong secessionist tendencies—I am perhaps more acutely aware than most others, of the complexities and the nuances that we face in the border areas and therefore this must be approached with sympathy and understanding through the mechanism I have suggested.

With regard to the international situation, I have one difference with the Prime Minister. She has stated that the centre of the cold war is now near our borders. I think that the centre of the hot war is now near our borders because we have a situation where the two super powers and China are likely to come into frontal confrontation right on our borders and that I think represents a grave threat to the security of our nation. There will be a debate on Afghanistan; the Speaker has promised it and the Prime Minister has agreed to it, and therefore I will not go into those details except to say that this is a national problem and we who are living in Jammu & Kashmir are particularly sensitive to this because we have been the victims four times. In 1947 there was the first Pakistani attack when lakhs of people in Jammu & Kashmir were uprooted; 30,000 square miles of our territory is still in Pakistani occupation. In 1962 when there was a war again, our people were uprooted and made refugees. In 1965 when the Chinese attacked, we find that 10,000 square miles of Indian territory in the State of Jammu & Kashmir are still under their occu-

pation. Even in 1971, when we won the great and famous victory which will go down in history as one of our most glorious hours, 25,000 people from Jammu in the Chamb area were rendered homeless. Some refugees are still wandering around without being properly settled. We have borne the brunt of these problems in the last thirty years. Therefore, whereas the whole nation is naturally involved in this, we are very close to the mouth of the volcano.

Therefore, I would like to say that we have got to take every step necessary to safeguard our security, to see that destabilisation of this region does not proceed any further and to try and see that some initiative is taken by India in this matter. It is not enough for us to tag along with other countries. We are the major power in this region. Our national interests are vitally affected and, therefore, we would expect from the Government and the Prime Minister some new initiative. I am glad that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the Prime Minister made a statement in this regard. What is important is that it must not be a partisan policy. It must be a national policy.

This brings me to the importance ultimately of involving the Opposition in the solution of these varied problems, the crises I have mentioned. In order to successfully overcome them, two things are required. One is effective Government. By effective Government I do not mean authoritarian Government or heavy headed Government or have handed Government, but Government that genuinely tries to understand and tackle the problems of the people; a Government that is committed to restructuring the national polity and economy; that sord of Government which produces results and solutions. Massive mandates have been produced in the past. In 1971 there was a massive mandate. In 1977 there was a massive mandate. But what happened? Ultimately, we frittered away those

advantages, we did not take advantage of those situations to really solve the problems of the people. The people of India are long suffering. They are very patient. But they have proved that they are not to be taken for granted. They can throw out Governments and they can throw in Governments, and the Governments once thrown in can equally be thrown out again. Therefore, I would say that this Government despite its majority, is a Government that is on trial. The people will be watching carefully as to what it is that is actually done to help solve their problems and, therefore, as I said the first requisite is an effective Government. The second requisite is (Interruptions)

SHRI N. G. RANGA (Guntur): We have an effective Government.

DR. KARAN SINGH: We do not know. Yet it is too early to say, Prof. Ranga. It is too early to say. It is only 15 days old.

The second pre-requisite is the role of the Opposition. The role of the Opposition is co-equal in importance with that of the Government. It is true, we talk of the massive mandate and it is a remarkable achievement. I agree Smt. Indira Gandhi single handedly toured this whole nation from Udampur in the North down to Kanya Kumari in the South, and a lot of people were elected. However, I hope I will not be called unshivalrous if I point out, with that of the massive mandate the Government represents 43 per cent of the electorate. And 57 per cent

SHRI N. G. RANGA: It is an old story.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is not an old story. It is like you, it is an ever young story. That is a fact.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The other 57 per cent is divided. It is not one.

DR. KARAN SINGH: May I complete the point? I am saying that two things are required to solve the problem. The first thing is an effective Government. The second thing is an Opposition that is vigilant, an Opposition that fulfils its responsibility. We may be small in numbers but we do represent, divided though we are, 57 per cent of the people of India who voted. Therefore, we have a responsibility. This responsibility, I can assure you on behalf of those sitting on this side of the House, is to support the Government where the national interest requires and to oppose the Government where the public interest demands. This is going to be our duty. I can assure you that this we will do without fear or favour. We will fulfil our responsibility so that the new India of which Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru dreamt could come into being and the peril that faces us in this very dangerous decade can be overcome. We on this side of the House will be vigilant because constant vigilance is the only way in which the Government can be forced to function in a responsible manner. We will fulfil our responsibility in the hope that the rules of the game will be accepted and we will together move forward towards building that India for which all of us and the ones who came before us have been labouring for many years.

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : (लातूर) : श्रीमन्, लोक सभा चुनाव के बाद जो राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण हुआ है उस पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इस अभिभाषण को पढ़ने के बाद हमको ऐसा लगता है कि कांग्रेस पक्ष ने इतनी बड़ी मैजारिटी में चुन कर आने के बाद खुशी मनाने के बजाय अपनी जिम्मेदारी क्या है यह समझने की कोशिश की है। हमारे देश के सामने प्रश्न क्या है यह दृढ़ कर निकालने की कोशिश की है और वे प्रश्न किस प्रकार से हल किए जा सकते हैं यह बताने की इसमें कोशिश की गई है। और मैं समझता हूँ कि जब कि लोगों ने इतने बड़े पैमाने पर कांग्रेस पक्ष के उम्मीदवारों को यहां भेजा है तो यह कहना गलत होगा कि 42 प्रतिशत लोगों का ही हम प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं और बाकी लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व जो लोग विरोधी बेंचों पर बैठ हुए हैं वे करते हैं, यह कहना गलत होगा।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यह तथ्य है।

श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल : यहां पर जो चुन कर नहीं आये हैं उनके भी मतों का ख्याल किया जाना चाहिए। मैं इन बातों के लिए कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। मगर मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि लेजिस्लेटिव मेसर्स के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अपने अभिभाषण में कहा था वह कदम पहले हमने यहां आ कर उठाया। घटना दुख्ती के सम्बन्ध में जो उन्होंने बताया, इसके परिच्छेद 32 में बताया गया है कि हम संविधान को दुरुस्त करेंगे और जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के भाई हैं उनको लेजिस्लेचर में बैठने के लिए और 10 साल का मौका देंगे। वह पहला कदम अभिभाषण होते ही दो-तीन दिन के भीतर ही उठाया गया है, और यह खुशी की बात है कि इस सदन के सारे सदस्यों ने उस संविधान की दुख्ती का समर्थन किया है। यह हम सब के लिए बड़ी अच्छी बात है।

यहां पर कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि इसमें नई चीज कौन सी है? यह तो सारी पुरानी चीजें हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इसमें बहुत सारी नई चीजें नहीं हैं। मगर जो दो, तीन साल बीते हैं उसमें जो चीजें हो रही थीं, उससे अलग और नई चीजें जरूर इसके अन्दर हैं। यह हो सकता है कि इसके पहले जो 28, 30 साल में हो रहा था उससे नई चीजें नहीं हैं, मगर जो दो-तीन साल में हो रहा था उससे अलग चीजें इसमें जरूर हैं।

मैं सदन का ध्यान अभिभाषण के परिच्छेद 9 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। क्या कहा गया है उसमें। उसमें कहा गया है कि हम नियोजन की पद्धति से अपनी अर्थ व्यवस्था और सामाजिक व्यवस्था को बदलना चाहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि यहां गये तीन साल में क्या इस सदन में बैठकर जो नियोजन की कल्पना थी उसको तोड़-मरोड़ कर हमारे देश के सामने रखा गया था कि नहीं? इस सदन के सारे सदस्यों को याद है कि इस देश में नियोजन की कल्पना पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू सबसे पहले लाये, और उस समय भी उसका विरोध किया गया था। लोगों ने कहा था कि यह कल्पना है, प्रदेश की कल्पना है और यह यहां पर नहीं चल सकेगी, यह कल्पना काम नहीं कर सकेगी? परन्तु पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का वह नेतृत्व था, उनका जो व्यक्तित्व था उसके आधार पर वह कल्पना यहां आयी और देश में चलती रही। परन्तु ज्यों ही पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू हमारे बीच से चले गये, हम सब को याद होगा, इस नियोजन की कल्पना को छुट्टी दे दी एक साल की। नियोजन की कल्पना छोड़ दी गई और प्लान हालिडे की कल्पना आई। उसके बाद श्रीमती गांधी के आने पर नियोजन की कल्पना फिर आई। ज्यों ही इन्दिरा जी के हाथ से राज्य की बागडोर चली गई, तो फिर नियोजन की कल्पना को तोड़-मरोड़ कर जनता के सामने रखा गया। कहा गया कि अब हम रोलिंग प्लान रखना चाहते हैं। रोलिंग प्लान

क्या है, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है। रोलिंग प्लान और बजट में कितना अन्तर है, यह भी नहीं कहा जा सकता है। हम समाज को बदलना चाहते थे, उसकी आर्थिक व्यवस्था को बदलना चाहते थे, और नियोजन की पद्धति से बदलना चाहते थे, मगर नियोजन को छोड़ दिया गया। मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर नये शासन के आने के बाद कोई नई चीज आई है, तो वह यह है कि नियोजन की कल्पना एक नया रूप धारण कर के आई है और हम उसके द्वारा समाज और उसकी आर्थिक व्यवस्था को बदलना चाहते हैं।

यह बड़े आनन्द की बात है कि अभिभाषण के परिच्छेद 17 में साइंस और टेक्नालोजी का उल्लेख किया गया है। हम जानते हैं कि संसार की जो प्रगति हुई है, वह विज्ञान और टेक्नालोजी के द्वारा हुई है। हम संसार का 1700, 1800 वर्ष का इतिहास जानते हैं कि जब आदमी अपने हाथ-पैर से काम करता था, तो उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ। लेकिन जब उसके हाथ में विज्ञान और टेक्नालोजी की शक्ति आई तो उसकी प्रगति होने लगी।

इस जानकारी के आधार पर पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने हमारे देश में रिसर्च या अनुसंधान का काम बड़े पैमाने पर शुरू किया। रिसर्च पर बहुत पैसा खर्च होता है और कभी-कभी कहा जाता है कि यह फिजल खर्च है क्योंकि इससे हमारे हाथ में कुछ नहीं आता है। लेकिन रिसर्च कोई ऐसी मशीन नहीं है कि उसमें कोई सामान डालने से कोई तैयार माल हमारे हाथ में आ जाये। रिसर्च तो हमेशा जारी रहती है और कभी एक ऐसा समय आता है कि कोई इनवेन्शन या डिसकवरी हमारे सामने आती है, जिसकी सहायता से हम पूरे समाज के स्वरूप को, उसके आर्थिक स्वरूप को बदल सकते हैं। साइंस और टेक्नालोजी को इस दृष्टि से देखना जरूरी है।

लेकिन जब जनता पार्टी का शासन आया—जनता पार्टी के विरोध में बोलने में मुझे कोई खुशी नहीं है, लेकिन जो कुछ हुआ है, वह संसद और देश के सामने आना चाहिए—तो हमने आगे देkhना छोड़ दिया और पीछे देखना शुरू किया, हम ने भविष्य की ओर देखना छोड़ दिया और भूतकाल की ओर देखना शुरू किया। हमने विज्ञान की ओर देखना छोड़ दिया और आदमी के हाथ-पैर की ओर देखना शुरू किया। आदमी के हाथ-पैर और शरीर की ओर देखना कोई बुरी बात नहीं है, लेकिन विज्ञान की जो महान् शक्ति है, संसार में एक जर्न-जर्न में जो शक्ति है, उस पर अधिकार कर के हाथ-पैर, शरीर और मस्तिष्क की मदद करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

लेकिन साइंस और टेक्नालोजी की ओर देखने का दृष्टिकोण बदल गया, गलत हो गया। लेकिन उसका परिणाम आज हमको देखने को नहीं

मिलता है। अगर साइंस और टेक्नालोजी के प्रति हमारे दृष्टिकोण में कोई गलती होती है, तो आज हम नहीं कह सकते कि उससे क्या बुराई या कमी हुई है। दस साल के बाद हम को उसके फल भगतने पड़ेंगे, दस साल के बाद हम महसूस करेंगे कि अगर हम इस मार्ग पर चले होते तो अमुक चीज हमारे हाथ में आ जाती और उसके द्वारा हम अपने देश की प्रगति कर सकते थे। यह खुशी की बात है कि पिछले ढाई-तीन साल का दृष्टिकोण छोड़ दिया गया है और नया दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया है।

हम कहते हैं कि गरीबी हटानी है, बेकारी खत्म करनी है, देश को समृद्ध बनाना है, शक्तिशाली बनाना है। लेकिन केवल नारों से यह काम नहीं होने वाला है। नियोजन के द्वारा समाज का स्वरूप बदलने से, विश्व में जो शक्ति है, उसको अपने हाथ में ले कर उसका उपयोग करने से ही हम यह काम कर सकते हैं। अगर हम ने इस दिशा में कदम नहीं उठाया, प्रयास नहीं किया तो ये सब काम नहीं हो सकते हैं। यही दृष्टिकोण आज नई सरकार का है और इसी दृष्टि से यहां पर काम किया जा रहा है।

तीसरा प्वाइंट मैं परदेश नीति के संबंध में रखना चाहता हूँ। परदेश नीति के संबंध में सम्माननीय सदस्य बाबू जगजीवन राम ने यह दुरस्त कहा कि हमें बड़े एहतियात से काम लेना जरूरी है। एक-एक लफ्ज हमें सोच-समझकर बोलना है। चीजें इतने नजदीक, हमारी बाउंड्री के पास आ गई कि अगर हम कुछ गलत कदम उठाएं या गलत बोलें तो इस का असर हमारे ऊपर हो सकता है। यह समझ कर हमें बोलना होगा और यह समझ कर हमें काम करना होगा। मगर क्या करना है, क्या बोलना है, यह तय करते समय एक इतिहास है हमारे देश का, उस को भी याद रखना जरूरी है। 1962 की घटना हम याद करें 1962 की घटना कैसे हुई थी? उस समय इस देश के अंदर और इस के बाहर कुछ लोगों के ऐसे भाषण हुए थे जिस की वजह से कहा जा सकता है कि कुछ ऐसी चीजें हुईं जिस के कारण हमें कुछ दिन के लिए तकलीफ उठानी पड़ी। कुछ दिन के लिए कुछ नादुरुस्ती यहां पर हो गई। आज भी हमें याद रखना पड़ेगा कि यह किसी एक पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है, किसी एक सरकार का प्रश्न नहीं है, यह सारी पार्टियों का, सारे समाज का और सारे देश का प्रश्न है और इस संबंध में हम जो कुछ भी बोलना चाहें, बहुत ही सोच-समझ कर हमें बोलना होगा। शीतयुद्ध या कोल्ड वार और हाट वार, यह भी ऐसा लग रहा है कि हमारी बाउंड्री के नजदीक आ गया है और अगर हमें उस में पेट्रोल नहीं डालना है, तेल नहीं डालना है तो यह सोच-समझ कर हमें बोलना होगा कि कहा तक हमें जाना होगा और कहाँ पर रुकना होगा।

हमारे इस देश की परदेश नीति क्या हो सकती है। यह तय करते समय सब से पहले

[श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल]

हमारा काम यह देखना होगा कि हम जो अपने इंटरेस्ट हैं उन को कैसे सुरक्षित रख सकते हैं और हम अपने देश का संरक्षण किस प्रकार कर सकते हैं। यह हमें ध्यान में रखना होगा। इसके बाद इस संसार के अंदर शांति कैसे स्थापित होगी यह हमें देखना होगा। इस के बाद हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि जो तत्व हम आगे रखते हैं, उन तत्वों को हम छोड़ न दें। मगर जब हम उन तत्वों को इस्तेमाल में लाएँ तो उस समय कोई ऐसी भाषा न निकालें कोई ऐसा वाक्य अपने वक्तव्य में न निकालें जिस की वजह से हम ऐसी कुछ परिस्थिति संसार के अंदर पैदा कर दें कि हमारे दोस्त, दोस्त न रहें और जो दोस्त नहीं है वह भी दोस्त न रहें। ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह सारी चीजें सोच कर हमें अपना वक्तव्य देना होगा। हम इस रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी से और इस प्रकार से यहां पर वक्तव्य नहीं देंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि परदेश नीति की दृष्टि से बहुत ही कठिन परिस्थिति होगी।

अगर हम राष्ट्रपति महोदय का भाषण पढ़ें तो उस में दो चीजें अहम नज़र आती हैं। एक तो यह है कि देश के अंदर क्या प्रश्न हैं, उस का उन्होंने उल्लेख किया है और उस के बाद परदेश नीति के बारे में उन्होंने बहुत कुछ उस के अंदर कहा है। यह एक अच्छी और दुरुस्त बात है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार परदेश नीति के ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान दे रही है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है और यह समझ कर ही उन्होंने इस में ऐसा कहा है, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ और उसी दृष्टि से हमें यहां बोलना होगा।

बहुत सारी चीजें हैं यहां पर जिन के ऊपर वक्तव्य दिया जा सकता है। बाबू जगजीवन राम ने बहुत ही दुरुस्त कहा है कि यह वक्त जो है यह सोचने का है। उन्होंने क्या किया, इन्होंने क्या किया, यह कहने का वक्त नहीं है। भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री चरण सिंह ने कहा कि हमने परसीक्यूशन नहीं किया, हम ने कानून की दृष्टि से सब कुछ किया। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, एक लाइयर के नाते हर आदमी जानता है कि किसी आदमी के खिलाफ अगर बहुत सारे केसेज चला दिए गए और फिर उस से कहा जाय कि तुम्हें छूटना है तो कोर्ट के जरिए से छूटें, मगर केस हम तुम्हारे ऊपर चलाएंगे और इस पर यह कहा जाय कि हमने आपका परसीक्यूशन नहीं किया तो क्या वह परसीक्यूशन नहीं होगा? मेरा कहना यह है कि इस दृष्टिकोण से हमें इस अभिभाषण की ओर नहीं देखना है, हमें इस अभिभाषण की ओर इस दृष्टिकोण से देखना है कि हमारे प्रश्न क्या हैं और कौन सा मार्ग सही है, कौन सा मार्ग गलत है? कौन सा मार्ग हमें छोड़ना है कौन सा पकड़ना है, इस दृष्टि से हमें देखना होगा।

मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का और अपने विचार रखने का मौका दिया।

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आप ने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर माननीय सदस्य श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है तथा जिस का अनुमोदन श्रीमती मोहसीना किदवाई जी ने किया है, उस प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का जो अवसर प्रदान किया है, उस के लिये मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ा और इस माननीय सदन के सदस्यों द्वारा जो अनुमोदन या समर्थन किया गया उस को भी ध्यान से सुना। मैंने इस अभिभाषण को तीन हिस्सों में देखने का प्रयास किया। जब मैं इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में गया तो पहला हिस्सा 24 मार्च, 1977 के पहले का था, उसके पहले जो सरकार थी उस के कार्यक्रम को देखा। उस के बाद मैंने 24 मार्च, 1977 के बाद तथा 14 जनवरी, 1980 के बीच के परिप्रेक्ष्य को देखा, और तीसरे भाग में 14, जनवरी, 1980 के बाद के परिप्रेक्ष्य को देखा। मान्यवर, मैंने यह देखा कोई भी देश हो, भारतवर्ष हो या कोई अन्य देश हो, जब उस की आर्थिक अवस्था, आर्थिक विपन्नता पर हम ध्यान देते हैं, उसके निर्यात और आयात पर ध्यान देते हैं तो 1970-71 में भारत में मुद्रास्फीति की जो स्थिति थी, यदि 100 को आधार मान कर चलें, तो मूल्य सूचकांक 188 था। उस के बाद जब 1977-78 में जाते हैं तो मूल्य सूचकांक 181 पर था, लेकिन जब 1978-79 के बीच आते हैं तो यह मूल्य सूचकांक बढ़ कर 201.3 प्रतिशत हो गया था, अर्थात् भारत की अर्थ व्यवस्था में मुद्रास्फीति 20.3 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई थी। इस से साबित हुआ कि तीन वर्षों में या 28-30 महीनों के अन्दर देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था बहुत ज्यादा बिगड़ी। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में यह लक्ष्य किया गया है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार बनी है वह इस अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारने का प्रयास करेगी। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि हमारी सरकार इस मुद्रास्फीति को घटायेगी और उस के आधार पर आयात कम होगा तथा निर्यात बढ़ेगा। किसी भी देश की प्रगति का यह सिद्धांत है कि जब आयात कम होता है और निर्यात बढ़ता है, तो उस देश में समाजवाद आता है अर्थात् वह देश आत्मनिर्भर हो जाता है। इसलिये हम की आशा है कि इस वक्त जो भारत की सरकार है, जो नई सरकार बनी है, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में जिन सिद्धांतों का उल्लेख किया गया है, उन के आधार पर भविष्य में देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को ठीक करने का प्रयास करेगी।

मैंने अभिभाषण में देखा कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के आरक्षण के संबंध में उल्लेख था। उसी के आधार पर हम ने यहां 45 वां संविधान संशोधन पास किया। संविधान संशोधन पर चर्चा के समय कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि इस का सारा श्रेय इन्दिरा जी को क्यों दिया जा रहा है, इस का श्रेय तो सब को

दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं आप के माध्यम से उन माननीय सदस्यों से जानना चाहता हूँ—उन बाई-तीन वर्षों में हमारे माननीय बाबू जगजीवन राम जी जैसे वरिष्ठ नेता कहां थे, जब बेलछी का काण्ड हुआ, जब मोरवी का काण्ड हुआ, जब आन्ध्र प्रदेश का काण्ड हुआ, जब कानपुर का काण्ड हुआ? मैं ज्यादा दूर नहीं जाना चाहता—हमारे आजमगढ़ जिले में एक गांव है—गूजरपार—वहां हरिजनों के साथ जो अन्याय हुआ उस समय हमारे श्री मोरारजी देसाई, चौधरी चरण सिंह जी और बाबू जी जैसे नेता कहां थे, वे वहां पर क्यों नहीं गये? लेकिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, जैसा आप सभी जानते हैं, उस समय भी जब बेलछी का काण्ड हुआ, 14 हरिजनों को जिन्दा जला दिया गया वहां पर पानी भरा होने के बावजूद भी हाथी पर चढ़ कर वहां गई उस समय ये लोग कहां थे?

17.00 hrs.

इसलिए सभापति जी मैं आप के माध्यम से सदन को बता देना चाहता हूँ माननीय विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रहमियत इस बात की है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के हृदय में हरिजनों, गिरजनों, परिजनों अल्पसंख्यकों और दलित लोगों के प्रति प्रेम है। इस लिए जो 45वां संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक पेश किया गया है, इस का श्रेय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को जाता है। उन की हालत सुधारने के लिए उन में विश्वास है।

इस के बाद मैं आर्थिक कार्यक्रम की तरफ आता हूँ। आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के लिए बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम 1974 में लाया गया था लेकिन 24 मार्च 1977 के बाद जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी, उस समय बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे भारत वर्ष में चालू था। उस समय गरीबों, भूमिहीनों, हरिजनों और अनुसूचित और अनसूचित जन-जातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के लिए एक न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम चालू था मगर खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस समय, जब जनता पार्टी का जन्म हुआ और उसकी सरकार केन्द्र में बनी तथा दूसरे प्रान्तों में बनी, तो हमारे उस न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम को जिस को हम बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम कहते हैं, ठप्प कर दिया गया। उस समय मैं एक विधायक था और मैं जानता हूँ कि हरिजनों तथा पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के लोगों को कुछ जमीन दी गई थी। दस्तकारों को, हथकरघा वालों को, हरिजनों और अल्पसंख्यक लोगों तथा पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के दूसरे लोगों को बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुछ सुविधाएं दी गई थीं, लेकिन जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी, तो उस ने उस सारे काम को ठप्प कर दिया।

मैं ने राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण को पढ़ा और उस में यह देखा कि उस में लिखा है कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में जान डाल कर उसे लागू करने का पुनः प्रयत्न किया जाएगा जब मैंने यह देखा कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को पुनः लागू किया जाएगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हरिजनों,

गिरजनों, परिजनों, अल्पसंख्यकों, दस्तकारों, हथकरघा वालों और अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों, तथा अन्य वर्गों के लिए आर्थिक कार्यक्रम बनने से उन की आर्थिक उन्नति होसी और वे आगे-बढ़ेंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ।

औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, मान्यवर, मैंने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण को पढ़ा है और इस को मैंने देखा है, मैंने पहले ही बता दिया है कि मैं तीन पक्षों में इस का अध्ययन करना चाहता हूँ। एक तो 24 मार्च, 1977 से पहले हमारी औद्योगिक नीति क्या थी। उस के बाद 24 मार्च, 1977 और 14 जनवरी, 1980 के बीच में औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध क्या थे और उस के बाद औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध क्या होंगे। ये तीन पक्ष हमारे हैं। जब कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, इन्दिरा गांधी जी की सरकार थी, तब हम विशेष कर सरकारी पक्ष अर्थात् सार्वजनिक मंच को मजबूत करते थे लेकिन बीच में हम ने देखा कि इन 28 और 30 महीनों के असें में, इस मुद्दत में, प्राइवेट सेक्टर जिस को हम निजी सेक्टर कहते हैं, उस में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। उस समय चाहे जनता पार्टी की सरकार रही हो और चाहे लोक दल की सरकार रही हो, हमें यह शंका हुई कि जब भारतीय संविधान में हम ने समाजवाद, लोकतंत्र और धर्म निरपेक्षता की उद्घोषणा की है, समाजवाद के नाम पर प्राइवेट सेक्टर और निजी व्यवस्था को तूल देने से समाजवाद का जो स्वप्न है, वह दूर हटता चला गया। इसलिए राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में प्राइवेट सेक्टर और सार्वजनिक सेक्टर यानी निजी क्षेत्र और सरकारी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों की उद्घोषणा की है। राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी कहा गया है, उस की मैं तारीफ करता हूँ और जानता हूँ कि भविष्य में ये सम्बन्ध और अच्छे होंगे जिन के कारण भारत में समाजवाद आ जाएगा।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में मैं ने क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन के बारे में भी पढ़ा। मान्यवर 24 मार्च, 1977 और 14 जनवरी, 1980 के बीच यह क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन काफी बढ़ा है जिस के कारण भारत की आर्थिक व्यवस्था खराब हुई है। इस बीच देश के हर भाग—पूर्वी, पश्चिमी, दक्षिणी और उत्तरी क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन पैदा हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो भी उपाय इस क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन को ठीक करने के लिए बताये गये हैं—जैसे कि वनरोपण, भूमि संरक्षण, उद्योग धंधों की स्थापना—इन उपायों को अपनाकर इस क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन को दूर किया जाय। मैं, मान्यवर, यह भी चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण किया जाए कि कहां कहां पर इन उपायों को अपनाना है।

आप के माध्यम से, मान्यवर मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं गोरखपुर जिले की बहुत ही पिछड़ी तहसील बांसगांव से आता हूँ। जहां पर आज तक कोई उद्योग धंधा नहीं लगा, जहां पर उद्योग धंधों के लिए रेलवे लाइन की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। वहां पर 1976-77 में रेलवे लाइन का सर्वेक्षण हुआ था। मैं सरकारी पक्ष से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर उद्योग धंधे स्थापित करने के लिए रेलवे लाइन के काम को आगे बढ़ाया जाए।

[श्री सहवीर प्रसाद]

मान्यवर शिक्षकों और शिक्षार्थियों के विषय में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर जब कांग्रेस की सरकार थी तो उस सरकार के शिक्षा के विषय को संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में रखने का प्रावधान किया था लेकिन जब जनता सरकार आयी तो उसने शिक्षा को समवर्ती सूची से निकाल देने का प्रावधान किया। अतः मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह शिक्षा को पुनः समवर्ती सूची में रखने की व्यवस्था करे।

माध्यमिक शिक्षकों को तथा प्राथमिक शिक्षकों को समान कार्य के आधार पर समान वेतन मिलना चाहिए। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। शिक्षा मंत्री जी शिक्षकों के लिए इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करें।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में जो दो सौ करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान एडल्ट एजुकेशन के नाम पर किया गया था उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हुआ। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि अब माध्यमिक स्कूलों तक शिक्षा को निःशुल्क कर दिया जाए। मान्यवर, यह मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है।

इस के साथ ही साथ, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, समाजवाद, लोकतंत्र भारतीय संविधान में दिया हुआ है। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में भी उसकी घोषणा की गयी है। विरोधी पक्ष के हमारे माननीय चौधरी साहब ने भी लोकतंत्र की बात कही है। मैं जब उत्तरप्रदेश का विधायक था तो उस समय चौधरी साहब वहाँ विरोधी दल के नेता थे। उस समय भी वे लोकतंत्र की बात करते थे। मान्यवर मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या लोकतंत्र यही है कि एक नागरिक को अपना मत देने का भी अधिकार न हो। क्या यही महात्मा गांधी के सपनों का और भारतीय संविधान का लोकतंत्र है जिसे डा० भीमराव अम्बेदकर ने इस देश को दिया? मेरे पास मेरठ, बागपत और किराना से लोग आये थे जिन के सिर फूटे हुए थे। बाहें टूटी हुई थीं, पैर टूटे हुए थे। आज तक वे लोग अपने वोट का प्रयोग नहीं कर पाए हैं। देश को आजाद हुए 30 वर्ष हो गए हैं। क्या इसको लोकतंत्र कहा जा सकता है और लोकतंत्र के पुजारी अपने आप को लोकतंत्री कहते हैं क्या यह उनको शोभा देता है? लोकतंत्र के नाम पर, हरिजनों, कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों और अल्पसंख्यकों को जो आज के इस वैज्ञानिक युग में जब दुनिया कहीं से कहीं चली गई है, आगे बढ़ चुकी है, ऐसी हालत में उनको वोट डालने नहीं दिया जाता है क्या इसके औचित्य को किसी भी आधार पर

सिद्ध किया जा सकता है। द्विपर में मैथिली शरण गुप्त ने एक स्थान पर लिखा है :-

पीछे पितर पृष्ठ पोषक है

पर भविष्य तो आगे

यदि अपना परिणाम न देखें

तो हम अंध अभागे।

आपके माध्यम से, संभाषित महोदय, मेरा सरकार से यह अंतिम निवेदन है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार के तीस महनों के शासन काल में जो देश इतना पीछे हो गया है, उसको हम देखें और भारत को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में लोकतंत्र, समाजवाद और धर्म निरपेक्षता के सिद्धांतों के आधार पर चलते हुए आगे बढ़ें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay—North East): We sit here today in an entirely new context compared to the 1977 Lok Sabha. It is in one sense a matter of pride for the democratic system in India that the leaders who were thoroughly rejected by the people in 1977 have returned as massively in 1980. But let this be a sobering thought on the ruling party because it is only in a democratic system that this kind of thing is possible. Had there been any other kind of system, once a person goes out of power you never hear of that person again. You perhaps would not even see that person again. It is only in a democracy that people can go out of power and can hope to come back to power. So I think this would be the first sobering thought that all of us should have that this democratic system is worth preserving at all costs. Therefore, let us jointly commit ourselves to strengthening this system and most important of all, to ensure that the definition of democracy as we understand it here is the same as the definition of democracy as they understand it there because even during the emergency the Congress Party conti-

nued to maintain that there was democracy in the country although in the country and outside everywhere it was widely felt that there was no democracy and there was indeed no democracy... (Interruptions). Perhaps it was guided democracy. But it was not democracy in the true sense of the word. We have, therefore, to get together and be sure that we understand what democracy is and what we are trying to preserve.

The ruling party has emphasised in all their speeches on the co-operative attitude from the Opposition. Even the Prime Minister said, 'I hope the Opposition does not indulge in obstructive activities.' The President also has elaborately said in his speech towards the end that for a healthy functioning of democracy it should proceed according to well laid down rules and mutual respect should be shown by the Government and the Opposition to each other, harmonising and so on. These are all platitudes. The question is : how are we going to convert it? It is quite clear in our minds that because we lost in the 1980 elections there is no bitterness. We are not bitter that we have lost. I am sure the other side would recognise this. We have not come here with a spirit of bitterness or with a feeling that we have been cheated out of power and we ought to come back in some form or the other.

I would suggest that they must also recognise that this is part of the electoral game. I was very surprised at the number of invectives that were used by so many ruling party Members against Chaudhury Charan Singh. I was particularly surprised because the target seems to be Chaudhury Charan Singh. I consider this as matter of surprise because there is no one on this side who has done more for that party than Chaudhury Charan Singh by the events of July in which he divided the Janata Party and he defected and it was, with their help, that he was able to form the Government which collapsed within a very short time. These people would not be sitting for 2½ years

after the mandate had it not been for Chaudhury Charan Singh.

So, I would request you to show some gratitude to Chaudhury Charan Singh when you are giving your speeches. I think there is no bitterness if there has to be a cooperative attitude. Certainly the Opposition is ready to support any good things coming from that side. But, the tone has to be set by the ruling party. What is that tone? In their speeches they said that the Janata Government did nothing; the Janata Party had destroyed the economy and ruined the country etc., etc. It was a little like an election speech. But, we are in Parliament and to-day we have in possession a large amount of data, statistical facts. These are available in our Library. We have one of the finest Libraries in our country. And Parliament Members are expected to make use of it. The statistics show that within the two year's rule of the Janata Party, the rate of growth of national income was 5½ per cent per year whereas in the previous thirty years it was only 3½ per cent per year. It was a much higher rate of growth that was achieved during the Janata rule.

Therefore, this ought to be recognised. If you want to explain it away, then, in your speeches, you must admit this much 'yes, the rate of growth is higher. These are the reasons for it.' To-day, in the morning, in the House during Question Hour, Prof. Madhu Dandavate raised a question of foodgrains Production. In the reply it was admitted that the foodgrains production in the first year was 15 million tonnes which was more than in the previous year, that is in 1975 and 1976, that is, in the emergency year and in the following year. In 1978-79 it was 20 million tonnes more than before. I asked the question to which the Minister obviously did not give the answer. But, what was the foodgrains stock after the abundance of foodgrains production? If he had given the answer, it would have been more than in 1973 and in 1975.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He exercised his fundamental right of ignorance.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It would be in fairness that these facts are brought out. In the 2½ years' Janata rule, they were able to bring more villages under the drinking water facility scheme. 46,000 villages were given the facilities of drinking water whereas in the previous thirty years, only in 40,000 villages that they were able to give drinking water facilities. In the Janata Government rule drinking water facilities were available in 46,000 villages. Therefore these statistics are there. And the Janata Government certainly stabilised the prices whatever one may say. One has to look at the March, 1977 prices (*Interruptions*). The price of rice particularly at that time was Rs. 6 a kilo. We brought it down to Rs. 2 a kilo. The price of sugar was Rs. 5.50 a kilo and we brought it down to Rs. 2.50 a kilo and, actually, it was even less than this. (*Interruptions*). This is the problem. Prof. Madhu Dandavate says that it was one's exercising the fundamental right of ignorance. The fact is that these are available. In February 1979, we had the misfortune of Mr. Charan Singh's sitting in the Finance Ministry. The price of sugar was Rs. 2.20 per kilo. This was the actual thing. (*Interruptions*). We made the error. That is why we are sitting here. Don't make the errors. Otherwise you will also be here very soon. Therefore, I must say that the prices of almost all the commodities which the poor man uses were brought down during the Janata Party rule. We did make mistakes and that is why we are here. I wish that my party will use the time in the opposition to strengthen the party and be in a position to fight the next General Elections. I am sure that if the ruling party there, instead of solving the people's problems concentrate more on other things, they would also be in the same plight as we are here to-day.

I would request the ruling party, through you, that during their tenure, they do not create any precedent, which can be later on used against you. Every speaker referred to the expulsion of Smt. Indira Gandhi from this House. The anger was on the issue that we used the brute majority to expel a person who was legitimately elected to this House. Where do we get this precedent from! There was a precedent. I was a member of the Rajya Sabha. I was also legitimately elected and once elected the same brute majority was utilised to expel me. The precedent was there available for us. I am sure if that precedent had not been there it would have been very difficult to consider expulsion of Smt. Indira Gandhi. So, I would say to the hon'ble Members opposite not to do anything which you may regret later on and which may be used against you. Today the State Assemblies are being threatened with dissolution. I would certainly say to my colleagues if they did on the pretext that all the MPs of that area have been elected on Congress ticket and they have a precedent they can go for dissolution; yet at the same time I would say that it is for the ruling party to recognise the limitations of its power. The people are not to be taken for granted. Five years later or perhaps even earlier if inner-party problems that you also seem to have get out of proportion then in the next general elections you will have the same problem.

I would like to make one final reference to the Address of the President. I am very sorry to say that two most important problems, namely, problem of slum dwellers in the cities and the problem of land-less labourers have not been touched in the Address. Nothing has been said about it. My friend, Shri Ram Jethmalani, has brought an amendment in regard to slum policy. The Central Government owns lot of land all over the country and on that land over the years slums have come up.

In Bombay there is a proliferation of 'jaunparpatis'. Because they are on Central government land they are not given any amenities of drinking water, etc. If it is a State government land they will get toilet facility, municipal school, drinking water taps, etc. As these 'jaunparpatis' are on Central Government land, the Central Government consistently for the last thirty years refused to allow the State governments and municipalities to give amenities. During our time we were working towards it. We were close to having a policy declared. The first thing I requested the Minister of Works and Housing was to have a discussion on a national slum policy so that we can provide millions of people with basic amenities.

Secondly, Sir, we need radical land reforms in this country. By land reforms I mean where there is meaningful legislation but unfortunately the President's Address does not say anything about it.

Sir, I do welcome para 25 of the President's Address in which he talks about Sino-Indian moves towards normalised relations. I fully support the sentiments expressed. I quote:

"Sino-Indian moves towards normalised relations, a potentially stabilising factor, were inevitably affected by the Sino-Vietnam conflict. India remains willing to discuss all issues with China including the boundary question in search of a peaceful solution based on equality. We hope to progress also as regards bilateral exchanges."

I fully support the sentiments expressed. We do need new initiatives towards China and it would be a stabilising factor.

Sir, I would like to conclude my thoughts here with a final plea that we are today starting something anew. In fact, Opposition and the Ruling party should call it quits and work out a new relationship so that

we can function within the democratic system—as the world understands it—and safeguard the human rights within the country.

श्री बिरधो चन्द जैन (बाडमेर) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं भारत की जनता का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ, जिन्होंने केन्द्र में स्थिर शासन दिया, कांग्रेस (आई) को बहुमत में शासन दिया और केन्द्र में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को नेतृत्व प्रदान किया। देश में आज जो स्थिति है, वह बहुत ही नाजुक है। देश बहुत ही नाजुक स्थिति से गुजर रहा है हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही कमजोर है। कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति प्रान्तों में बहुत ही दयनीय है और मंहगाई चरम सीमा तक पहुँच गई है। इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये केन्द्र को और जो अपोजिशन पार्टीज हैं उनको सब को मिलकर काम करना होगा। केन्द्र कितना भी प्रयास करे, जब तक प्रान्तों की सरकारों का सहयोग नहीं होगा, तब तक मंहगाई पर नियंत्रण नहीं किया जा सकता, तब तक कानून और व्यवस्था पर नियंत्रण नहीं किया जा सकता। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि केन्द्र और प्रान्तों की सरकारों का सहयोग हो।

जनता ने जो निर्णय दिया है उस निर्णय ने यह साबित कर दिया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता कांग्रेस (आई) का शासन चाहती है, केन्द्र में भी चाहती है और प्रान्तों में भी चाहती है। परन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि जनता को अवसर मिले, तभी वह प्रान्तों में शासन दे सकती है और यह भी एक जटिल समस्या है कि किस प्रकार प्रान्तों को...

एक माननीय सदस्य : केरल में दिया है।

श्री बिरधो चन्द जैन : केरल की स्थिति अलग है, परन्तु दूसरे प्रान्तों में और तरह की स्थिति है। इसलिये और दूसरे प्रान्तों के बारे में अलग अलग ढंग से सोचना पड़ेगा। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता न हमारे पालियामेंट के मेम्बर्स के पक्ष में मत नहीं दिया है बल्कि कांग्रेस (आई) पार्टी के पक्ष में मत दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस के लिये मजबूत कदम उठाने चाहिये कि जहाँ कुशासन चल रहा है, वहाँ उस को कैसे दूर किया जाय। मैं अपने राजस्थान प्रान्त की बात कह रहा हूँ। वहाँ अत्यन्त अकाल की स्थिति है। 33 हजार गांवों से 26 हजार गांव अकाल से पीड़ित हैं। वहाँ "फूड फार वर्क" के नाम से कुछ काम चल रहा है, जो ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है। ग्राम पंचायतें और उन के सरपंच इतने बोम्ब नहीं हैं और जहाँ कोई सरपंच है भी, वे भी 100 से अधिक मजदूरों को काम नहीं

[श्री विरधी चन्द्र जैन]

पाते, क्योंकि उन के पास स्टाफ नहीं है, केवल एक ग्राम क्लर्क (ग्राम सेवक) उन के पास होता है, जो इस का काम करता है। वह इतना काम कर नहीं सकता और अकाल की समस्या बहुत ही भयंकर है। हमारे राजस्थान प्रान्त में ढाई करोड़ की जनसंख्या में से पौने दो करोड़ की जनसंख्या अकाल से प्रभावित है और सिर्फ दो लाख मजदूर कार्य में लगे हुए हैं। मजदूरों को मजदूरी न मिलने से कुछ लोग हरियाणा की तरफ, कुछ पंजाब की तरफ और कुछ गुजरात की तरफ चले गये हैं। राजस्थान की सरकार उनको मजदूरी नहीं दे पा रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस गम्भीर प्रश्न को देखना चाहिए। आगे के प्रश्न और भी गम्भीर होंगे, क्योंकि अकाल की स्थिति गर्मी के दिनों में और भी तीव्र होगी। हमारे क्षेत्र बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में सिर्फ खरीफ की फसल होती है और वह फसल भी बिल्कुल नष्ट हो चुकी है। उन क्षेत्रों में यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान सरकार की मदद नहीं करे तो इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा, क्योंकि राजस्थान सरकार की खूब की इतनी कैपेसिटी नहीं है कि वह इस भयंकर अकाल का सामना कर सके। 1967-68 में भी भयंकर अकाल पड़ा था उस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 150 करोड़ रुपये की मदद दी थी इसी तरह की मदद इस समय भी देने से वहाँ के लोगों को भुखमरी से बचाया जा सकता है। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री जी और वहाँ के गवर्नर को बुला कर वहाँ की स्थिति की पूरी तरह से जांच करे और स्थिति को समझ कर पूरी तरह से मदद करे।

पानी की समस्या की यह हालत है कि बहुत से गांवों में पानी बिल्कुल नहीं है और यदि कहीं है भी, तो खारा पानी है। उन गांवों में पानी ट्रक्स और टैम्पोज के द्वारा पहुंचाया जाता है परन्तु कितना पानी मिलता है? एक व्यक्ति को केवल आधा गैलन मिलता है। जबकि शहरों में एक व्यक्ति पर 20-25 गैलन पानी खर्च किया जाता है, उन गांवों में पीने के लिये आधा गैलन या एक गैलन से अधिक पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। जब मनुष्यों की यह हालत है तो पशुओं की हालत का अन्दाजा आप स्वयं लगा सकते हैं। पशुओं की भी वहाँ बहुत बुरी हालत है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति को देखते हुए मैं आप से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आप राजस्थान के अकाल के प्रश्न को गम्भीरता से लें और राजस्थान सरकार की अधिक से अधिक मदद करें।

दूसरी बात, मैं विशेष रूप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के नाम पर राजस्थान में आर०एस०एस० का प्रचार हो रहा है, वे

हर प्रकार से एटमासफियर को प्रदूषित करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, वहाँ की जनता के दिमागों को विकृत कर रहे हैं जो हमारे देश के लिये बहुत हानिकारक है। प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निबंदन करना चाहता हूँ—मेरा 30 वर्षों का अनुभव है—प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर अब तक जो राशि व्यय की गई उसका कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं हुआ। हमारे कांग्रेस के राज्य में भी और जनता पार्टी के राज्य में भी जो पैसा खर्च हुआ उसका सही उपयोग नहीं हुआ। प्रौढ़ लोगों की पढ़ने में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है। वे लोग लगातार दिन भर काम करते हैं, रात को उन्हें पढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाती है। यह ठीक है कि कोई बहुत डेडिकेटेड टीचर हों या वर्कर हों, वे उनको कुछ थोड़ा बहुत पढ़ा लें, लेकिन जैसे यह कार्यक्रम बिल्कुल असफल रहा है। मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम पर जो 200 करोड़ रुपये की राशी खर्च की जा रही है उसका डायवर्शन करके उस धनराशि को प्राइमरी एजुकेशन पर खर्च किया जाना चाहिये और उस पर ही सब से ज्यादा जोर दिया जाना चाहिये। प्राइमरी एजुकेशन पर ज्यादा जोर देंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी समस्या हल हो सकेगी।

ड्रिगिंग वाटर के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो पालिसी एडाप्ट की है, उस के अनुसार जो “प्राब्लेमेटिक विलेजेज” है समस्याग्रस्त गांव है उन के लिये 60 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रान्तों को दे रही है। दूसरे राज्यों के मुकाबले हमारे राज्य में गांवों की स्थिति कुछ भिन्न है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में 15 गांवों को पाईप लाइन द्वारा जोड़ने पर जो खर्चा आता है हमारे यहां उतना खर्चा एक गांव पर आता है। हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने अभी हाल में स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि हम 5 वर्षों में पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल कर देंगे। आप पानी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए पांच वर्ष की बात कह रहे हैं। पांच वर्ष में अगर आप इस समस्या को हल कर देते हैं, तो यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात होगी। हम 30 वर्षों में पानी की समस्या हल नहीं कर पाए। हमारे राज्य में 33 हजार गांवों में से 24 हजार गांवों में पानी की समस्या है और वहाँ पर हम लोगों को शुद्ध पानी नहीं दे सके हैं। बहुत सी जगहों पर तो पानी है ही नहीं और उन गांवों में हमें पानी पहुंचाना है। इसलिए पानी की समस्या को प्राथमिकता देनी है और इस में यह देखना है कि उन सभी गांवों को हमें मिलाना है जहां पर पानी नहीं है। हमारे गांव 50 वर्ग मील और 100 वर्ग मील में बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जैसे क्षेत्रों में फैले हुए हैं और उन गांवों को मिलाने के लिए बहुत अधिक परिश्रम करना पड़ेगा और पैसा खर्च करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि इसके लिए हमें पापूलेशन बेसिस को आधार नहीं करना चाहिए बल्कि क्षेत्रफल को इस काम की करने

के लिए देखना पड़ेगा। आज हम देखते हैं कि क्षेत्र बड़े विस्तृत हैं और उन में अगर आप सब गांवों को पानी देंगे, तो आप को बहुत अधिक खर्च करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए इस समस्या के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार जो पापूलेशन बेसिस की नीति अपना रही है, उससे राजस्थान को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा क्योंकि राजस्थान का जो क्षेत्र है, वह बड़ा विस्तृत है और क्षेत्रफल का बेसिस आप को बनाना चाहिए और पापूलेशन का बेसिस नहीं होना चाहिए। इस दृष्टिकोण से इस समस्या के बारे में व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

अब मैं कुछ मुद्दे और हैं, जिन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। हम 30 साल से प्रयास कर रहे हैं लेकिन हम गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता नहीं दे सके। स्थिति यह है कि अभी तक वे अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ नहीं सकते। खेतों के बारे में अगर बेदखली हो जाए, खेतों से उन गरीबों को निकाल दिया गया और जनता पार्टी के राज्य में निकाला गया है, तो वे कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार ने राजस्थान के अन्दर भूमि-सुधार के नाम पर अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों को जो जमीन एलोट की थी, तो उन को जहां से निकाल दिया गया, वहां के जमींदारों ने, जागीरदारों ने और राजाओं ने उन को एलोट की गई जमीनों से निकाल दिया। उन को जमीन रेस्टोर करने के लिए हमें उन को कानूनी सहायता देनी चाहिए।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कानूनी सहायता के लिए, मैंने यह देखा है, जो वकील मुकदमों किये जाते हैं, वे सब से इनफीरियर वकील, सब से अयोग्य वकील होते हैं और उन्हीं की नियुक्ति की जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर हम कानूनी सहायता देना चाहते हैं, लीगल एड देना चाहते हैं, तो अच्छे से अच्छे वकील मुकदमों किये जाएं, जो दूसरे वकीलों का अच्छी तरह से मुकाबला कर सकें। ऐसी हमें व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और अगर आप यह नहीं कर सकते, तो एक बात मैं सुझाव के तौर पर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो सीनियर एडवोकेट हैं, उनके लिए यह कम्पलसरी कर दिया जाए, कि उन को ऐसे गरीब लोगों के लिए दो, तीन केस लड़ने पड़ेंगे। इस तरह की एक कन्डिशन, एक प्रीसीडेंट बना दिया जाए, ताकि उन को उन के केस लड़ने पड़ें। अभी जो लीगल एड दी जाती है उन गरीब लोगों को, तो उस में ऐसे वकीलों को रख दिया जाता है, जो केस फाइट नहीं कर सकते और इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि उन की डिग्री होती है और फिर उनमें अनइजीनेस पैदा हो जाती है। तो लीगल एड के बारे में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि पूरी दिलचस्पी लेकर केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक योजना बनानी चाहिए और प्रान्तीय सरकारों को इस सम्बन्ध में सचेत करना चाहिए ताकि गरीब आदमी अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ सकें। इस प्रकार की स्थिति बनाने की जरूरत है।

एक बात मैं विशेष तौर पर बॉर्डर लेबर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। यह हमारे देश के लिए एक बहुत ही बुरी चीज है और हमारे राजस्थान में बॉर्डर लेबर अभी तक चल रही है। एक दफ्ता उन को कर्ज दे दिया, तो पांच साल के लिए, दस साल के लिए और यहां तक कि जिन्दगी भर के लिए बॉर्डर लेबर के रूप में उन को काम करना पड़ता है। कानून इस सम्बन्ध में बनाए गये हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बनाए हैं और राज्य सरकारों ने भी बनाए हैं परन्तु उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है, उन का कार्पान्वियन नहीं होता है, क्योंकि बॉर्डर लेबर रखने वाले ऐसे आदमी हैं जो प्रभावशाली होते हैं। वे पार्टी का प्रोटेक्शन पा लेते हैं और उस प्रोटेक्शन की वजह से उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जो व्यक्ति बॉर्डर लेबर रखता है, उसके खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिए और यह कार्यक्रम सभी पार्टियों को मिल कर करना चाहिए। यह किसी एक पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है, यह सभी पार्टियों का प्रश्न है और मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस बॉर्डर लेबर के प्रश्न को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए।

मैंने कुछ समस्याएं आप के सामने रखी हैं और वे महत्वपूर्ण समस्याएं हैं और इन को हल किया जाना चाहिए। अगर इन समस्याओं को हमें हल करना है तो हमें कुछ रद्दो-बदल करनी पड़ेगी। हमें अपने आर्थिक, सामाजिक ढांचे में आमूल-मूल परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। हमें ऐसे ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे जिनसे कि गरीबी मिटे। हमें इसके लिए विशेष योजनाएं बनानी पड़ेंगी। इसके लिए न केवल सरकार को ही बल्कि इस सदन के प्रत्येक सदस्य को और प्रत्येक जन-प्रतिनिधि को भी प्रयास करना पड़ेगा। यह प्रयास करके ही हम अपने देश का कल्याण कर सकते हैं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : आदरणीय अधिष्ठाता जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर आपके धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव पर मुझे अपने विचार रखने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

श्रीमान्, आप जानते हैं और यह सदन जानता है कि राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण सरकार की नीतियों का परिचायक होता है। इसके बारे में यह भी कहा जाता है कि यह राष्ट्रपति का अपना भाषण नहीं होता, बल्कि यह सेक्रेटरीट में लिखा जाता है। क्योंकि उन नीतियों का संचालन करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की हुआ करती है। सरकार जो काम करना चाहती है, जिन नीतियों पर चलना चाहती है उनका ब्योरा वह अभिभाषण में देती है। यह एक ऐसा दस्तावेज है जिसको पूरा करने के लिए सरकार हमेशा प्रतिबद्ध रहती है और उसको रहना भी चाहिए।

श्रीमान्, मैंने इसको आलोचना नहीं की है। इस छोटे से अभिभाषण में 33 पैराग्राफ हैं। लेकिन

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे गागर में सागर भर दिया गया हो। इसमें कोई ऐसा कोण नहीं है कि जिसमें भारत में जो समस्याएं हैं, उनका निदान न हो। अभी विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों ने बेरोजगारी की बात कही। आपने सेल्स टेक्स खत्म करने की बात कही थी लेकिन आप उसे खत्म नहीं कर पाये। हमने जो इसमें लिखा है उसमें बेरोजगारी को दूर करना भी आ जाता है। जब आर्थिक समस्याओं का निदान होगा, खेतीबाड़ी ठीक होगी और उत्पादन बढ़ेगा तो बेरोजगारी भी अपने आप दूर होगी। बेरोजगारी तो आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि इतनी बड़ी समस्या है कि इसको एकदम दूर नहीं किया जा सकता है। न इसे पिछली सरकार की तरह झूठे वायदे कर के टाला जा सकता है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो समस्याएं पैदा हो गई हैं, किसानों की अगर समस्याएं हैं तो वह किसान के बेटे ने पैदा की हैं। जिसको किसान का बेटा कहा जाता है, उसके राज में बीजल, मिट्टी का तेल, बिजली सभी गायब। इनकी बात तो हम यों भी कह सकते हैं कि शायद इन चीजों का सम्बन्ध बाहर की सप्लाई से ताल्लुक रखता था। पर चीनी कहाँ चली गई? आपके राज में चीनी कहीं देखने को नहीं मिल रही है।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करता हूँ। 65 प्रतिशत चीनी जो लेबो की थी, वह चीनी कारखाने वालों ने राशन की दुकानों को देना बन्द कर दिया। नतीजा यह है कि शक्कर ब्लेक मार्किट में पांच छः रुपये किलो बिक रही हैं। एक गरीब आदमी को राशन की दुकान से छंटाक भर चीनी नहीं मिलती है। (व्यवधान) आप यह भी नहीं कह सकते कि वहां लोकदल की सरकार है या जनता पार्टी की सरकार है। हम दोनों की ही सरकार मान लें तो दोष आप दोनों का ही है। बुद्धि एक ऐसा विषय है कि न तो इसको मैं विरोधी दल के भाइयों को कहीं से उधार ला कर दे सकता हूँ और न किसी दुकान से इसकी कोई पुड़िया मिलती है जो मैं आठ आन या एक रुपये में वहां से ला कर इनको खिला दूं। बजाय बीच में टोका टाकी करने के हमारे विरोधी दल के भाई अगर अपनी बुद्धि को स्वयं ही तीव्र करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

सभापति महोदय, ये सभी समस्याओं के जन्मदाता बाई तीन साल के शासन में हो गए हैं। जब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का शासन काल समाप्त हुआ उसके पहले उनकी एमरजेंसी का जो समय था जिसको आप बुरा कहते हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि वह एक ऐसा समय था जब उत्पादन सब से ज्यादा बढ़ा था, बेरोजगारी सबसे ज्यादा दूर की गई है, महंगाई अधिकतम कम की गई है, कोई ऐसा काम नहीं था कोई ऐसा मुद्दा नहीं था जो जनता की भलाई के लिए हो और उस पर काम न किया गया हो।

आप और हम दोनों को जनता को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए। 1977 में जनता न आपको बिठाया और तीन साल के बाद 1980 में जिन को बड़ी से उतारा था उन्हें शासन में दुबारा ला कर बिठा दिया।

17.46 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

जनता बेवकूफ नहीं है, मूर्ख नहीं है। वह अपने अधिकारों को समझती है। कौन उसे फायदा देता है, किससे उसे लाभ हो सकता है, कौन इस देश में सरकार को चला सकता है, कौन इस देश को स्थिर सरकार दे सकता है, कौन इस देश का भविष्य उज्ज्वल कर सकता है, कौन इस देश में बातें बनाने के बजाय काम ज्यादा कर सकता है, इस बात को वह अच्छे तरीके से जान गई है। इसलिए पीने तीन साल में उसने उस सरकार को जिसको उसने बहुत प्रचण्ड बहुमत से चुना था, हटा दिया। मुझे यह कहने में भी कोई हिचक नहीं है कि यह सरकार भी अगर अच्छा काम नहीं करेगी तो जनता इतनी जागरूक है कि आपको कहने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और जनता इसे भी अपने आप उतार कर फेंक देगी। यह समय ही बताएगा कि किसने कितना अच्छा काम किया है। जो जब है वह जानता है। वह देख रही हैं आपने क्या किया। आपने सिवाय इस बाई तीन साल के अन्दर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और श्री संजय गांधी को जेल में डालने की योजनाएं बनाने के सिवाय क्या किया यह आप हमें बताएं।

एक माननीय सदस्य: आप तो मांफी मांग कर आ गए थे।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: अगर हिन्दुस्तान भर में कहीं किसी भी जगह से कोई दस्तावेज लाकर आप मुझे यह दिखा दें कि मैंने माफी मांगी थी तो मैं यहां से इस्तीफा दे दूंगा (व्यवधान) इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि मैं जनसंघ का एम एल ए था। लेकिन जन संघ वालों ने जब अपना सब घोषणा पत्र समाप्त कर दिया तो मैं क्या कर सकता था। श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी बैठे हुए हैं। वह जानते हैं कि जब हम मैम्बर बनाने जाया करते थे तो उसमें लिखा होता था कि अखंड भारत होगा, किसानों का लगान आधा होगा, गोवध बन्द होगा, हिन्दी हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्र भाषा होगी, अणु बम बनेगा आदि। जब आप जनता पार्टी में मिले तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सा आपका सिद्धान्त इस जनता पार्टी के बसूलों में शामिल किया गया? कोई भी जन संघ वाला उठ कर बता दे। जन संघ वालों ने पूरे का पूरा अपना दल बदल दिया है और जनता पार्टी के सामने अपना घुटने टेके हैं। एक भी सिद्धान्त उस में शामिल नहीं है जो जनता पार्टी का चुनाव घोषणा पत्र है उस में। मैंने यह मुनासिब समझा कि पांच लंगड़े मिल जाएं तो एक साबुत आदमी नहीं बन जाता है उसी तरह से ऐसे लोग जिन की नीतियां खाली कुर्सी के लिए बनी हैं समाजवाद को खाली

को खाली जो धोखा देना चाहते हैं, उनके साथ न रह कर असली समाजवाद जिस के साथ है, उसके साथ जाया जाना चाहिये, उनके साथ समझौता किया जाना चाहिये। ऐसा करके मैंने अपना कर्तव्य पूरा किया है।

मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि या यह सच नहीं है कि आपने चोर बाजारी को रोकने के लिए कानून बनाया, आर्डिनेंस जारी करवाया? हिन्दुस्तान भर में यह बता दीजिये कि कितने आपने चोर बाजारियों को पकड़ा? एक भी नहीं। हाँ इस काम में जरूर उस अध्यादेश का उपयोग किया कि उससे रुपया वसूल कर लें और चुनाव लड़ें। पर एक भी आदमी ब्लैक मार्केट के आरोप में उस तरह से नहीं पकड़ा गया जिस तरह से पकड़ा जाना चाहिये था। और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग बराबर होती रही।

हरिजनों पर अत्याचार किये गये, हरिजनों के ग्राम मसीहा बन कर बैठे थे लेकिन जगह जगह पर उन पर जो अत्याचार हुए उनके बारे में अन्य सदस्यों ने कहा है, मैं फिर उनका जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता। आप क्या करना चाहते थे वह आप मुन लीजिये। राजनारायण जी, कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष लोकदल ने स्पीच दी, उस समय जनता "एम" थी, लोकदल बाद में बना, उन्होंने कहा कि फरवरी के बाद चुनाव होने चाहिये। 15 दिन तक अखबारों में खबर आती रही कि लोगों की मांग आई है कि चुनाव के लिए अभी समय ठीक नहीं है, सूखा है और फरवरी के बाद चुनाव होना चाहिए। इसमें आपकी मंशा क्या थी? आप चाहते थे कि हरिजनों का आरक्षण समाप्त हो जाय। इसलिए चुनाव नहीं कराना चाहते थे। और हमने देखिए कि सीट पर आते ही सब से पहला काम यही किया और हरिजनों के हितों की रक्षा की। इसी से जाहिर होता है कि आप क्या चाहते थे, और हम क्या कर रहे हैं। पूत के पांच पालने में मालूम हो जाते हैं। हमने अच्छे कामों से शुरुवात की है, और आपको विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि अगर आप इसी तरह से थोड़ा हमको जोश दिलायें, बीच बीच में कुछ चुटकियां लेते रहें तो हमारा जोश और भी बढ़ेगा और हम और अच्छे काम करने में लगेंगे।

एक बात की और और मैं सदन का तथा राष्ट्र का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव चौधरी चरण सिंह के रहते निष्पक्ष नहीं हो सकते। मैं उम्मीद करूंगा और आवाज उठाता हूँ कि निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों के और बीच के जिलों के कम से कम 50 क्षेत्र ऐसे होंगे जहां की पोलिंग बुथों का घेराव किया गया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पाकिस्तान के बुलायेंगे चुनाव कराने को ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : दूसरों को वोट डालन नहीं दिये गये और एक ही आदमी मोहुर लगा कर सारे बलूच पेशर डाल गया। और इसी

लिए पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में जो लोक दल की जीत हुई है अगर समीक्षा करें तो आगे से ज्यादा सीटें ऐसी निकलेंगी जहां पोलिंग बुथ का घेराव कर के जबरदस्ती वोट डलवा लिये गये। मैं चुनाव जीता, जीतने के बाद लोक दल के लोगों ने मेरे चुनाव कार्यालय पर पिस्तौलों और बन्दूकों से हमला किया। दूसरे आपके यहां श्री राम चन्द्र विकल को बुरी तरह से धायल किया गया। यह इस बात का सूचक है कि आप शांतिपूर्ण चुनाव में विश्वास नहीं रखते हैं, निष्पक्ष चुनाव में विश्वास नहीं रखते हैं। धांधलेबाजी और तानाशाही करना चाहते हैं। तानाशाह आप श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी को बताते हैं। यह तानाशाह कौन है? आप यहां हाउस में कभी बैठे नहीं और प्रधान मंत्री देश के बने रहे। आपको राष्ट्रपति ने बुला लिया, उनको हक है मैजस्ट्रिटी हो माइनास्ट्रिटी हो, किसी भी आदमी को बुला सकते हैं। आज भी संविधान हमारा इसमें मौन है कि किसको बुलायें। जिसे चाहें राष्ट्रपति बुला सकते हैं प्रधान मंत्री पद देने के लिए। आपको प्रधान मंत्री बना दिया। आपका यह काम था कि आप अपना बहुमत सिद्ध करने क्योंकि उन्होंने विश्वास का मत प्राप्त करने को आपको समय दिया। जिस दिन विश्वास का मत प्राप्त करना था, उस दिन सीधे जा कर इस्तीफा दे आये, लोक सभा को भंग कर दिया और चुनाव की घोषणा कर दी गई। उसके बाद चार चार, पांच पांच, मिनिस्ट्रों ने इस्तीफे दे दिये, पार्टी की पार्टी सरकार छोड़ कर चली गई, चौधरी चरण सिंह अल्पमत में हो गये, लेकिन उनकी कुर्सी उनको छोड़ना नहीं चाहती थी। मैं कैसे कहूँ कि वह प्रधान मंत्री का पद को नहीं छोड़ पा रहे थे।

यह अच्छा नहीं होगा। प्रधान मंत्री की कुर्सी उनको छोड़ नहीं पा रही थी। वह कुर्सी ऐसे चिपक गई कि जब जनता ने वोट के द्वारा बाहर निकाल दिया, तब मजबूर हो कर वह बाहर गये। वह तो चुनाव कराना नहीं चाहते थे। उनकी मंशा देख कर राष्ट्रपति को स्वयं घोषणा करनी पड़ी कि देश में चुनाव कराये जायेंगे। चौधरी साहब ने घोषणा नहीं की।

वह कहते हैं कि इन्दिरा गांधी निरंकुश शासक थी। अगर वह 1977 में चाहती, तो एक साल और हुकूमत करती—संविधान के अनुसार, क्योंकि एक साल अभी बाकी था। लेकिन वह प्रजातंत्र के विश्वास रखती थी, इसलिए उन्होंने चुनाव की घोषणा कर दी। अगर एक साल और चुनाव न कराये होते, तो बहुत से विरोधी दल के लोग, जो जेल में पड़े हुए थे, माफ़ी मांग मांग कर कांग्रेस में शामिल हो कर इधर ही आ गये होते। हमारे मित्र इन्दिरा गांधी को प्रजातंत्र विरोधी और निरंकुश बताते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वे कौन सी राजनीति पढ़ते हैं। वे अपनी राजनीति को फिर से सुधारें। वे अच्छी किस्म की किताबें पढ़ा करें। इधर-उधर की किताबों से काम नहीं बनेगा।

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

मेरे साथी, श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी ने कहा है कि राष्ट्रपति अपने अभिभाषण में नियोजन का जिक्र करना भूल गये। मेरा खयाल है कि चौधरी चरण सिंह और श्री राजनारायण भूल गये। वे लोग परिवारनियोजन के कारण कांग्रेस सरकार को हटा पाये थे। इसलिए जहाँ जहाँ नियोजन शब्द लगा था, चौधरी चरण सिंह और श्री राज नारायण उसको भूल गये कि कहीं हमारी सरकार भी इस नियोजन से न चली जाये। योजना बनाने की बात तो दूर, उन्होंने नियोजन शब्द ही नहीं रखा।

मैं जहाँ से चुन कर आता हूँ, वहाँ बीस हजार बंगाली शरणार्थी बसे हुए हैं। वे शहर से कम से कम चालीस मील दूर, शारदा नदी के पार और दस पंद्रह मील दूर बसे हुए हैं। उनकी फूस की झोपड़ियाँ हैं, बांस के टट्टर बंधे हुए हैं। न उनके पक्के मकान हैं, न पाठशाला या स्कूल हैं, न डाकखाने खुले हुए हैं और न कोई सड़कें ही हैं। केन्द्र से जो सहायता मिलती थी, जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने ढाई साल से उसको बन्द कर रखा है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इन शरणार्थियों की, जिनमें पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग भी हैं, समस्याओं का हल तुरन्त करें। उन को ग्राण्ट दें और जो पुवांया में रेलवे लाइन अग्रेजों के जमाने में पड़ी हुई थी, वह बाद में उठा ली गई थी, उस से जनता को बड़ी परेशानी है। यह क्षेत्र शाहजहांपुर जिले में पड़ता है उस का सर्वे हो चुका है। उस रेलवे लाइन को फिर से ढाला जाना चाहिए।

अन्त में, मैं एक शेर पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ —

जो हो तारीफ़ कम है इन्दिरा तेरी सियासत की,
यह देसाई की अर्थी जा चुकी है या कि तिजारत की।

मैं आप का और माननीय विरोधी दल के सदस्यों का भी बहुत आभारी हूँ कि मुझे बोलने का भरपूर मौका दिया। धन्यवाद।

18.00 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: CANCELLATION OF LUNCH BREAK

MR. SPEAKER: A suggestion was made today that in order to make more time available for the discussion on the Motion of Thanks, lunch recess might be dispensed with tomorrow, 29 January, 1980. If the House agrees, we may agree to the suggestion.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Accordingly, there will be no lunch recess tomorrow.

I would also like to state that Members may please conclude their speeches on the Motion of Thanks on 29 January and the Prime Minister would reply to the Debate on the Motion on 30 January, 1980.

If the House so desires, we may continue for half-an-hour more now.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, January 29, 1980/Magha 9, 1901 (Saka).