

Seventh Series, Vol. I, No. 5

Friday January 25, 1980  
Magha 05, 1901(Saka)

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

First Session  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



*(Vol. I Contains No. 1 to 10)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI  
Price: Rs., 06.00

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Friday, January 25, 1980/Magha 5, 1901  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI YADAV RAMRAO NARAYANRAO (Parbani).

11.02 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER TOBACCO BOARD ACT, PREVENTION OF BLACKMARKETING AND MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLIES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ORDINANCE, EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, TRADE AND MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, AND ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF FEDERATION OF INDIAN EXPORT ORGANISATIONS FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) The Tobacco Board (Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 384(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1979, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-16/80.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of

Supplies of Essential Commodities Ordinance, 1979:—

(i) Notification No. 11(3)/79-ECR published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1979 regarding the date on which the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Ordinance, 1979 would come into force. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-17/80.]

(ii) S. O. 624(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1979 giving names of the appropriate High Courts of the Union Territories for Advisory Boards, issued under Section 9 of the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Ordinance, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-18/80].

(iii) S. O. 635(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1979 constituting the Advisory Board for the Union Territory of Delhi, issued under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Ordinance, 1979 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-19/80].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export of Frozen Frog legs (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. S. O. 1890 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1979.

(ii) The Export of Steel Wire Ropes (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. SO 2123

in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1979.

(iii) The Export of Steel Wire Strands (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1979 published in Notification No. S.O. 2125 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1979.

(iv) The Export of Rosin (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1979, Published in Notification No. S.O. 2210 in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1979.

(v) G.S.R. 2211 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June 1979 containing amendment to Notification No. S.O. 2865 dated 30th September, 1978.

(vi) The Export of Cumin Seeds (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1979 published in Notification No. S.O. 2719 in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 1979.

(vii) The Export of Fish and Fishery products (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 2720 in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 1979.

(viii) The Export Inspection Agency Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Second Amendment Rules 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 2982 in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1979.

(ix) The Export of Jute Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Second Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 3241 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1979.

(x) The Export of Gum Karaya (Inspection) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 3320 in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1979.

(xi) The Export of Porcelain Insulators and Bushings (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 3757 in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1979. [Placed in Library See No. LT-20/80].

(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) The Solvent-extracted Oil, De-oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1979 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 487(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1979.

(ii) The Solvent-extracted Oil, De-oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Third Amendment Order, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 653(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-21/80.]

(5) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, Bombay for the year 1978-79 under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-22/80.]

(6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 together with Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-23/80].

#### ANNUAL REPORTS AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN AIRLINES AND AIR INDIA FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): On behalf of Shri J. B. Patnaik, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953:—

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Airlines for the year 1978-79 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-24/80].

(ii) Annual Report of the Air-India for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-25/80].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 15 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953.

(i) Certified Accounts of the Indian Airlines for the year 1978-79 together with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-26/80].

(ii) Certified Accounts of the Air India for the year 1978-79 together with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-27/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT SAVINGS CERTIFICATES ACT AND POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK RULES, ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF UNITED INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., ANNUAL REPORTS OF STATE BANK OF INDIA AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BANKS, AUDIT REPORT *re. DELHI FINANCIAL CORPORATION FOR 1977-78*, REPORT OF STUDY GROUP ON WAGES, INCOMES AND PRICES AND REPORTS UNDER BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ACT.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:—

(i) The Post Office Savings certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 555(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1979.

(ii) The National Savings Certificates (Fifth Issue) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 556(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1979.

(iii) The Government Savings Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in notification No.

G.S.R. 557(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1979.

(iv) The National Development Bonds (Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 558(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-28/80].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 554(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1979 regarding rate of interest on various Accounts, issued under the Post Office Savings Bank Rules, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-29/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras, for the year ended 31st December, 1978 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-30/80.]

(4) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the State Bank of India and its seven subsidiary banks *viz.*, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Indore, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Saurashtra and State Bank of Travancore for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-31/80].

(5) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year 1977-78, under sub-section (7) of Section 37 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-32/80.]

(6) A copy of the Report of the Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices. (Hindi\* version) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-33/80].

(7) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—

(i) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(iv) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(v) Report on the working and activities of the United Commercial Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(vi) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year ended the 31st Decem-

ber, 1978 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(vii) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(viii) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ix) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(x) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xi) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiii) Report on the working and the activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-34/80].

11.06 hrs.

**PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES**  
**SUMMARY OF WORK**

**SECRETARY:** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following:—

(i) Parliamentary Committees—Summary of Work (English and Hindi versions) pertaining to the period 1st June, 1979 to 22nd August, 1979; and

(ii) Parliamentary Committees—Summary of work (English and Hindi versions) pertaining to the period 1st June, 1979 to 22nd August 1979.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We go to next business.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): On the deteriorating crime situation in Delhi, we have given notices. We have given motions and notices.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down. I will take notice of everything. Now we will take up call attention.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What are you doing with the notice?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have already allowed one motion yesterday under Rule 377.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The situation is much more serious than that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We have got many motions under consideration. Please sit down. (Interruptions). Please don't take liberty with the House. Will you please cooperate?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What has happened? You tell us. The deteriorating crime situation in Delhi....

**MR. SPEAKER:** I allowed one motion yesterday under Rule 377.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Is that enough?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The attention of the House has been drawn to that. Now Mr. Rajan.

**SHRI C. P. N. SINGH** (Padrauna): As a new Member, May I submit that we are not able to speak for the simple reason that Mr. Bosu is getting up every time and speaking without permission.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You also refer the motions to me. I will consider them. (Interruptions) I am trying to be very fair in regard to every motion; on its merits, I will allow.

**SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV** (Azamgarh): I am not saying that you have not allowed or you have not been fair. May we know, really speaking, what steps the Home Minister is taking. It is a very serious situation prevailing in the city of Delhi, the national capital.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yesterday I allowed one motion and the Minister is seized of the situation. You can also talk to him.

**SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV:** Can you ask him to let the House know what steps have been taken?

**MR. SPEAKER:** His attention has been drawn. There was a motion allowed by me under rule 377 yesterday.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** That does not compel the Minister to reply. (Interruptions). Please don't undermine the authority of the House.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down. Everybody is concerned with it.

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):** ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल सबेरे आप से चेम्बर में मिला था और आपसे कहा था कि यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है....

**MR. SPEAKER:** What rule are you referring to?

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान:** मैं तो आपसे पर्मिशन ले रहा हूँ। मैंने कहा कि मैं कल आप से मिला था और आपने कहा था कि मैं मैटर क्सीडर करूँगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed that one. Please sit down. Now, Shri K. A. Rajan—calling attention motion.

11.09 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED SCARCITY OF DIESEL AND KEROSENE**

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers to the following matters of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

'The reported scarcity of diesel and kerosene oil in the country and the steps proposed to be taken by Government in the matter.'

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** Sir: Hon'ble Shri K. A. Rajan and other Members have called the attention regarding the reported scarcity of diesel and kerosene oil in the country and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter. The position is indicated below.

The demand for petroleum products, particularly High Speed Diesel (HSD), has been growing at a very high rate. Thus while the annual growth rate for HSD was 8 to 9 per cent until 1977-78, it rose to a little over 11 per cent in 1978-79 and it was around 16 per cent during the first half of the current financial year. Inspite of growth in the HSD sales being as high as 16 per cent, which rate is much higher than the growth rate in the past, reports concerning HSD shortages have been received. These shortages are primarily on account of HSD demand being abnormally high due to factors such as increased transportation of goods in bulk by road instead of by rail over long distances, shortfalls in power availability leading to the employment of captive diesel generating sets, in-

creased demand of the product for agricultural pumps and unprecedented drought conditions in various parts of the country on account of failure of monsoons. Keeping in view the high price of petroleum products, difficult availability of the product even at high prices in the international market and the transportation constraints, the State Governments were advised in September 1979 that supplies of HSD during the period October 79 to March 80 will be maintained at a level of 5 per cent higher than the actual sales in the preceding year. However, keeping in view the increased demand of HSD on account of drought, shortage of power, increased use of diesel generating sets, additional allocations over and above the quota fixed earlier have been made from time to time. Thus original allocations of 652,000 tonnes HSD for the month of October for all States and Union Territories was raised by 100,000 tonnes. Similarly, the original allocations of 700,000 tonnes and 720,000 tonnes for the month of November and December respectively were raised to 781,000 tonnes and 808,000 tonnes respectively.

The State Governments were requested through the letter dated 11th September, 1979 to devise exsuitable priorities as regards use of HSD and make allocations accordingly within the overall quota for the States. They were also advised to accord the highest priority to agriculture in the matter of supply of HSD. The State Governments were further asked to take effective steps either by promulgation of control orders under the Essential Commodities Act or otherwise to ensure that blackmarketing and other malpractices may not take place. These instructions to the State Governments were followed up by meetings held with Civil Supplies Commissioners of different State Governments and Union Territories. In these meetings, the need for devising effective system of distribution as well as for curbing malpractices was particularly emphasised.

As regards kerosene about 45 per cent of the total requirement of about

4 million tonnes to be consumed in the country during 1979-80 is to be imported from outside. The availability of the product in the international market had also been difficult, and keeping in view the difficult availability of the product and the transportation constraints, the kerosene allocations to different States and Union Territories were maintained at the level of actual sales last year without allowing any growth in consumption.

The main problems in regard to HSD and kerosene supplies have been as follows:—

(i) The most immediate and critical problem facing the country in regard to supply of petroleum products is continued disturbed political situation in Assam. The refineries in Assam were closed since 27th December. Besides, the Barauni refinery in Bihar also remains closed since 2nd January. There have been stoppage of movement of petroleum products as well as of crude oil from out of Assam since the last week of last month. The North-eastern States are today facing acute problems of petroleum products of availability. Besides, the closure of Barauni refinery had led to serious problems of diesel and kerosene availability in Bihar and U.P. as well as in other parts of Northern India.

(ii) In recent months there have been serious dislocations in the functioning of the ports in different parts of the country. The ports which have been mainly affected are Bombay, Haldia and Madras. For instance, in December 1979 alone the strike in Bombay Port Trust for 18 days led to total closure/reduction in throughout of the two refineries in Bombay as well as essential movement of petroleum products, mostly from Bombay to other port locations of the country. There were production losses of about 30,000 tonnes of kerosene and 60,000 tonnes of HSD in Bombay refineries as a result of this.

(iii) There have also been serious transportation constraints for movement of petroleum products from the main feeding phases to the consuming locations. The total rail movement of petroleum products by tankwagons has not registered any growth in the last 2 years due to a number of factors. As a result, the upcountry locations which have to mainly depend on rail transportation of petroleum products suffered very badly in respect of diesel and kerosene availability.

As far as the railways are concerned, they are giving the maximum possible number required for this but the total availability appears to be less.

The situation regarding diesel and kerosene availability, particularly in Northern and North-Eastern India is very critical. The following steps have been taken to meet the situation:—

(i) Adequate imports of HSD and kerosene are being organised to ensure that sufficient stocks are available at the main port locations to take care of the full requirements of these two products in the country. In addition to the imports that have already been organised and are expected to be received in the coming months in country, further imports of the products will be organised so that there is no dearth of availability of these products at the port locations.

(ii) Following the disruption in production in Barauni refinery and movement of petroleum products from out of Assam, certain steps have been taken for movement of products from alternate sources. The pumping of products like diesel and kerosene from Haldia through the Haldia-Harauni-Patna-Mughalsarai-Allahabad-Kanpur pipeline has been maximised in the last weeks. Discussions have also been held with the Railways to move additional product by rail to these locations to the extent possible. However, the total

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

availability inspite of these alternatives arrangements falls short of the deficit that has been created by closure of Barauni refinery and movement of petroleum products from out of Assam. The concerned State Governments have already been advised about the reduced availability of products and they have been requested to ensure the best possible distribution of the available products. The responsibility for distribution of petroleum products within the States is with the State Governments. They have already been requested to take effective steps for curbing anti-social practices like black-marketing etc. which are usually experienced in times of shortages. The State Governments have powers under the Essential Commodities Act to take action against such malpractices. A meeting is also being arranged on 29th January with Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries and Secretaries of Civil Supplies of certain States to go into the various matters regarding equitable distribution of the available products.

(iii) Discussions have been held with Railway and a meeting is fixed today with the Minister of Railways to consider the extent possible, the rail movement of petroleum products in the country. It must be remembered that even if adequate imports of products like diesel and kerosene are organised, making them available at the consuming locations to the sufficient extent will necessarily depend upon our capacity to move the products to these locations.

The demand for petroleum products is rising very fast for a number of reasons. Whatever, possible is being done to improve the availability of petroleum products and remove the constraints that are now standing in the way.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I heard the statement read out by the hon. Minister with rapt attention. I can very

well understand the over-all position regarding petroleum products in our country, especially in the light of the world market position and all those things. I can also appreciate the bottleneck that has arisen regarding the transportation of these products and the peculiar situation that has arisen in the northeastern region. That also he has very well stated. But, whatever be the availability of this material, I wish to stress that it is more a question of distribution.

Scarcity is quite evident and the black market prices are rising even to Rs. 5 per litre of kerosene in certain regions. It has been reported widely in the press. Kerosene as well as diesel shortage has its own impact on the over-all economy of the country, especially agriculture. My purpose in calling the attention of Government is just to impress and urge upon them to see that a proper distribution system is evolved, so that priority is laid down and the country does not suffer. To make it easy for the Minister to reply, I am just dividing my question into parts:

(a) How does the Government propose to meet the ever surging demand for the petroleum products especially in the light of the disturbing situation in the northeastern region?

(b) What is the estimated growth in demand for kerosene and diesel in 1980 over 1979?

(c) What is the criterion adopted for the distribution of kerosene and diesel for the different states?

(d) Has the Government laid down any priority consideration in the matter of supply of kerosene and diesel?

(e) What concrete steps are being taken for the fair and proper distribution of kerosene to the rural poor and diesel to the agriculturists?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am thankful to the hon. Member for putting very good questions with a view to elicit proper

information. As a matter of fact, as far as the northeastern region is concerned, as I have pointed out, the difficulty is two-fold. One is, Assam refineries are closed and the ONGC's oil wells are closed. There is picketing and one of our best officers has been killed and people are not allowed to go and work on the oil wells as well as in the refineries. Fortunately, two days before, Gauhati refinery had just started working and we hope that all concerned will help us in bringing the situation to normalcy in Assam and we also hope that the other two refineries will also commence working shortly. As soon as the oil wells start working, instead of pumping oil from Haldia we would be able to pump it from Assam. The capacity of the pipe line which takes the crude oil from Assam to Barauni is much bigger than what is available from Haldia to this side. Instead of that, although the pipe line is long, we are trying to meet the situation by pumping whatever capacity we can pump from Haldia. But there is another difficulty also. If we want to send road tankers from this side,—most of the tankers and other commodities which are likely to go to Assam are lying at Siliguri or at certain other points—they are afraid that once they enter, either the driver will be killed or the vehicle will be burnt. A large number of vehicles consisting not only of this, but also other products which are required in Assam, are on the border of Assam at present. Therefore, in consultation with the Home Ministry, adequate steps are being taken to meet the situation. The Railways are supplying the maximum number of tankers available with them and the Railway Minister, since he took charge is fully seized of the matter and we are very much thankful to him. But, at the same time, I must say that the growth rate with regard to consumption has been from 8 to 9 per cent and from 9 to 16 per cent and, as compared to that, the growth rate of the tankers has not been commensurate with this growth rate with the result that tankers are not able to meet the requisite demand. We are

also trying to find out whether we can take tankers from certain areas which are also very useful. For 15 or 26 days if we can draw tankers from there, we can use these tankers to send these products, from other ports to the north-eastern region. We are on that exercise and I can assure the hon. Members that we will try to give results as early as possible, in no more than 15 to 20 days at the most.

As far as the estimated growth rate is concerned, as I have said, it was 8 to 9 per cent last year and this year, it is in the vicinity of 16 per cent. The growth rate is increasing every day because on account of the closure and shortage of electricity, diesel is being diverted to agricultural operations also. Besides that, every year, in the agricultural sector, new pumping sets are coming up and, therefore, diesel is required to meet that demand. The road transport is also increasing in a big way. The growth rate of road transport is also very big. So, all these factors are there. An exercise in depth is being undertaken to take care of the whole situation.

As far as the criteria for distribution are concerned, we have taken the criteria of the last year's consumption when the availability was at its peak. Apart from that, although we should have added 10 per cent growth but in view of these difficulties and shortages, it has not been possible. According to the allocations that were made last year, we have taken into account only 5 per cent growth and, to that extent, we are definitely in shortfall. The allocations to the States are made on this basis, that is, on the basis of what we have given them in the last year and, over and above that, 5 per cent more. This is the position.

I would like to explain that making an allocation and making it available are two things. Allocation is one thing but actual receipt is a different

thing. On account of the various constraints which I have mentioned, actual receipts in every State are not to the extent the allocations are made. There is a shortfall. Particularly in the north-eastern region, the situation is very difficult. For example, I would like to state that in Madhya Pradesh, we are supplying all these products from Vizag and there is no difficulty. The total allocation for diesel in Madhya Pradesh was in the vicinity of 16,500 tonnes and the shortfall in actual receipt was hardly 1500 tonnes.

Then, we see that on account of the non-cooperation of the State Governments in having effective control over the distribution system, the mal-practices go on and, in spite of the availability, the situation is bad. For that, the State Governments are responsible. If they take stern measures under the Essential Commodities Act and also make use of the Ordinance which is going to take the shape of the law, particularly in these areas. I think, 50 per cent of the difficulties would be over. According to the reports from many people coming and telling me, it is a common knowledge that petrol pumps remain closed during the day; they operate during the night. Anybody who pays a higher premium gets priority and others stand in the queue.

Similar is the position in respect of kerosene. Kerosene is not reaching remote villages because of the mal-distribution system. Whatever the hon. Member has said with regard to kerosene—it may be Rs. 5 a litre in his area but in my area also... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Riamon Harbour): It is Rs. 8 in my area.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: You are a big man; you can afford to pay! (Interruptions)

As regards the steps are concerned, in my main statement I have enumerated the steps that we are taking.

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : राजस्थान में यच्चीस प्रतिशत की कटौती कर दी गई है। जनवरी 1979 के मामले में जनवरी 1980 में 25 प्रतिशत हाई स्पैड डिजिल में और उतनी ही कड़ आयल में भी कटौती कर दी गई है।

इसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि 11 सितम्बर 1979 को जो आपने पत्र द्वारा परामर्श दिया था राज्य सरकार को कि एच० एस० डी० की सप्लाई के मामले में कृषि को अधिकतम प्राथमिकता दी जाये तो उस प्राथमिकता का परिपालन नहीं किया जा रहा है। बाड़मेर जालौर और जोधपुर जिले एग्रीकल्चरल परपजेज के लिये डीजिल पर ही निर्भर रहते हैं और जहां सूखा पड़ा है, जहां बाहु की चपेट से भयंकर हानि हुई है और अभी उन्होंने बड़ी मेहनत करके काशत की है लेकिन वहां डीजिल प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है फसलें सूख रही हैं बरबाद हो रही हैं। इस लिये मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि जो आपने आदेश दिये जो सलाह दी निर्देश दिये उनका राजस्थान सरकार अगर पालन नहीं करती है तो आप क्या कदम उठायेंगे? क्योंकि वहां जनता पार्टी को सरकार है और वह जानबाज कर कोशिश कर रही है कि जहां जहां से कैप्रिस आई० के० एम० पीज० आये हैं बाड़मेर जालौर और जोधपुर में भी वहां के किसानों की फसलें बरबाद हो जाये और उसके लिये जिम्मेदार कैप्रिस आई की सरकार हो जाये। तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्य सरकार क्या कदम उठायेगी?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: For the benefit of the Hon. Members from the South, think the Hon. Member would not mind if I reply in English.

As far as this 20 per cent 'Katoti' which the Hon. Member has raised is concerned, I would like to make it very clear that after the assumption of office by the Government on 14-1-1980 no 'katoti' has been done by this Government. Actually, the 'Katoti' was done by the previous Government on 5th Jan. 1980. Therefore, as far as this 'Katoti' is concerned, we are not responsible for it. It was exactly on the 5th before the results stated coming that the previous Government made this reduction of 20 to 25 per cent.

Then, I would also like to add, in this connection, that the Hon. Member is right that proper priorities were not given. What happened in States like Uttar Pradesh is that there are complaints that equitable distribution to

all the Districts was not made. Now, I will have to go into the complaints, but it is reported that the bulk of the supplies has been diverted to Western U.P. while the Jhansi Division and eastern U. P. was kept dry.

Similarly, with regard to the instructions which the previous Government has issued, though it claimed to be the greatest supporter of Kisans, they could not get it implemented because they were only violating popular slogans for the Kisans. They never paid any heed to this. This is the State Government's subject, and the State Government never paid heed to it. But I can assure the Hon. Member that we have called a meeting of the Chief Ministers the Chief Secretaries and the Civil Supplies Secretaries on the 29th of this month. The matter is so urgent that the Prime Minister herself is very much concerned about it and she herself is dealing with the subject every day. She is having discussions with the concerned persons in the Ministry. We have called this meeting and we are serious about it. The State Governments would not implement the Ordinance which is already in existence, but it will now take the shape of law and if they indulge in malpractices and never distribution, then we will have to find out ways and means to deal with these issues.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Sir, I have divided my question into three parts. The first part is whether the shortage of kerosene and HSD has been due to reduced supply of imported kerosene from Soviet Russia, whether Russia has reduced the supply of kerosene against its commitment and if so, the reasons communicated to India, Part (b) is whether any retices and never distribution, then we search is being made for an alternative fuel. Part (c) is this; with the Government is thinking of raising the prices of gas cylinders used for domestic purposes and also of kerosene; this step of Government will definitely be throwing petrol in the flames of discontent of the common man; may I, therefore, know whether Government

really intends to raise the prices of domestic gas cylinders and of kerosene?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Although gas cylinders do not come under the orbit of this question, I would be very happy to inform the hon. Members of this House as well as the hon. Members of the other House that today we have passed orders to give gas 'chulies' to all the Members of Parliament in Delhi as well as in their constituencies.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I am speaking about the common man.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is whether you are trying to raise the price or not.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I know where the shoe pinches.

Again, the hon. Members seems to be absolutely misinformed that there is any shortfall with regard to supply from the USSR. The USSR is standing by the commitment which they have made. We are getting regular supplies from the USSR. This is, I think, a deliberate propaganda.

As far as the alternative fuel is concerned, this is a complex question; this and other such questions will have to be dealt with by Science and Technology. Of course, we would be in the picture, and we are prepared to assist the Departments concerned who will think over this.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: My one question has not been replied to—about raising the price of kerosene which will affect the common man.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the price of kerosene is concerned, it is Rs. 1.50 now. But on account of mal-distribution, it is not available at Rs. 1.50. For example, I would like to state that in Madhya Pradesh, apart from Rs. 1.50, the State Government has put additional charges on account of transportation of Rs. 27, with the result that the Government price in Madhya Pradesh is Rs. 1.68 and not

Rs. 1.50 These are things which they are not entitled to do. But all these things have been done because the Centre was not strong.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY** (Midnapore): Will the hon. Minister kindly let us know whether the allocations to various States are made on monthly basis or on annual basis and also whether before allocating kerosene and diesel oil to the States, he gets certain demands from various States. The hon. Minister has stated very kindly that the previous Government, on the 5th January, had made this cut. Will he kindly state when the present Government is going to make up this cut and restore the old thing? If that Government had made the cut, why can't this Government make it up? As it has come out from the various statements made on the floor of the House, the cut in Rajasthan has been 20 per cent. Will he kindly let us know as to what is the cut in the State of West Bengal. Whether their instructions to check black marketing, etc., are being followed or not? He has stated that they are not being followed and a certain amount of corruption is taking place in the matter of distribution of kerosene and diesel oil, causing further scarcity which should not have taken place. I want to know whether your instructions are being followed or not and, if not, apart from the meeting on the 29th what other steps are you going to take to see that your instructions are followed in this matter?

Lastly, will you kindly state whether we can expect some amelioration of this condition or as you have stated so far, we have understood in whatever ways and means you have stated, that you expect the same condition as it is today will continue?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI**: I am sorry about the depressed feeling the hon. Member is having. We are absolutely confident that we will overcome this situation. There is no shortage of diesel or kerosene and if there is any... (Interruptions). Give us time. Whatever you have spoil in three years,

please give us three months to improve it.

**MR. SPEAKER**: Shri Chandra Pal Shailani.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY**: What about my other questions? The previous government made a cut. When are you going to restore it?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI**: The hon. Member asked whether there was an extraordinary cut for West Bengal. Now it was a 20 per cent cut on a uniform basis for all the States effected by the previous Government on January 5, 1980.

As far as the restoration is concerned, I said we are trying to tie it up with the imports and we are trying to review the products and I can assure the hon. Member that not only we would be able to restore the cut but we will be able to flood.

**श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी (हथरस)** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय देश में मिट्टी के तेल और डीजल की कितनी शादी है उसका अगर सही मूल्यांकन करना चाहें तो किसी गरीब विद्यार्थी के घर जा कर देखें, किसी किसान के घर जा कर, देखें किसान की फसल को देखें, आप को पता चल जायगा। आप कस्तों में या शहरों में जायें तो वहां ट्रैक्टरों और ट्रकों की लाइन लगी पाएंगे। गरीब विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ने के लिए मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मैं यह सिर्फ इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार, सरकार के नेताओं, राष्ट्रपति से लेकर प्रधान मंत्री तक और पेट्रोल मंत्रियों तक ने दसियों साल से आश्वासन दिया कि जल्दी ही डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की कमी पूरी कर दी जायगी। लेकिन अक्सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह आश्वासन अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ। आप देखें कि इस चुनाव के पहले ट्रैक्टरों को और पम्पिंग सेटों को कितना तेल दिया जाता था—एक ट्रैक्टर को सौ लिटर और पम्पिंग सेट को 20 लिटर प्रति सप्ताह चुनाव से पहले दिया जाता था। जैसे ही ये चुनाव खत्म हुए इसकी मात्रा अधी रह गई। आज हालत यह है कि गरीब विद्यार्थी पढ़ नहीं पाते, किसान की फसल सूख रही है। हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने और बातों पर प्रकाश डाला है। मैं उसमें न जा कर मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस बक्त मिट्टी के तेल और डीजल की जो शादें चल रही है कितने दिनों में वह स्थिति सामान्य हो जायेगी और उसके लिए सरकार क्या क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है।

दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि क्या मिट्टी के तेल और डीजल की कीमत और बढ़ाने का सरकार का विचार है? क्या 30 प्रतिशत इस की कीमत और बढ़ाई जा रही है?

एक सवाल मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 6 महीनों में कितने स्टाकिस्ट्स कितने थोक विक्रेताओं के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई और वह किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई? कितने लोगों को जेल भेजा गया कितनों को जुमाना किया गया?

मेरा चौथा सवाल यह है कि डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करने में सरकारी अधिकारियों का हाथ होता है। उनकी मिली भगत से ही स्टाकिस्ट्स निर्धारित कीमत पर तेल नहीं देते हैं बल्कि ऊंची कीमत पर बेचते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इसके खिलाफ सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है?

मेरा पांचवां सवाल है.....

MR. SPEAKER: There are spates of questions. You are to ask one question.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, according to the rules, the hon. Member cannot ask five questions.

MR. SPEAKER: He has split up the one question into parts. Please sit down. (Interruptions.) Members should not interrupt him at all. Order, order. Let the Minister reply. All of you will please sit down.

श्री पी० सी० सेठी: माननीय सदस्य ने कितने सवाल पूछे हैं उसमें कहा गया है कि कितने लोग ब्लैक मार्केटिंग में पकड़े गए और कितने जेल भेजे गए लेकिन मैं शहू में ही बता चुका हूँ कि एंफोसमेंट करने का काम राज्य सरकारों का है। इस सम्बन्ध में किस राज्य में कितने गिरफ्तार किए गए यह जानकारी राज्य सरकारों से मंगवानी पड़ेगी। अगर माननीय सदस्य नोटिस देंगे और राज्यों से यह सूचना उपलब्ध हो जायेगी तो माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकारी मिल जायेगी।

माननीय सदस्य के जो बाकी सवाल हैं वह मैंने जो उत्तर दिया है उसमें से निकले हैं। यह तो ऐसे ही हुआ कि सारी रामायण पढ़ी और आप पूछें कि सीता कौन है और राम कौन है।

11.47 hrs.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT RE: CANCELLATION OF SITTING

MR. SPEAKER: Members are aware that the 31st January, 1980 has been declared a closed holiday in all the Government of India Offices on account of Milad-un-uabi or Id-e-Milad, the birthday of Prophet Hazrat Mohammad. I have discussed the question of cancellation of sitting of Lok Sabha fixed for 31st January, 1980 with the Leaders of the Party/Groups in the House. They have all agreed that the sitting may be cancelled. Accordingly, the House will not sit on Thursday, the 31st January, 1980.

Replies to both Starred and Unstarred Questions listed for that day will be laid on the Table at the sitting to be held on the 1st February, 1980.

Now, statement by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE  
THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 28th January, 1980, will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion and voting on:
  - (i) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1979-80.
  - (ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1979-80.
- (3) Further consideration and passing of the Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

(4) Consideration and passing of.

(i) The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

(ii) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

(iii) The Central Excises and Salt and Additional Duties of Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

(5) Consideration of a Resolution tabled by Shri A. B. Vajpayee seeking disapproval of the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Ordinance, 1979 and consideration and passing of the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Bill, 1980.

(6) Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 12th December, 1979 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Assam.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Bhishma Narain Singh, my good friend, has read out what is definitely the first and may be, the last statement of this type during this session. Now, Sir, I do not find a reference here to a matter which has been agitating the minds of most members here and also of the people of this country. The last Parliament, namely, Sixth Lok Sabha, took most of its time in enacting a very pernicious and politically motivated type of legislation which went by the name of Special Courts Bill and also brought about by legislation either in Parliament or through subordinate legislation very improper type of notifications which brought about Commissions of Enquiry. I would like to know what government proposes to do because the people of this country do feel that Special Courts Act must be abolished. They feel this Commission of Enquiry must be thrown into the dust bin. What has the hon'ble Minister to say.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Ask your government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir I fail to understand why the Business Advisory Committee has not been constituted although several parties have sent names of their nominees. Secondly, I will be failing in my duty if I do not draw the attention of this House through your good self that the House Committee should also be constituted. Thirdly, several motions are pending before your goodself. One is with regard to the price rise. It is the most burning issue of today.

Sir, making a mere mention on the Floor of the House giving a Calling Attention notice or admission of the same does not make any difference. There should be a full-fledged discussion under Rule 184—a substantive motion about the price rise which is the most burning issue before the country today.

Then there is the question of diesel and kerosene shortage which has brought everything to a grinding halt. In rural areas the boys cannot study after dark. Kerosene is being sold between Rs. 5 and 8 a bottle in the rural areas. We want a full-fledged discussion on the same because in the Calling Attention only five members can get themselves in and it serves no purpose at all because we have seen how the Minister evades specific questions. I would also like to say a word about this destruction of parliamentary democracy. We have quoted carefully what the Irrigation Minister Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri making use of his reception in the University compound in Calcutta had said that the Marxists should be thrown in the Bay of Bengal. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): What I said was that the people of West Bengal will throw them into the Bay of Bengal. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please, do not interrupt. Please, sit down. He should be allowed to say. You will have your say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you have seen what has happened for the first time in U.P. Assembly. There was a black-flags demonstration during the Governor's Address.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you have made your point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: An emissary of the Prime Minister is going round the country to engineer...

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am on a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Afterwards. I will listen to you afterwards.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have a point of order, Sir, on this. It is on what he says.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule? (Interruptions) One minute please. He is on a point of order. I will listen to it. You please tell me: Under which rule?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This is from Conventions as contained in Practice and Procedure of Parliament. This is at page 356 of the New Edition. May I be allowed to make my point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: You please tell me under what rule.....

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Rule as contained in the expert treatise, Practice and Procedure of Parliament at page 356. It is the ruling of the Speaker. It says....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How much time of the House is going to be wasted like this, Sir?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, it says and I quote:

"After the statement on business for the next week is made, members may be permitted to ask clarificatory questions on the statement but there can be no debate on it."

MR. SPEAKER: No. There is no point of order.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, I am on my legs. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He is trying to refer to certain rule, which is not illogical. I will over-rule it. Why should you do it? No, no. There is no question. Please sit down.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: My point of order is only this—in this type of statement only clarificatory questions can be asked. He cannot go into a debate on that. He cannot go on a discussion or debate. It cannot go on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am about to conclude. There is a serious situation in Assam. It requires a full-fledged discussion. Mere Calling Attention is nowhere near the mark. There is the serious crime situation in Delhi. That also should be taken up immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot bring in everything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like the hon. Minister to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: He is taking note of it. Nothing more can be done. Things have been pointed out to him. You have brought out your points. It is up to him. I cannot force him to reply. Please sit down. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh): I want to say one thing. I want to make a suggestion about the business of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: It is not a question of rule. As the Business Advisory Committee has not been formed....

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to do it within a day.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: I am saying, as the Business Advisory Committee has not been formed and the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs....

MR. SPEAKER: You should have given me a notice; then I could have examined it. No notice on this.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: The Minister is putting before the House the business of the next week.

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken cognisance of all the notices given and I have allowed everyone to state his point of view. Now, Prof. Dandavate. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, we will adhere to the methodology. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing which has been said without my permission will form any part of the record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): With due notice, with your permission, I am raising certain issues to be included in the business of the House for the next week. Sir, I do realise that only a few days are left. But only the other day the Leader of the House said that in conformity with the discussion which has taken place in the meeting of the leaders of the opposition, the situation that has arisen in Afghanistan will be given due regard and some time will be found for that discussion. That was the assurance which has been given by the Leader of the House. But I do not find any reference to it in the hon. Minister's statement. There is another aspect. There is the question of deletion of twenty million names from the voters' lists which were prepared for the recent Lok Sabha mid-term poll and they are like.... (Interruptions) Please be seated. I have taken the

permission of the Chair, Sir, I seek your protection.

12. hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not violate a single rule. I have given a due notice of it. I have told him which are the issues which are going to be raised by me and you have permitted me to raise those issues.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I have allowed you. Please do not interrupt.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, there is the question of deletion of 20 million names from the voters' lists that were prepared for the mid-term Lok Sabha Poll which are likely to be used by the coming bye-election and therefore that issue should also be taken up. There is another issue. Sir, we have discussed the questions regarding Scheduled Castes in various Sessions of the Lok Sabha. I would like that the reservations and the concessions that are available for the purpose of jobs and other facilities to the Scheduled Castes even when they convert to religions like Budhism, Islam or Christianity, should be available to them at some stage. This issue should also be taken up. The law and order situation in Delhi has recently deteriorated. That issue also should be taken up.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, it is important that this House discusses a matter which concerns the poor people living in the cities, that is, slums. Upon the assumption of office as the Minister of Works and Housing, Shri P. C. Sethi, told the officials that slums should be given a special importance, I would like this House to discuss a national slum improvement policy, because now it has no more become a

State matter. The slum has become a big part of every city that a National slum Board or a National Slum policy would have to be enunciated and I would like the House to discuss this very urgent matter next week. I hope the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will take note of it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for their valuable suggestions. I will put these suggestions before the Business Advisory Committee.

AN HON. MEMBER: When?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: The Hon'ble Speaker will constitute the Committee and it will be done tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be constituted tomorrow morning. I had called a meeting yesterday of all the Group leaders and I have asked for the names to be included in the Business Advisory Committee. I think that the Committee will be duly constituted.

Now, Shri P. C. Sethi to make a Statement.

श्री आरिफ महम्मद खान (गानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले कि मंत्री महोदय वक्तव्य दें, मैं विजिनेस के बारे में एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस तरह सुझाव नहीं दे सकते हैं। आप लिखकर दीजिए।

Give it to me in writing. You are welcome to do it any time.

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. GAS FIND IN OFFSHORE MID TAPTI

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I am happy to announce that natural gas has been discovered by ONGC in an offshore structure called Mid Tapti. The structure is about 20 Km NW of South Tapti structure in the complex of Tapti structures on

the western margin of the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay.

ONGC has recently drilled an exploratory well on Mid Tapti structure to a depth of 2400 m. The well is currently under testing. During the testing of two horizons recently, a good flow of gas was observed. The full potential of gas in the well will be known after the complete testing of all the horizons in the well. The full potential of the structure will be known after some more assessment wells are drilled.

However, in view of the proximity of the **gas bearing south Tapti structure**, the new discovery brightens the prospect of a commercial gas field in the complex of Tapti structures.

12.07 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KAMLAJATI TRIPATHI): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1979-80.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to provide for the readjustment of assembly constituencies in the State of Sikkim.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, to provide for the readjustment of assembly constituencies in the State of Sikkim."

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 25-1-1980.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I introduce the Bill.

**STATEMENT RE REPRESENTATION  
OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT)  
ORDINANCE, 1979.**

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): I beg to lay on the table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979.

12.09 hrs.

**PREVENTION OF BLACKMARKET-  
ING AND MAINTENANCE OF  
SUPPLIES OF ESSENTIAL COM-  
MODITIES BILL\***

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES & CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for detention in certain cases for purpose of prevention of blackmarketing and maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community and for matters connected therewith.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I oppose it.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have got with me the names of Members who want to oppose the Bill at the introduction stage. I will now call them. They may please be precise.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM (Sasaram): Let the motion be moved first. The motion is not before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He has moved the motion. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir this pernicious ordinance was promulgated in October, 1979 and since the ....

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): As rightly pointed out by

Babuji, the motion is not before the House. How can he raise the objection at this stage the motion has not been moved since it is not the property of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is before the House. Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for detention in certain cases for the purpose of prevention of blackmarketing and maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community and for matters connected therewith."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated:

"Although the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 made comprehensive provisions for the regulation of production, supply, distribution, prices and trade and commerce in commodities declared essential under the Act and although the penal provisions in the Act were made more stringent in accordance with the recommendations of the Law Commission in their Forty-seventh Report, it was found not adequate to deal with situation."

Can you imagine a Government as helpless as this? I will cite an example. This Ordinance was promulgated in October, 1979 and good three months have passed and during these three months, the price rise has been phenomenon, one of the highest in recent times. The Ordinance has not worked. Therefore, this preventive detention Act is not going to deliver the goods. Unless there is a real political will to suppress blackmarketing and profiteering by those who are financing all this big bourgeois political parties, the objectives, cannot be achieved.... (Interruptions). What happened? When COFEPOSA was enacted, a circular came from the then Prime Minister's Secretariat in 1976, if I remember correctly—if you want, I can get a copy—in which it was stated that no action should be

taken against the big business houses which were involved in invoice manipulation.

We have got enough documents. This pernicious Bill is for detention without trial. If a Government cannot, with all the huge administrative machinery at its command, bring culprits to book, it is strange. I am quite aware that in a capitalist system, it just cannot be done because profit is the only motive of every operation in this country. (Interruptions). In the objects itself, it has been clearly stated that the law is incapable of taking charge. It does not necessarily mean that in a democracy, you are going to detain people—after revelations of Emergency and after what the Shah Commission has pointed things out time and again. (Interruptions). My party will use all the power at its command....and you can see that in West Bengal there is not a single case of blackmarketing.

If you read Article 22 of the Constitution, you will find that its spirit is that detention without trial should not be done. It is clearly stated. I am not a lawyer. I do not go into the language. Justice Hidayatullah—Mr. Shiv Shanker, please look at the judgement delivered by Mr. Hidayatullah—has clearly decried this sort of a measure.

I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill with all the might at my command.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I rise to oppose the introduction of the Bill, because it provides for preventive detention. The idea underlying preventive detention is abhorrent to our democratic society. The world over the human rights movement has made it a major plank. Any Government which cannot rule a country without preventive detention, is not fit to rule. Therefore, my fundamental objection is to the preventive detention aspect of this Bill.

I was surprised that this Government has brought this Bill, considering that this was brought in the form of an ordinance by the previous Government. (Interruptions) This Bill has come after an ordinance brought in by the previous Government. That previous Government was brought into existence by people like Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's party. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order please.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Of course, those who are shouting now here, also helped. So far as Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is concerned, it is one of his moral chickens coming home to roost. Therefore, I fully and thoroughly oppose the introduction of this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI H. N. NANJE (Hassan): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Under what rule?

SHRI H. N. NANJE: I would like to draw your attention to rule 72. The rule says:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question....".

MR. SPEAKER: But I have allowed him.

SHRI H. N. NANJE: But only one person; not all.

MR. SPEAKER: It is my discretion. I have looked into it. The Sixth Lok Sabha did it and now I am doing it. Now, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker. Sir although the title of the Bill is The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Bill, 1980, our genuine apprehension is—it has been proved by the past

conduct of the different governments especially the Congress Government that we had—that it is more used for purposes other than those mentioned in this Bill.

When the MISA was passed, solemn assurances were given on the Floor of this House by the then Prime Minister who is again the Prime Minister and by the then Home Minister that it will not be used against a single political opponent in this country. I need not dwell upon that how and what type of misuse it was made of, namely, the MISA against the political opponents in this country. Therefore, our objection is on principle, because it seems that the Congress (I) Government in this country cannot survive without a black law, draconian law like this. And although we are hearing fulminations against the Lok Dal Government, care-taker government every minute we find that this Government has openly adopted a pernicious measure which had been brought in by the ordinance that was promulgated by the Lok Dal Government. We are against it. whatever Dr. Subramaniam Swamy might have said. He should have been forthright in reminding my friends opposite that it was with their written support that the Lok Dal Government sat here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAWATE (Rajapur): It never sat here.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The position is this. In view of the scant respect the Ruling Party has for civil liberties, we are protesting against the introduction of this Bill; and also on the point of constitutional incompetence I am also opposing the introduction of this Bill. You would be kind enough to go through clause 8 which provides for supply of the grounds of detention within a certain time, say, five days; in some cases 10 days. The Constitution which was amended by the Forty-Fourth Constitution Amendment Act provided that. It is a constitutional provision, namely, that the grounds of detention would have to be given as soon

as possible after the detention. A Bill, a statute cannot add to the constitutional provisions. What is sought to be done is this. There is sought to be a fixation of a time limit which is contrary to the constitutional provision. Therefore, what is sought to be done by clause 8 is that it impinged directly on Article 22(5) of the Constitution of India. The hon. Minister would kindly take the trouble of looking at it if he has a copy of the Constitution; if he has not, I can give him that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I hope he has the latest edition also, not the old one. I would request the hon. Minister to address us on that. Therefore, it goes to the root of the validity of the Bill itself. Therefore, in the light of that you will kindly look into that and give your ruling whether it is permissible to introduce this Bill at all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAWATE: He has challenged the legislative competence of that.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Ordinance was brought in a particular situation. But now the present Government is going to make it a regular legislation. I am opposing the leave to introduce the Bill and am saying that this new Government has taken charge, why should the Government have a lack of self-confidence that it cannot create a condition in the country where such a legislation is not necessary. Why should they want to detain people without giving them fair and enough opportunities to defend themselves? Therefore, I would like to say that this kind of things like blackmarketing, hoarding and rising prices have to be stopped and the Government will get total support from everybody if they take effective measures. But I would appeal to the Government that, before thinking of bringing this kind of legislation, they

must take necessary steps to establish public distribution system on a large scale. They should also create a condition where the blackmarketeers and hoarders are treated as anti-social elements. I think that the present laws are enough to take care of these things. Therefore, I would like that this Bill should not be introduced. I oppose the leave to introduce the Bill.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): May I draw your attention to rule 72? I want to raise a point of order. Under rule 72 it is clearly provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon. Here an hon. Member is challenging the constitutional competence of the Bill and therefore, a full discussion is necessary under the proviso to rule 72.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given full consideration. I have allowed four Members to speak on it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: That is not a full discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: That is more than required. I have overruled your objection. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The point I am raising is totally different. It is not about four Members having opposed it; four Members gave notice. That is all right. Here the constitutional competence is challenged. Therefore a full discussion in which other Members who have not given notice can take part under proviso to rule 72.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member will remember that even after the expiry of the time I allowed Members to take part in the discussion. How do you say that it is beyond the legislative competence. It is his opinion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have closed it. Shri Mukherjee.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You have called me. Let the hon. Members listen to me. I have moved this motion and let them listen to me. They can decide whether it is beyond legislative competence.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. It is a matter of opinion. I have to decide it. You cannot take it for granted.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon. Speaker never decides it.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been the practice here that the Speaker does not give a ruling as regards legislative competence.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The Law Minister wants to say something.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Our rights are being encroached upon. It is unfair.

MR. SPEAKER: Your word cannot be the final say.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Let the House have a full discussion and then the House will decide about constitutional validity.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chatterjee has said something. Now let us here Mr. Pranab Mukherjee.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Law Minister is standing up to reply. He wants to say something about the constitutional competence. Let us hear him. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: The Law Minister is the authority on law. Let him explain.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): So far as the question of legislative com-

petence is concerned, that is covered by Entry No. 3 in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule, read with article 22 of the Constitution. Now the objection that has been raised by my hon. friend, Shri Chatterjee is, that clause 8 of this Bill contravenes article 22(5). That would not be a case of legislative competence. Article 22(5) says that as soon as may be, the person detained may be informed of the grounds on which he is detained. Clause 8 of the Bill says that in ordinary circumstances, within 5 days he should be informed of the grounds and in extraordinary circumstances he should be informed of the grounds not later than 10 days. So far as this objection is concerned, it does not fall within the case of legislative competence at all. Legislative competence is there under Entry No. 3 read with article 22. If I have got to concede to the arguments of my friend, at best all that he can say is that clause 8 is opposed to article 22(5). Beyond that he cannot say that the Bill lacks legislative competence. I may say that clause 8 is perfectly valid and such provisions were upheld by the Supreme Court. Therefore, the question of legislative competence does not arise in this case. Only if you come to the conclusion that this House lacks the legislative competence, then only a full-dress debates is allowed. Since there is no question of legislative competence, the question of full-dress debate does not arise.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Kindly read rule 72.

(Interruptions)

Under Rule 72....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will decide everything.

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is to be recorded without my permission. You are referring under Rule 72 to what?

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. He is referring to Rule 72.

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rule they are referring something and I have to decide it. You are not competent. Please sit down.

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the hon. Member. He is pointing to a certain rule. I am going to listen to it. Why are you trying to interrupt?

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I will decide whether it is out of order or not. Please sit down.

(Interruptions) \*\*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, in the exercise of your discretion you have been good enough to permit brief statements from those who oppose the introduction of the Bill under the first part of Rule 72. Now, the first part is over. There are some Members who wish to oppose the introduction of this Bill not on the ground of any principle or otherwise, but on the ground that the Bill is outside the legislative competence of this Parliament. Now, legislative competence does not depend merely upon an entry in the three Lists. There can be lack of legislative competence because the Bill is opposed to a Fundamental Right which is guaranteed under the Constitution because every Fundamental Right is a restriction upon the legislative competence of Parliament. Parliament cannot transgress beyond certain limits. Mr. Shiv Shanker should have no difficulty in appreciating that there can be lack of legisla-

tive competence on two grounds. One ground has been mentioned by Mr. Chatterjee. The other ground on which I am opposing and on which I hope the Law Minister will apply his mind seriously to this problem and not go by mere party considerations is this. In the famous judgement known as the Maneka Gandhi Passport case the Supreme Court has laid down the principle (i) that hereafter nobody shall be deprived of liberty except in accordance with the procedure established by law, and (ii)—which is a revolutionary change of law—that the procedure must be fair. Now, any procedure in which....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. He is referring to a certain thing.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If you read that judgment carefully, you will find that the judgement lays down the principle that no procedure can be considered fair in which a person is deprived of his liberty at the whim of the executive authorities. In other words, Article 21 as interpreted recently by the Supreme Court make it competent for Parliament to pass a law of preventive detention in which a person will be deprived of his liberty merely because an executive officer has suspicion. Now, the second ground of lack of legislative competence is that of clause 3(b) which defines the prejudicial activities in question. Clause 3(b) is wholly beyond the legislative competence because Entry 3 of List III which you have talked about does not cover Clause 3(b) at all. It may possibly cover the first part, but the second part is wholly outside the sphere of legislative competence under Entry 3 of List III. We would request you, therefore, to kindly apply your mind to this.

Sir, I want to remind the Law Minister of his Party's manifesto with which I heartily agree that his

Party has pledged..(Interruptions). I am bold enough to survive this noise and you cannot prevent me from making my submission by making noise. It is useless and you are only wasting time..(Interruptions).

Their own party manifesto says that they will restore the rule of law, they will establish the rule of law, they will sustain the rule of law. The rule of law has been defined by the International Commission of Jurists, at which the representatives of India and the representatives of this Congress Government were present, thus. They have said that preventive detention in time of peace is inconsistent with the rule of law. Therefore, I wish to remind you that you are doing something which is inconsistent with your own manifesto, with your own declared policies, and you have blindly adopted a measure which was introduced by the Lok Dal Government for reasons which are not far to seek.

Those who have been long enough in this Parliament will recall that even when my Government, the Janata Party Government, tried to introduce the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill which contained provision of preventive detention, the whole party opposed the move of the Government, and ultimately our own Government was defeated by our own party because we said that we shall not allow preventive detention. So, it is a question of principle. The more noise they are making, the less we are inclined to entrust them draconian power to this Government.

MR. SPEAKER: After I have heard everybody, I will put it to the House, and the House will decide.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: would like to make one submission. So far as the legislative competence of the Bill is concerned, that has been well taken care of by my colleague, the law Minister.

A point has been raised by Mr. Ram Jethmalani and others on a question of principle whether we should have a preventive detention measures at all or not. I am really amused to listen to this because when they brought the Constitution Amendment Bill, if I remember correctly, when they amended article 22 of the Constitution, they retained the provision of preventive detention, and the wording incorporated in this Bill is practically lifted from there.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** I opposed on the floor of the House even my own party's measure.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Mr. Ram Jethmalani may be a very important person, and sometimes he may consider himself as more than a party, but when we talk of the party system, individuals do not count, and however important Mr. Ram Jethmalani or "X" or "Y" may be his party retained preventive detentions. The question is the whatever safeguards were provided in the amendments brought forward by the Forty-fourth Amendment by the Janata Party Government—I am not talking of the Lok Dal Government—have been bodily incorporated in the text of this ordinance and this Bill.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** So, you are following them.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** This is an enabling provision. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu went to the extent of saying that the Government of West Bengal was not going to apply it. I would humbly and most respectfully remind him that he should forget the existence of a weak Government at the Centre. We know our competence, how within our area of competence to make a State Government agree to abide by a provision. I am not going into that problem now.

(Interruptions) \*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

\*\*Not recorded.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Another aspect of the argument which Mr Subramaniam Swamy and Mr Ram Jethmalani said is that they are opposed to any type of preventive detention. Perhaps, in their exuberance, they forget that COFEPOSA, which is a Preventive Detention Act, is very much there in the statute book and the Janata Government, during its tenure of two years, did not remove that piece of legislation from the statute book. So far as this piece of legislation is concerned, it is to take care of the black marketeers etc. and COFEPOSA is to take care of the smugglers. COFEPOSA already exists. The Janata Government did not remove that piece of legislation from the statute book. Therefore, I seek the permission of the House to introduce the Bill.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have heard the views from every side of the House. Now I will put it to the House. Every Member can vote according to what he thinks proper.

As Division Numbers have not so far been allotted to Members, it is not possible to hold the Division by the Automatic Vote Recording Machine. Division will now take place by slip system. Members will be supplied of their seats with 'Aye'/'No' printed slips for recording their votes. 'Aye' slip is printed on one side in green, both in English and Hindi, and 'No' in red on its reverse. On these slips Members may kindly record votes of their choice by signing and writing their names, constituency and State/Union Territory and date legibly at the places specified on the slip. Members who desire to record 'Abstention' may ask for the 'Abstention' slip which is in yellow colour. Immediately after recording his vote, each Member should pass on his slip to the Division Clerk who will call upon his seat to collect the same for handing over to the Officers at the Table.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for detention in certain cases for the purpose of prevention of blackmarketing and maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community and for matters connected therewith."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 4] [12.45 hrs.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil	Chakradhari, Shri
Abdul Samad, Shri	Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Ahmed, Shri Mohd. Asrar	Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Ahmed, Shri Md. Kamaluddin	Chandrasekharappa, Shri T. V.
Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri	Charanjit Singh, Shri
Anbarasu, Shri Era	Chawdhury, Shri A. B. A. Ghani
Ansari, Shri Shafiqullah	Channupati, Shrimati Vidya
Ansari, Shri Z. R.	Chingwang, Shri
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad	Chiranji Lal, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank	Chouhan, Shri Fatebhanu Singh
Arjunan, Shri K.	Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Arunachalam, Shri M.	Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Ashfaq Hussain, Shri	Dalbir Singh, Shri
Athare, Shri Chandrabhan Balaji	Das, Shri A. C.
Azad, Shri Gulam Nabi	Dennis, Shri N.
Aziz Imam, Shri	Desai, Shri B. V.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari	Devarajan, Shri B.
Baleshwar Ram, Shri	Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Bansi Lal, Shri	Digvijay Singh, Shri
Banwari Lal, Shri	Doongar Singh, Shri
Barot, Shri Maganbhai	Dorai Sebastian, Shri S. A.
Behera, Shri Rasa Behari	Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.	Dubey, Shri Ram Nath
Bhagwan Dev, Shri	Ekka, Shri Christopher
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram	Era Mohan, Shri
Bhikhabhai, Shri	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Bhoi, Dr. Krupa Sindhu	Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Bhole, Shri R. R.	Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh	Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.
Bijendra Pal Singh, Shri	Gaekwad, Shri R. P.
Birbal, Shri	Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Birender Singh Rao, Shri	Gandhi, Shri Sanjay

Kailash Pati Shrimati	Nanje, Gowda, Shri H. N.
Kalpnath Shankar, Shri	Nayak, Shri Mrutyanjaya
Kamal Nath, Shri	Negi, Shri T. S.
Kandaswamy, Shri M.	Netam, Shri Arvind
Karma, Shri Lachman	Nihal Singh, Shri
Kashirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai	Nitya Nanda Misra, Shri
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Odedra, Shri Maldevji M.
Keyur Bhusan, Shri	Oraon, Shri Kartik
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Khan, Shri Malik M. M. A.	Palaniappan, Shri C.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina	Pandey, Shri Kedar
Kochack, Shri Ghulam Rasool	Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Kosalram, Shri K. T.	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri	Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Krishna, Shri S. M.	Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Krishna, Shri G. Y.	Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.	Patel, Shri Amrit
Kulandaivelu, Shri V.	Patel, Shri C. D.
Kunwar Ram, Shri	Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Lakshmanan, Shri G.	Patel, Shri U. H.
Mahabir Prasad, Shri	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Mahajan, Shri Vikram	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Mahaia, Shri R. P.	Patil, Shri A. T.
Mahendra Prasad, Shri	Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Makwana, Shri Narsinh	Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Mullu, Shri A. R.	Patil, Shri Veerendra
Mani, Shri K.B.S.	Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Manphool Singh, Shri	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Mavani, Shri Ramjibhai	Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Meena, Shri Ram Kumar	Pushpa Devi Singh, Kumari
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray M.	Prabhu, Shri R.
Mishra, Shri Hari Nath	Pradhani, Shri K.
More, Shri Ram Krishna	Prasanna, Shri S. N.
Motilal Singh, Shri	Quadri, Shri S. T.
Mubarak Shah, Shri Khwaja	Raghavan, Shri V. S. Vijaya
Mukhopadhyaya, Shri Anand Gopal	Rahim, Shri A. A.
Mundackal, Shri George Joseph	Rai, Shrimati Sahodarabai
Murugian, Shri S.	Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Muthu Kumaran, Shri R.	Rakesh, Shri R. N.
Nadar, Shri A. Neelalohithadasan	Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Nagaratnam, Shri T.	Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Nahata, Shri B. R.	Ramaswamy, Shri Pandayatehi S. S.
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal	Ramulu, Shri H. G.
Naikar, Shri D. K.	Rana Vir Singh, Shri

Ranga, Shri N. G.	Subha, Shri P. M.
Ranjit Singh, Shri	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Rao, Shri Jagannath	Sunder Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing Rao
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayana	Swami, Shri K. A.
Ravani, Shri Navin	Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Rawat, Shri Harish	Tariq Anwar, Shri
Reddy, Shri G. S.	Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha	Tewari, Shri Narayan Datt
Rothuama, Dr. R.	Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Sahu, Shri Narayan	Thungori, Shri Prem Khandu
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad	Tripathi, Shri R. N.
Sajjan Kumar, Shri	Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Sangma, Shri P. A.	Uike, Shri Chhotelal
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri	Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Sawant, Shri T. M.	Venkataraman, Shri R.
Scindia, Shri Madhav	Velu, Shri A. M.
Selvaraju, Shri N.	Verma, Shri Jai Ram
Sen, Shri Ashoke Kumar	Vijaya Bhaskara, Shri K.
Sethi, Shri Prakash Chand	Vishwa Nath Pratap Singh, Shri
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari	Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Shamanna, Shri T. R.	Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Shanmugam, Shri P.	Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra
Shantaram, Shri	Yadav, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Shri K. C.	Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Sharma, Shri Munder	Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu	Yellaiah, Shri Nandi
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal	Zainul Basher, Shri
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass	NOES
Shastri, Shri Harikishan	Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Shingada, Shri D. B.	Agarwal, Shri Satish
Shiv Shanker, Shri P.	Anwar Ahmed, Shri
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri	Balan, Shri A. K.
Shivkumar Singh, Shri	Balanandan, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan	Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Sidnai, Shri S. B.	Basu, Shri Chitta
Singaravadivel, Shri S.	Bhattacharya, Shri Sushil Kumar
Singh, Shri C. P. N.	Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal	Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Solanki, Shri Natvarsinh	Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Sontosh Mohan Dev, Shri	Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Sparrow, General R. S.	Chaudhary, Shri R. Motibhai
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.	Chaudhury, Shri Tridib
	Choubey, Shri Narayan

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin	Pathak, Shri Anand
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu	Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila Madhu	Premi, Shri Mangal Ram
Das, Shri R. P.	Rajan, Shri K. A.
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.	Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri
Fernandes, Shri George	Ram Awadh, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Niren	Ram Kinkar, Shri
Giri, Shri Sudhir Kumar	Raman Rai, Shri M.
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela	Rasheed Masood, Shri
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh	Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Goyal, Shri K. K.	Roy, Dr. Saradish
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra	Sankhwar, Shri Ash Karan
Hannan Mollah, Shri	Slailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Hasda, Shri Matilal	Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
Horo, Shri Nirel Enem	Shakya, Shri Ram Singh
Imbichibava, Shri E. K.	Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar
Indervesh, Shri Swami	Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Singh, Shri B. D.
Jagpal Singh, Shri	Singh, Dr. B. N.
Jaiba, Smt. Rane Sirdessai Sayogita	Suraj Bhan, Shri
Jethmalani, Shri Ram	Surya Narayan Singh, Shri
Karan Singh, Dr.	Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Kashyap, Shri Jaipal Singh	Syed, Shri Masudal Hossain
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali	Tirkey, Shri Pius
Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan	Tur, Shri L. S.
Kunhambu, Shri K.	Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
Kurien, Shri P. J.	Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Lawrence, Shri M. M.	Verma, Shri R. L. P.
Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra	Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Mahata, Shri C. R.	Verma, Shri Sheo Sharan
Maitra, Shri Sunil	Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal	Yadav, Shri D. P.
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	Yadav, Shri R. P.
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.	Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
Mishra, Shri Satyagopal	Zainal Abedin, Shri
Mohammed Ismail, Shri	MR. SPEAKER: The result of the
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta	division is:
Mukherjee, Shri Samar	Ayes—238*; Noes—94.
Ngagom Mohendra, Shri	The motion was adopted.
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar	SOME HON. MEMBERS: This is a
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb	shame.... (Interruptions)
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	(Some Hon. Members then left the

\*As corrected.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**STATEMENT Re PREVENTION OF BLACKMARKETING AND MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLIES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ORDINANCE, 1979.**

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Ordinance, 1979.

13.57 hrs.

**CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT AND ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, and the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, and the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957.

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**STATEMENT**

**RE. CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT AND ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1979**

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explana-

tory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Central Excises and Salt and Additional Duties of Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch. We shall meet again at 2.00 p.m.

13 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

14.01 hrs.

Shri Naik Devarey G. (Kanara).

14.03 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

(i) NEWS BULLETINS BROADCAST BY ALL INDIA RADIO, DELHI ABOUT ELECTION TO LOK SABHA FROM PATNA CONSTITUENCY.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपको अनुमति से नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित वक्तव्य इस सदन के सामने उपस्थित करता हूँ :

सातवीं लोक सभा के चनाव के त्रैम में पटना लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में डाले गए मतों की गिनती 7 जनवरी को श्री कृष्ण मैमोरियल भवन के मैदान में शुरू हुई। गिनती का काम लगातार 8 जनवरी को करीब 11 बजे दिन तक चलता रहा। मतगणना में भारतीय कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टी के उम्मीदवार श्री रामावतार शास्त्री अपने प्रतिद्वंदी जनता पार्टी के श्री महामाया प्रसाद सिंह से बराबर आगे रहे और अन्त में वह 20,413 मतों से विजयी घोषित किए गए।

परन्तु आवश्यं और खद की बात है कि आकाशवाणी का दिल्ली केन्द्र 8 जनवरी को 3 बजे सवेरे से 10 बजे दिन तक लगातार झूठा और पक्ष-पातपूर्ण प्रसारण करता रहा कि जनता पार्टी के उम्मीदवार श्री महामाया प्रसाद सिंह कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टी के उम्मीदवार श्री रामावतार शास्त्री से

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

1 हजार मतों से आगे हैं। परन्तु वास्तविकता यह थी कि श्री शास्त्री बराबर जनता पार्टी के उम्मीदवार से आगे थे। इस प्रकार के झूठ प्रचार से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के समर्थकों के मानसिक क्लेश का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। प्रश्न उठता है कि ऐसा किस प्रकार से हुआ, आकाशवाणी को किस सूत्र से यह मनगढ़त खबर मिली? जवाबदेह व्यक्ति को सजा मिलनी चाहिए।

**(ii) Reported scarcity of rationed items at the Fair Price Shops in Delhi**

SHRIMATI PRAMILA MADHU DANDAVATE (Bombay North-Central): Sir, under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

Delhi is experiencing the sudden scarcity of sugar, kerosene and other rationed items in the fair price shops because the number of ration cards in Delhi has shot up over a lakh without commensurate increase in the commodities in the ration shops.

There have been growing complaints of shortages from the resettlement colonies in particular.

It is reported that the Executive Councillor for Civil Supplies, Delhi Administration, Shri Khurana, has sent SOS to the Union Agriculture Minister for an immediate increase in the sugar quota for Delhi so that the assured sugar quota of 1 k.g. per head can be given to the consumers. I request the Minister of Agriculture to make a statement on the matter informing about steps taken.

**(iii) Verification of membership of trade unions**

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, I rise under Rule 377 to raise a matter which is agitating the minds of the industrial workers of the country. This is the issue of verification of membership of trade unions.

Sir, the House is aware that bilateral negotiations can be successful only if the managements negotiate with representative trade unions. Unfortunately, for the sake of industrial peace, managements perhaps, under political influence, have recognised unrepresentative unions or kept out

important unions out of negotiations on the basis of fraudulent or cut of date membership. The example is of Banks and Railways where, for instance, an important central trade union like the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh has been kept out of negotiation even though on actual membership, its affiliates, the NOBW and the FRMS are the largest unions. The left-leaning unions including the Communist Union who had taken advantage of the atmosphere of the 1960s, have monopolised the role of the working class representatives.

It is significant that no verification of membership of the unions has been taken since 1968 even though the Government's decision was taken in 1964 to have verification every two years. The rules of verification have also not been revised since 1958.

I therefore urge the Government to take two urgent important steps immediately:

(1) Immediately convene a meeting of all Central trade union representatives to decide on the time-table for verification as also the non-verification rules;

(2) Till that time, issue a directive to all public sector/Government managements as also the Labour Commissioners to treat all Central Unions on par till the verification of rules is done.

**(iv) Reported lay-off by the Mewar Textile Mill, Bhilwara due to non-supply of power and coal**

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I wnt to raise a matter on urgent public importance.

Because of electricity cut and non-supply of power and also because of non-supply of coal for turbine to generate their own power a lay off by the Mewar Textile Mill Bhilwara (Rajas-

than) for the last 15 days has created a problem of unemployment and hardship to 5000 workers. Power and coal be supplied to Mewar Textile Mills to avoid lay off and unemployment. Rajasthan Government is doing this mischief to harass and torture workers.

14.12 hrs.

**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS**

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandyā):** Sir, I beg to move the following:—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 23rd January 1980."

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh):** Sir, when the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address is moved it has been the tradition that the Prime Minister is present in the House. This is just to bring to your notice.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (Shri Bhishma Narain Singh):** She has gone to the airport to receive the foreign dignitaries. There is no question of showing any disregard to the House or to you.

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (Shri Vasant Sathe):** Sir, the President of France has come here. They are aware of it and yet they raise it. Everybody knows it is a special circumstance that she has to go to the airport to receive the President of France who has come here.

(Interruptions) \*\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing without my permission should go on record.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a privilege for me to be called upon to move this Motion of Thanks for the Address delivered by the President.

Sir history is being made in our country. In the year 1977 when many of the critics of the present Prime Minister who also happens to be the Leader of our Party... That is a tribute paid by my leader to the Parliament.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** Mr. Krishna, do you remember that you had sought the blessings of Mr. G. D. Birla when you were Minister in Karnataka.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** I would like to remind Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu also a few things of his past. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please don't interrupt now.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** In 1977 a well-orchestrated criticism against our leader Mrs. Indira Gandhi was started claiming her to be a dictator and the party which she represented as an authoritarian party, and saying that democracy was buried in this country and that the voices of the people were muffled. Sir, to the dismay of the entire world and even to the utter surprise of our critics and even to many of us, she called an election in 1977. And in the election which was called by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, a section of the people, exercising their sovereign rights, rejected Mrs. Gandhi and the party which she led. Sir, it is history now with what grace and courage Mrs. Gandhi helped a smooth changeover of the Government. It is a part of recorded history. The Janata party which came into being in the year 1977 was blessed by the people and

their party had a glorious opportunity to shape this country and to shape our society in their own mould, in their own imagination. But what happened? The moment they occupied the seats of power here their internal contradictions (about which we were talking about even before the elections) started asserting themselves and they were getting pronounced and they were getting exhibited not only inside the House but more so outside the House. Instead of addressing themselves to finding solutions to the burning problems of millions of people in this country, they ventured upon a political persecution unparalleled in any democratic country. Mrs. Gandhi and her followers became the targets of criminal and civil prosecution attacks which were systematically engineered by the Janata party Government. The Janata party forgot about the people, they forgot about the problems; but their entire concentrated attack was directed to demolish one person, to demolish one leader, and that was, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Now what has happened? 34 months have passed. We were forced with another election. Did we ask for an election? No. We did not ask for an election. When you got a big mandate, a massive mandate, a clear mandate from the people of the country, to rule this country for five years, what has happened? You proved your utter incapability and utter incompetence to run this country even for 33 months, as a result of which the President was forced to call an election. You find the same tune, the same tenor, in the criticism, the same orchestra and the same band-masters and their tunes. What is the legacy of the Janata party government and its unworthy successor, the Lok Dal Government? What is the legacy? The legacy of both these governments put together is a bankrupt economy, a demoralised bureaucracy, a disgruntled and indifferent police force and an enormous

social and political tensions and hapless and helpless people. This is the state of the nation today after 34 months of non-performance or misrule or whatever you want to call it.

You talk of democracy, all of us do talk of democracy. In 1978, the people of Karnataka, more particularly the people of Chikmagalur exercised their sovereign right given to them by the Constitution of India in returning Shrimati Indira Gandhi to this august House. You had a massive majority that particular year. How did you respond to their democratic aspirations? Without giving a chance, simply because you had a brute majority at your command, the Government headed by Shri Morarji Desai expelled Shrimati Indira Gandhi and thereby throttled the voice of the people of Karnataka. I remember and I may recall the thundering speech of Shri C. M. Stephen, the then leader of our Group, where he cautioned and where he prophesied. He said "today you are expelling her from this august House, but she will come back with thunder", and there she is today with the blessings of the people of this country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is a prophet.

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes, he is.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Has he come back?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Well, he is also going to come back and it will be a surprise and it is going to be a rude shock to you. Sir, various Commissions of Enquiry were appointed—the Shah Commission, the Reddy Commission, the Grover Commission, the Gupta Commission. I have lost the count. There were so many. Even my friends sitting on the other side would not be able to remember the number of Commissions and perhaps Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu does because he has nothing else to do except doing such things. Now, what would happen to these Commissions?

The leader of the Lok Dal Group here, Shri Charan Singh, appointed the Grover Commission and the Grover Commission produced a report and held the then Chief Minister of Karnataka guilty on certain counts and the leader of the Lok Dal Group did not have any inhibitions when he entered into an unholy political alliance with Shri Devaraj Urs. You talk of morality, you expect people to be carried away by your sermons about morality when this is your performance and this is your record (*Interruptions*). Now, for all these Commissions I do not think there is any parallel. Governments have been changed in other democratic countries—in England, in the United States of America, in Canada, in France, in various other democratic countries, in Japan which is nearer to our country, but in no other country has a Government hounded the way the Janata and the Lok Dal Governments hounded the previous government. Now that we have got a massive majority, a total majority, today, do you expect us to imitate you? Do you want us to practise what you did? Let me give an assurance, an assurance which the leader of my Party has given to the nation, a solemn assurance, that this Government is not going to wreck any political or personal vengeance against anybody, because it is not our culture. We belong to a national political party with a hoary past and we are not a political conglomerate, we are not a loosely aligned group, we belong to one party and we adore one leader. That is why, when we speak here, we speak with abundant self-confidence, with abundant self-assurance.

The elections are over; the people have expressed their will. We have all returned to Parliament. There are many, who could not make it here. The point that we will have to consider is that a time has come when all of us will have to address ourselves to the various problems, the complex problems that confront the country and, more particularly, our

economic system and our social system. Elections are just a part of the whole game; it is not the end of the whole game, it is the beginning. Even now, it is not too late for us to establish some kind of a national reconciliation so that all of us pool our resources, energy, time and intelligence in order to build a better India, in order to make our society healthier. The Government, on its part, I am sure, is ever willing and is seeking the cooperation of everybody including the various political parties that are represented in this House. The people have waited with stoic patience for the last thirty-four months. These were traumatic months, nothing was in order. The economy had come almost to a grinding halt. The industrial growth was zero percent, the GNP had been reduced considerably and to put it in a nutshell, the economy was in shambles, and is in shambles today. The prices have gone unchecked. Whenever we addressed our meetings in the course of election campaign, one question about which the common man was so seriously agitated and disturbed was about the rising prices. This was a common feature. The Government which is not competent enough to check the prices, as Mr. Subramaniam Swamy this morning put it, has no right to survive and to exist. And it is peculiarly said that it is the price of the onions which destroyed the Janata and the Lok Dal Governments in the last elections. The Government was so utterly incompetent that they could not hold the price of onion which is grown indigenously so much. Further, we resorted to massive imports. You name any commodity which we did not import. We imported steel, cement, coal and so many other commodities. We imported everything so much that the trade deficit today is almost Rs. two thousand crores. This year, the oil import bill is going to be nearly Rs. five thousand crores, almost eighty percent of the total export earnings. How are you going to solve these problems? But

this much is certain and this much is internationally acclaimed and accepted that the basic strength of the Indian economy is sound. It is vibrant. And there is no need for despondency, provided proper leadership and proper direction are given. I am sure that in the next few months, the state of our economy is going to be quite different from what it is to-day.

Let me also go on record to say that no miracles can be expected from this Government in the next 100 days. Generally when a new Government comes into existence, the newspapers particularly try to analyze what the Government has done in the first 100 days. But the kind of problems with which we are confronted being what they are, we cannot expect any spectacular results in the first 100 days. For that matter, not even in the first 365 days. We need a much longer time to show to the country—in terms of results.

Take the energy position in the country. Less than 48% of the capacity which is installed, is being utilized. At this rate, how are you going to solve the energy problem in this country? One Ministry blames the other. The Ministry of Energy blames the supply of coal. The Ministry of Coal blames the movement, i.e. the Railways, so much so that there was absolutely no coordination during the previous Government; and I am sure the present Government will take serious note of this. And the first thing that the present Government will have to do is to apply themselves seriously to solve the energy crisis and the energy problem.

In the field of foreign policy also, I was present—it was my privilege to be present—in this august House in the year 1971, when the Bangladesh episode took place. It started in 1971. Bangladesh came into being in 1972. But the warming up was in

December 1970. I very distinctly and vividly remember.

What is our status among the comity of nations to-day. So long as Mrs. Gandhi was the leader of the Government and the country, every country in the world—I do not know whether they feared her or respected her—did take note of Mrs. Gandhi's presence in this country; and her voice was heard with great respect.

I was coming to that episode in 1971 when the Indo-Pakistan war was going on and there came the alarming and disturbing news that the 7th Fleet of the mighty American nation was hovering near about the Indian Ocean. How did Mrs. Gandhi react to such a perilous and disturbing situation? I remember that when a Calling Attention Notice was raised in this august House, she ~~really~~ asked the Minister of Shipping to answer that Calling Attention Notice; and then the Shipping Minister declared on the floor of this House that if any ship belonging to any country violated the territorial waters of India, India would certainly take precautionary steps. That was the cool, confident, courageous stance that Mrs. Gandhi struck.

What has happened to-day? Even small countries have started needling us. And the then Prime Minister made so many pronouncements which went against the basic interests of our country. There were also the extra constitutional pronouncements made when the Janata Party was in Power. There was a competition between the then Foreign Minister, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and my esteemed, hon. friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy as to who would reach Peking earlier, to bask under Peking's glorious sun.

Anyway, we have got to restore India's image amongst the comity of nations. If a country's government is weak, if a country's leadership is weak, then naturally it has a ~~great~~

correlation to our status in the international world. If a country's leadership is strong, if a nation is strong, then everybody would come to our country, everybody would seek our advice, everybody would seek our assistance. That is what is happening today because we have a strong leader. We have a powerful party today. No country will make the mistake of underestimating India hereafter. They have done it before, but I am sure they will not do it again.

There are other problems. The most compelling problem is what is happening in Afghanistan. The President in his Address has said that it is the concern of the Government to defuse the situation in Afghanistan. There is no point in apportioning the blame in a highly sensitive issue like this. I am sure that the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs would certainly try to help to defuse the situation there. There are other areas where there is a plenty of scope for every one to work together. I cannot help making one reference and that is the reference about the alarming growth of population in our country which should concern not only our political parties but also every shade of opinion in this August House. Shall we or shall we not do something about taking effective steps to checkmate the growth of population. Around the turn of the century, the population is going to be almost one thousand million. Where do we have the wherewithal to feed the people, to clothe the people, to educate the people and to take care of their health. On this question, I have got to make a mention of the name of Shri Sanjay Gandhi.

14.38 hrs.

[SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURY in the Chair]  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Member be heard.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I do not know why the name of Shri Sanjay Gandhi was so allergic. My friends

on the opposite side will have to learn to live with Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, because he is a Member of this House. (Interruptions) Why don't you be charitable to me? I beg of you to be charitable to me. I am trying to propound an idea. You may like it or you may not like it. I have not brought in Mr. Sanjay Gandhi's name up till now. But on this particular question, it would be self-deception if I do not mention the name of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi.

एक माननीय सदस्य : संजय गांधी जी का नाम लेने का यहां पर क्या औचित्य है ? कोई औचित्य है क्या ? (व्यवधान)

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. I am on my legs now. The hon. Member has not violated any rules nor has he committed any impropriety or breach of privilege. He has referred to the name of Shri Sanjay Gandhi who is an honourable Member of the House, elected Member of this House as any other hon. Member. So, let the hon. Member who is making his motion be heard in peace.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Everybody who is something in politics in this country knows how menacing is this problem of explosion of population. But not many leaders had the courage of their conviction to speak about it in public. Here was a young man who spoke about it. Instead of applauding the efforts of this young man you are trying to impute motives and thereby try to get a political mirage out of it. You are not going to succeed. On the other hand I beg of you to do some introspection. Why should it be only Mr. Sanjay Gandhi who talks about family planning programmes? Everyone of us is involved in this country and its future. Let us all talk about family planning. Then only you would be doing something constructive for the country.

There are not many parallels in the history of the world where a leader

has been rejected three years ago and the same leader comes back with an unequivocal majority and support.

AN HON MEMBER: What majority? 43 per cent.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I can only think of two instances but they would nowhere come very near to what we have been witnessing in this country. Winston Churchill was rejected by the people of the United Kingdom immediately after the war. Later he was summoned by the electorate to lead the country. When the constitution of France collapsed it was Charles De Gaulle who was summoned by the mass popular upsurge to take over the country and lead it. Today the people of this country had elected Mrs. Indira Gandhi to lead the country to greater glory and greater heights. Any other leader, if he had been persecuted as she had been in the last three years; would have collapsed both physically and mentally. But it stands to the calibre of the leader that we have, that she has withstood all this political persecution and she has come back on her own. It behoves every one of us to help her in solving the gigantic problems that confront this country. When we have this majority we are not speaking with the attendant arrogance that goes with a massive majority. We are humble in our victory. We take this triumph of our leader and of our party with the utmost humility and we re-dedicate ourselves and our party to the service of this great nation.

With these words, I am done, Sir.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदर्हा (मेरठ) : मेरे काबिल दास्त ने जो अभी प्रजीडेंट साहिब के एड्स पर शुक्रिये की तरीक पेश की है, मैं उसकी ताईद करने के लिए, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूं।

आज एक नए माहौल में यह सदन मिला है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले 1977 के चुनाव में एक नया पन्ना मुल्क की तारीख में जोड़ा गया था और तीस साल के कांग्रेस के शासन को हटा कर जनता ने अपना विश्वास, अपना भरोसा, अपना मुक्तिमिल एतमाद एक दूसरी पाटा का

दिया था और भारी अक्सरियत से, भारी बहुमत से उसको इस सदन में ला कर बिठाया था। बड़ी आशाओं और उम्मीदों के साथ उसने ऐसा किया था। उसने सोचा था कि वह अब्बाम का भला करेगी, गरीबों की तरफ देखेगी, किसानों, मजदूरों और लाखों करोड़ों कुचले हुए अब्बाम की तरफ देखेगी। लेकिन मैं समझती हूं कि जनता पार्टी के सरकार में आने के बाद बहुत से लोगों की आशायें तो पूरी हुईं, जो यहां चुन कर आए थे, उन में मैं किसी का प्रधान मंत्री बनने का सप्तना पूरा हुआ, किसी का भूत्तु-पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री कहलाने का सपना पूरा हुआ, किसी की विदेश यात्रा का सपना पूरा हुआ, मंत्री बनने का सपना पूरा हुआ। लेकिन अगर किसी का सपना पूरा नहीं हुआ तो इस देश के लाखों करोड़ों अब्बाम का पूरा नहीं हुआ जिस ने बड़ी आशाओं और उम्मीदों के साथ इस पार्टी की सरकार को चुन कर यहां भेजा था।

मैं आज आप से पूछना चाहती हूं कि कल जो 45वां कांस्टीट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट बिल पास हुआ था उस पर जब बहस हो रही थी तो क्या वजह है कि मेरे एक काबिल दोस्त उधर से कह रहे थे कि इस एमेंडमेंट का सेहरा श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के पिर पर नहीं बंधना चाहिये? हम भी चाहते थे कि पहले वाली सरकार के सिर यह सेहरा बंधता। लेकिन मैं उन काबिल दोस्तों से पूछना चाहती हूं जो उधर बैठे हुए हैं, जिन को जनता ने भरपूर अक्सरियत दी थी, मुल्क के अब्बाम ने मुक्तिमिल एतमाद दिया था तो क्या वजह है कि जम्हूरियत के अलम्बरदार अपने आप को कहलाने वालों ने जब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को सदन से निकाला था और चिकमंगलर की जनता के फैसले को रद्द करना था और भारी अक्सरियत से रद्द करना था, जम्हूरियत का गला घोटना था तो कोई आपका मेम्बर बिस्तर पर लेटा हुआ स्टेचर में आ रहा था, कोई बाहर था या दूसरी स्टेट में था तो हवाई जहाज से आ रहा था और तब ऐसा लगता था कि पालियामेंटरी एफेयर्ज के मिनिस्टर इस कद्र मसहफ थे कि दुनिया के किसी दूसरे काम को देखने की उनको फुरसत ही नहीं थी और भारी बहुमत से उनको इस सदन से निकालने का फैसला उन्होंने करवाया लेकिन इस बिल को वह पास नहीं करवा सके। जो बड़े बड़े हरिजनों के अलम्बरदार बन कर पिछली इलेक्शन में वोट हासिल करने की कोशिश कर रहे थे वे उस दिन कहां थे और भारी अक्सरियत उनकी कहां चली गई थी जिस दिन यही बिल उनके बवत में इस सदन में पेश हुआ था। हम भी चाहते थे कि वह पास होता और इसका सेहरा उनके सिर बंधता। उस दिन जबकि जनता पार्टी का इतना भारी बहुमत था यह गिर गया था और वो तिहाई बहुमत आप लोग इसको नहीं दे सके थे। हम भी चाहते थे कि वह बिल पास होता। लेकिन जिसकी नीयत साफ होती है उसी के जरिये अच्छे काम हो सकते हैं। वह बिल पास नहीं हो सका।

आज देश के सामने बड़ी-बड़ी चुनौतियां हैं और हमारी अपोजीशन बैचेज में बैठे हुए दुजग साथी बड़े अनुभवी लोग हैं जिनकी अहमियत रही है अरने दलों में, आज मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि ठंड दिल से सोच अगर मुल्क को इन खतरात से बचाना है, इन चैलेंज का हौसले के साथ मुकाबला करना है तो उनको भी एक अच्छ अपोजीशन की भूमिका निभानी होगी और मुल्क को बचाने में, मुल्क को उन खतरात से बचाने में, मुल्क के मान सम्मान को बढ़ाने के लिये और एकता के लिये एक जुट हो कर काम करना होगा। मुल्क का साथ अगर वह देंगे तो मुल्क अच्छा बनेगा और एक मुस्तहकम सरकार जो लोगों न सौंपी है वह ज्यादा मजबूती से चल सकेगी।

आज बहुत से मामलात हमारे सामने हैं, मैं नहीं कहना चाहती कि पिछली जनता सरकार में सारे लोग नाश्वल थे या निकम्भे थे लेकिन एक बात जहर कहना चाहूंगी कि जिस उद्देश्य से जनता पार्टी की सरकार वहां बैठी थी उसमें काफी काबिल लोग थे, लेकिन उनकी भारी काबलियत, योग्यता, कार्यक्षमता, कार्यकुण्ठता मिस्फ एक बात में सर्फ हुई, जिसका जिक्र अभी हमारे काबिल दोस्त ने किया था कि किस तरह से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को और उनके खानदान को परेशान किया जाय, हैरास किया जाय। मुल्क के सामने बड़े-बड़े सवालात थे जैसे बेरोजगारी और मंहगाई दूर करना, पड़ोसी देशों के साथ दोस्ताना माहौल कायम करना, कैसे इस देश से मजदूरों का शोषण हटायें, कैसे नौजवानों को बेरोजगारी से नजात दिलायें इन बातों की तरफ तवज्ज्ञ ह न दे कर पिछली सरकार के सामने मिस्फ एक सवाल था कि किस तरह से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उनके खानदान को जेल के पीछे भेजें। हमारे जितने कांप्रेसी चर्कस थे उनको परेशान किया गया जिसकी तफसील मैं नहीं बताना चाहूंगी क्योंकि वह दूर गुजर गया और उस दूर से बड़े हौसले के साथ हमारी पार्टी गुजरी और मुल्क के अवास ने यह सवित कर दिया कि वह मुल्क में एक मजबूत और मुस्तहकम सरकार लाना चाहती है जिसके खोखले नारे न हों और वह वाकई मैं मुल्क के लोगों की परेशानियां दूर करने का हौसला रखती हो और नेकनीयती के साथ काम करना चाहती हो।

पिछली सरकार के तीन साल के कारनामे आप उठा कर देखिये तो पायेंगे कि जितने भी विकास के कार्य थे वह सारे रुक गये। जो हमारी स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स थीं वह भी बिल्कुल उट्टवन्डी के आधार पर चल रही थीं। पिछली सरकार की कोई ऐत्रीकल्चरल पौलिसी, इंडस्ट्रियल पौलिसी और ऐज्यूकेशन पौलिसी नहीं थी। जितने नतीजे आपने देखे बहुत से हमारे अभूती लोग उस सरकार में बैठे थे जिनका जरायत से खास ताल्लुक है लेकिन पिछले तीन साल में काश्त-कारों का क्या हुआ? और आज मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि पिछली सरकार ने अगर वह इनकास्ट्रक्चर न बनाया होता जिससे किसानों

की उन्नति हुई, उनकी पैदावार बढ़ी, कारखानों की पैदावार बढ़ी, पड़ा लिखा तबका पदा हुआ, इंजीनियर्स, डाक्टर्स और वज्ञानिक पदा हुए जिन्होंने अरने देश में ही नहीं बल्कि विदेशों में देश का नाम रोशन किया। लेकिन पिछली सरकार ने तीन साल में क्या दिया? यहां मैं आपको बता दूँ कि जब अंग्रेजों ने इस मुल्क को छोड़ा था तो एक नंगा, भूखा और जाहिल हिन्दुस्तान हमारे हाथ आया था। तीस साल बाद जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार को हमने देश दिया तो क्या वैसा ही नंगा भूखा और जाहिल देश दिया था? कितना बफर स्टाक था? अगर 18 मिलियन टन अनाज का स्टाक न छोड़ा होता तो इस सूख और सैलाब से मुल्क के लाखों इन्सान भूख से मर गये होते। यह हमारी नीतियों का ही नतीजा था जिसकी वजह से इतनी बड़ी मुसीबत को देश झेल गया। पिछले दिनों जो सूखा पड़ा किसी भी सरकार की इफेक्टिवनेस, उसकी कार्यकुण्ठता, कार्यक्षमता, इंतजामी काबलियत, उसकी अहलियत कब नापी जाती है? जब कोई परेशानी हो अंदरूनी या बैरूनी हमला हो। अच्छा लीडर वही समझा जाता है जो मुल्क और कौम को उन खतरनाक रास्तों से हौसले और हिम्मत के साथ निकालता हुआ ले जाए।

14.54 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

लेकिन पिछले दिनों में चाहे फूखे की बात हो, चाहे सैलाब की बात हो, चाहे इंडियन ओणन में अमरीका के न जाने कितने फ्लीट्स के आने की बात हो—नैवल बेस और एयर बेस बन रहे हैं—किसी मसले का निपटारा पिछली सरकार नहीं कर सकी। सब से ज्यादा परेशानी की और दुखदायी बात यही है।

आज हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज में क्या हो रहा है? लेबर प्राबलम बहुती चली जा रही है। आज अपने दोस्त, श्री सुद्धाराण्यम स्वामी के मुह से लेबर अनरेस्ट की बात मुनते हुए मुझे कुछ तज्जुब हुआ। वह हमेशा पूंजीपतियों की बात करते चले आये हैं। आज उनके मंह से लेबर की बात मुन कर खुशी हुई कि उन्हें इस फौल्ड में भी कुछ दिलचस्पी हुई। हमारे मुल्क में जो ट्रेड यूनियन्ज हैं उनमें से एक खास तन्जीम को जनता पार्टी की तरफ से पैट्रोनेज मिला और कोशिश की गई कि उसी की यूनियन्ज को रजिस्टर किया जाये और उनके जरिये से काम चलाया जाये।

जहां तक एजूकेशन पौलिसी का ताल्लुक है हम पिछले तीन साल के अरसे में सुन रहे थे कि कोई बहुत अच्छी, बड़ी फायदेमन्द एजूकेशन पौलिसी आने वाली है। सरकार आई और चली गई, मगर यह पता नहीं चल सका कि वह एजूकेशन पौलिसी क्या है।

## [श्रीमती मोहसिना किंदवर्डी]

आज हमारी साइंस की दुनिया की क्या हालत है ? हमारी टेक्निकल एजूकेशन पंडित नेहरू की देन है। वैसे तो नवा हिन्दुस्तान उनकी देन है लेकिन उन्होंने खास तौर से हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज, हायर एजूकेशन और भाभा एटामिक रिसर्च सेंटर बौरह इंस्टीट्यूशंज इस मुल्क को दिये। जिस वक्त मुल्क आजाद हुआ था, तो इस मुल्क में 11 यूनिवर्सिटीज थीं। लेकिन अब कोई अहम शहर या स्टट नहीं है, जहां यूनिवर्सिटी और हायर एजूकेशन का इन्तजाम न हो। लेकिन उस हायर एजूकेशन का क्या बना ? चाहे भाभा एटामिक रिसर्च सेंटर हो, चाहे सी एस आइआर हो चाहे, इस किस्म की दूसरी इंस्टीट्यूशंज हों, उनमें इस वक्त कितना डीमारलाइज़ेशन है। पिछले तीन सालों में सब से खतरनाक चीज यह हुई है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज और हायर एजूकेशन की इंस्टीट्यूशंज में—तालीमी इदारों में—अपने लिमिटेड पोलॉटिकल फायदे के लिए कास्टिज़म और कम्युनलिज़म का इनडक्शन किया गया है। इस मुल्क के लिए यह सब से ज्यादा खतरनाक चीज है।

पिछली सरकार ने इस मुल्क के नीजवानों के कीमती दो माल, और कहीं कहीं तीन साल, बर्बाद किये हैं, जो कोई भी उनका वापस नहीं दे सकता है। यूनिवर्सिटीज बन्द हो गई, पढ़ाई खत्म हो गई और इम्तहान नहीं हुए। बच्चे कहां जायें और कहां अपना भविष्य बनायें ?

भाभा एटामिक रिसर्च सेंटर में भी पालिटिक्स का दब्बल हो गया। आल-इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साईंसिज में भी पालीटिकल लोग दब्बलदाजी करने लगे। नतीजा यह हुआ कि इन इंस्टीट्यूशंज में बहुत डीमारलाइज़ेशन हो गया है और काम करने का डिनिशेण्टिव खत्म हो चुका है। यूनिवर्सिटीज में आगे बढ़ने के जैहन बनते हैं, जो मुल्क के मस्तकबिल को देखते हैं और तमाम चीजों को उपर उठाते हैं। लेकिन अफसोस की बात यह है कि पिछली सरकार ने उनकी अहमियत की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। शिमला इंस्टीट्यूट बन्द कर दिया गया यह सोच कर कि वह बेकार है। रिसर्च तो साल-हासाल चलती है, तब जा कर उसमें चीजें पैदा होती हैं और ऐसी चीजें पैदा की जाती हैं, जो मुल्क के मुस्तकबिल के काम आयें।

यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन को देखिये। पहले 210 करोड़ रुपये एड, सहायता, मिलती थी। वह काट कर 126 करोड़ रुपये कर दी गई। नतीजा क्या हुआ ? लाइब्रेरीज की ग्रान्ट बन्द, विल्डिंग्स की ग्रान्ट बन्द, नये प्रोजेक्ट्स बन्द। जब लाइब्रेरी की ग्रान्ट आप बन्द करेंगे तो बाहर क्या काम हो रहा है, क्या नई नई रिसर्चेज हो रही हैं, क्या पेपर्स, क्या जनल्स आ रहे हैं कहीं उन का कोई हिसाब किताब नहीं होगा और उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि हम वैसे ही कुएं के मेहक रहेंगे। जैसे हम दूसरे

मुल्कों से टेक्नोलाजी के लिए, साइंस के लिए, अनाज के लिए भीख मांगने जाते थे उस के उपर उठ कर हमारे रहनुमाओं ने इस मुल्क को बनाने की कोशिश की थी। लेकिन आज वह सारी चीजें खत्म होती नजर आ रही हैं और ऐसा जगता है कि यह मुल्क फिर उसी बैलगाड़ी के एज पर पहुंच जायगा। हम ने खाब देखा था कि हर किसान के घर में ट्रैक्टर हो, ट्रॉयबैल उस के पास हो, बिजली हो, उस के बच्चे भी पढ़ाई लिखाई में आते बढ़े। लेकिन पिछली सरकार ने यह दिखाया कि अगर आलू का काश्तकार है तो पिछले तीन सालों में आलू के मतालिक उस की समझ में यह नहीं आया कि खेत से खोदने में फायदा है या खेत में पड़े रहने देने में फायदा है। गन्ने के काश्तकार ने अपनी खड़ी फमल गन्ने की 2 रुपये, 3 रुपये विंटल के भाव क्रांति को बेची। रहने और पड़ी का भी यही हला हुआ। दम माल भी बारिश न होने से सूखा पड़ा और गन्ने की पैदावार कम हुई जिस में गन्ने के काश्तकार को जबर कुछ ज्यादा पैसा मिला है। हम चाहते हैं कि उन को ज्यादा पैसा मिले ताकि उन्हें फायदा हो। लेकिन यह कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है कि हम उस से अपने पोलिटिकल गैन्स करें चाहे किसान के नाम पर, चाहे मजदूरों के नाम पर या अकिलयनों के नाम पर।

आज हमें यह सोचना है कि मुल्क में अमनो-अमान कायम हो। ला एंड आर्डर की पिछले दिनों में क्या हालत रही ? आप ने देखा कितने मर्डर, कितनी डकैतियां हुई ? मेरे पास सारे आंकड़े मौजूद हैं.... (ध्यवधान)....

मैं आप से यही बात कह रही थी कि न किसानों का फायदा हुआ, न मजदूरों का फायदा हुआ। इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बिल्कुल रुक गया, जितना प्रोडक्शन होता था वह रुक गया। जहां पर हम थे कि हम अपना माल बाहर एक्सपोर्ट कर सके चाहे वह सीमेंट हो, स्टील हो या और दूसरी चीजें हों, वहां वह सारी चीजें हम इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं।

मैं अभी आप से एजूकेशन पालिसी के मतालिक कुछ कह रही थी। उस के सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी भी बात मैं और कहना चाहती हूं कि जो टेक्स्ट बक्स थीं उन में जो अंग्रेजों ने तरीका इस्तेमाल किया था कि मजहबी नफरत फैला कर उस मुल्क को डिवाइड किया जाए ताकि कभी उस की एकता कायम न हो, वही काम पिछली सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान की हिस्टी दीबार लिखने की बात की। एक तन्जीम जो बहुत पुरानी थी और इंडियन हिस्ट्री कॉम्प्रेस के नाम से बनी थी जिस में मल्क के माने हुए हिस्टोरियन्स थे, जो इंटर-नेशनल फेम की तन्जीम थी उस के पैरेलल एक और खड़ी कर दी गई और सरकार की तरफ से वह बनाई गई ताकि उस में जो प्रोप्रेसिव ख्यालात के और सेक्युलर ख्यालात के लोग ये जो मुल्क की

तवारीख की सही नक्ते नजर से मूल्क के अवाम के सामने पेश कर सकते जो आगे मुस्तकबिल में काम आती, वह न हो सकी। उस के लिये एक पैरेलल बाड़ी बना दी गई और एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर माहबू उस का इनागरेशन करने गए जिस में एक खास तंजीम के लोगों को एन्करेज किया गया और उस की उस में रखा गया।

यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन की तो सहायता काट दो गई और दूसरी तरफ 200 करोड़ रुपया रुरल डेवलपमेंट के नाम से और एडल्ट एजूकेशन के नाम से एक खास तंजीम को दे दिया गया। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आर एस एस जो आप कह रहे हैं वह सही है। मैं तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर से दरछवास्त करूँगी कि ऐसी चीजों को जहर एन्कवायरी होनी चाहिए कि 2 सौ करोड़ रुपया कहां गया? यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन का पैसा काट कर रुरल डेवलपमेंट के नाम पर एक खास तंजीम को दे दिया जाय तो यह एक ऐसी बड़ी चीज है कि जिस को मैं जहर चाहूँगी कि एन्कवायरी होनी चाहिए कि वह पैसा गया कहां?

हमारी जो हिस्ट्री आफ फ्रीडम मूवमेंट लिखो जा रही थी जिस को डा० तारा चंद ने शुरू किया था उस की भी जनता सरकार ने खत्म कर दिया। गरज कि हर ऐसी चीज उन्होंने खत्म करने की कौशिश की जिस में कहीं कांग्रेस मैन का नाम आता हो या कांग्रेस तंजीम का बात आती हो कि उस ने मूल्क की इतनी बड़ी खिदमत की है। यह एक बड़ी तंग नजरी का सबूत पिछली सरकारों ने दिया कि उन्होंने मूल्क के मुस्तकबिल को नहीं देखा, अपनी पार्टी की तरफ देखा और अपने तंग दरावों और नजरियों की तरफ देखा। पिछले तीन सालों में जितने फिरकावाराना फसादात इस मूल्क में हुए उनकी कहीं भी मिसाल नहीं मिलती। इस मूल्क में जो कास्टोजिम की एक खतरताक बड़ा चली है, मैं तो कहती हूँ कि इस मूल्क का कोई दुश्मन हो कास्टोजिम का नाम लेकर काम कर सकता है, कोई भी दोस्त कम्प्लेनियम का नाम लेकर काम नहीं करेगा (व्यवधान)।

एक माननीय सवस्य : आप क्या करेंगी वह भी तो बतलाइए।

श्रोत्री सोहसिना किदवई : हमें जो कुछ करना है वह मेनिफेस्टो में बतलाया है। और अगर आपने पढ़ा हो तो प्रेसीडेंट एड्रेस में भी काफी चीजें आ गई हैं।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को मूवारकबाद देती हूँ, बड़प्पन की बात तो यह होती है कि कोई इनसान अपनी गल्ली को महसूस करे और दोबारा उसको ठीक करे। मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का जो माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर था जो हमारी सरकार के जमाने में खन्म किया गया था और उस बहुत जो सलाहकार थे वे भी इस बहुत

हाउस में मौजूद हैं, मैं समझती हूँ माइनारिटी के लिए बहुत बड़ा काम है कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर को बहाल करने की बात प्रेसीडेंट एड्रेस में कही गई है और अगले सेशन में वह चीज पूरी होने वाली है।

इस मूल्क में खेती, कास्तकारी के बाद सबसे बड़ा पेशा हथकरघे का है। लेकिन पिछले तीन सालों से उन लोगों को जबर्दस्त परेशानियों का समाजन करना पड़ रहा है। सूत की कीमत मनमामि ढंग पर बढ़ रही है। केमिकल्स और रंग मिल नहीं रहे हैं और माल की निकासी नहीं हो रही है। नतोंजा यह है कि सारे बुनकर परेश नी में फसे हुए हैं। उनकी तरफ भी मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को तब जहाँ चाहूँगी। वे ऐसे हालात पैदा करें जिससे कि यह लोग तभाय मुश्किलों से बाहर निकल सकें।

आज स्टेट्स में दूसरी सरकारें हैं और सेन्टर में दूसरी सरकार है। अगर इमानदारी और सही जज्बे के साथ स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट्स सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरमेंट का साथ दें तो मेरे ख्याल से कोई मुश्किल काम नहीं होगा निभाने में लेकिन आज जो स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट्स का हाल है वह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। जब से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार आई है, गांव-गांव में जितना डीजन जाता था स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट्स की तरफ से वह भी नहीं जा रहा है। जितना अनाज जाता था वह भी अब नहीं जाता है और हर चीज का जवाब है कि अब हम क्या करें इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार आगे गई है। इस प्रकार से जो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरमेंट को बदनाम किया जा रहा है उसको बदशित नहीं किया जा सकता।

जहाँ तक ला एंड आर्डर पोजीशन का सबाल है, मैं जिस क्षेत्र से यहाँ पर आई हूँ वहाँ पर कोई एलेक्शन लड़ने जायें तो मालम हो कि कि तरह से जमहरियत का गला घोटा जाता है, किस तरह से लोगों को घोट डालने से रोका जाता है और जिस तादाद में घोट काटे गये हैं वह भी आपके समने है।

मझे कहना तो बहुत कठु था लेकिन चूंकि कई दफा घंटी बज चुकी है इसलिए आखिर मैं मैं फिर शुक्रिया के प्रस्ताव की पुरजोर तार्द करती हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 23rd January, 1980.'"

[Mr. Speaker]

Hon. Members present in the House whose amendments to the Motion of Thanks have been circulated may, if they desire to move their amendments, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial nos. of the amendments they would like to move.

श्री चरण सिंह (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह उम्मीद करता था कि प्रस्ताव जिन सज्जन ने पेश किया है और अभी बहन न उसका अनुमोदन किया है, वे जिन नीतियों का जिक्र प्रेसीडेंट के एड्रेस में है उन नीतियों के अनुमोदन में कुछ कहंगे लेकिन वह सब कहने के बजाए श्री कृष्ण जी ने सिर्फ अपनी पार्टी को तारीफ और अधिकतर अपने लीडर की तारीफ की है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हर मैम्बर को अपनी पार्टी के लीडर को आदर की दृष्टि से देखने, उनकी इज्जत करने और तारीफ भी करने का हक हासिल है। यह हक उनको मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन सबाल यह उठता है कि सारा समय उन्होंने उसी बात पर पर बिताया कि यह किया था, यह किया था लेकिन अब वह तीस साल में क्या क्या किया था वह मैं थोड़ी देर में बयान करने वाला हूँ।

व्यवधान

श्री रामचिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : आप इनको बैठाइये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर वे इम तरह से गुण्डागर्दी चलायेंगे तो वह नहीं चल सकता।

(व्यवधान)

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने केवल इतना जिक्र किया था कि 30 सालों के अर्सें में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने क्या किया था मैं उस का जिक्र करूँगा लेकिन उस पर खड़े होकर ऐतराज करना और मुझ को न बोलने देना—यह किस सभा का नियम है? इससे यह मालूम होता है कि आप का इरादा यह है—अगर कोई आप की पार्टी की आलोचना करना चाहेगा तो आप उस को नहीं करने देंगे। अगर ऐसी बात है तो . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप मुझे सुनिये। आप को जवाब देने का हक हासिल है। अगर आप मुझे नहीं बोलने देंगे और जैसा मैं जानता हूँ कि आप की तादाद ज्यादा है, तो हम लोग यहाँ से उठ कर चले जायेंगे। मैंने अभी तक आलोचना नहीं की है लेकिन अब मैं आलोचना करूँगा और नियमों के अन्दर रह कर आलोचना करूँगा। उस को मुनना आप की जिम्मेदारी है और मेरी कहने की जिम्मेदारी है। आप अपने जवाब में चाहे कुछ कहें लेकिन मुझे कहने से रोक नहीं सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बिल्कुल आराम से उनकी बात सुनिये। हर एक मैम्बर को अपनी बात कहने का हक है। आप भी अपनी बात कह सकते हैं, लेकिन वे भी अपनी बात कहेंगे। जैसा हो रहा है, इस तरह से यह व्यवस्था नहीं चलेगी।

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय प्रस्तावक महोदय ने यह कहा कि पिछले तीन साल के अर्सें में जो दो सरकारें यही रहीं उन्होंने सिवाय कांग्रेस वालों और खास तौर से उनकी लीडर के पर्सनलियूनर के अलावा कोई काम नहीं किया। तैं जोनना चाहता हूँ—हम ने क्या पर्सनलियूनर किया? हमने कायदे के मुताबिक, डेसोक्रेटिक ट्रेडीशन्ज के मुताबिक कमीशन्ज मुकर्रर किय . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members will please take their seats. They will not interrupt. (Interruptions). Please listen. Let us have an orderly House.

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : मैं तभी न मेम्बरों से अपील करना चाहती हूँ। मेहरबानी कर के जो भी वह कहना चाहते हैं उस को सुनिये। हर चांज का जवाब दिया जा सकता है। भारत की जनता तो दे ही चुकी है लेकिन उससे भी और जोरों से हम यहाँ दे सकते हैं।

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमने, जो उस बक्त कानून बना दुआ था उस कानून के मुताबिक, जिन चौकों से हम को या जनता को शिकायत थी, उनकी तहकीकात कराने के लिये कमीशन मुकर्रर किये और कमीशन की रिकमेंडेशन्ज के मुताबिक तहकीकात कराने के बाद प्रासीम्यून्ज अदालत में दायर कीं। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ—यह पर्सनलियूनर किस प्रकार से है? जिस पार्टी ने और जिस पार्टी के अगणी लोगों ने उसका समर्थन करके जिस तरह की स्थिति पैदा कर दी थी, वैसी स्थिति शायद किसी भी डेसोक्रेटिक देश में पैदा नहीं हुई होगी। उनके खिलाफ अगर हम चाहते तो बहुत कुछ कर सकते थे, अगर हमारी नीयत खराब होती तो। लेकिन हमने ऐसा नहीं किया . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: This is not proper: you are a seasoned Member of the House. It can be replied in any way.

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब हम को देखना यह है कि एमजैन्सी कितने सूरतों में लादी गई? उस बक्त जय प्रकाश नारायण जी का आन्दोलन चल रहा था—एक कारण तो यह बतलाया जाता है। जय प्रकाश जी का जो आन्दोलन उस बक्त चल रहा था, वह बिल्कुल सीमा के अन्दर चल रहा था, उसमें कोई हिस्सा नहीं हुई थी और अगर कहीं कोई हिस्सा हुई थी, तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का गवर्नरेंट को हक हासिल था। हमको उसकी शिकायत नहीं होती। लेकिन यह जाहिर बात थी, असल बात थी कि एक एलेक्शन पिटीशन में हमारी बहिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हार गयी। उनके खिलाफ हाईकोर्ट का जजमेंट आया। अब यह सीधी सी बात थी। अगर आप कानून पर अमल करना चाहते थे तो आप को जूड़ीशियल प्रासेस से उस केस को

आते लड़ना चाहिए था। लेकिन ऐसा हमारा ख्याल है कि चूंकि आपको उसमें जीतने की उम्मीद नहीं थी इसलिए आपने लेजिस्लेटिव प्रोसेस का सहारा लिया और उसके अन्दर आपने एक कानून बनाया जिसके द्वारा हाईकोर्ट के जजमेंट को रद्द कराया गया। यह काम तभी हो सकता था जबकि एमजैसी लागू हो, एमजैसी नाकिस हो। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसके अलावा और कौन से कारण एमजैसी लागू करने के थे।

मैंने मालम नहीं किसी और देश में भी इस तरह से एमजैसी लगायी गयी हो। टर्की में किसी कारण से एमरजेंसी लगी थी और जब वह एमजैसी खत्म हुई थी तो बाद में आने वाली पालिटिकल पार्टी के लीडर्स की पिछली गवर्नरमेंट के खिलाफ बहुत सख्त प्रतिक्रिया हुई थी, बहुत बड़ा रिएक्शन हुआ था। अब हमारे यहां एक लाख दो हजार आदमियों को जेल में डाल दिया गया और उस समय मीसा का जो कानून बना हुआ था वह भी बहुत सख्त कानून था। उसमें एमजैसी के जमाने में और भी तरमीम की गयी कि गवर्नरमेंट के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट को डिटेंशन की ग्राउंड्स देना जरूरी नहीं है। हैवियस कार्पस का अधिकार छीन लिया गया। कोई अदालत में या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर यह नहीं कह सकता था कि उसको नाजायज तरीके से जेल में डाला गया है। इसके अलावा सभाएं नहीं हो सकती थीं कोई प्रोटेस्ट नहीं हो सकते थे। जिन लोगों को आपने जेलों में डाला उनके परिवार वालों को यह बताने का भी अधिकार छीन लिया कि उनके अजीज पुना में हैं या दिल्ली की सेन्ट्रल जेल में हैं या नागपुर की जल में हैं।

मीटिंग सब बन्द थी। इसके अलावा अखबारों पर पांचन्दी और इस हद तक पांचदी कि अगर कोई लेजिस्लेटिव असेंबली में या पालियामेंट में तकरीर करे तो वह भी अखबारों में नहीं आए। उस दौरान मैंने यू० पी० असेंबली में तीन-चार घंटे तक तकरीर की लेकिन दूसरे दिन अखबारों में एक सेन्देश आया कि मिस्टर चरण सिंह स्पोक। एमजैसी के खिलाफ मैं बोला था।

उस समय आपने एक लाख दो हजार लोगों को जलों में डाल दिया और सब कुछ किया। उसके बाद आपने इलेक्शन जलूर कराये। जिस तरीके से बाद में नतीजे आये उसमें शायद यह आपकी गलती थी। जब आपने उस माहील में इलेक्शन कराय तो उसका नतीजा भी डेफिनिट था। जनता ने अपनी प्रतिक्रिया जाहिर कर दी।

अब मैं आप से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि हमने कौन-सा अनकांस्टीच्युशनल, अनडमौक्रेटिक या इलीगल काम किया? आप कहते हैं कि जनता गवर्नरमेंट में परसीच्युशन किया गया। मैं आपको कहता हूँ कि जनता गवर्नरमेंट ने एक तरह से जितने एजिस्टिंग लाज थे, उन सभी का पालन किया। इस पर भी यह कहना कि यह सब परसीच्युशन था, वह बिल्कुल गलत है।

दूसरी बात आपने करमायी कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी चिकमंगलूर में कामयाब हुई। यह बात ठीक है। लेकिन इससे क्या साबित होता है? उसके एक महीने के बाद बिहार में बाई इलेक्शन हुआ, फतेहपुर में बाई इलेक्शन हुवा। उन दोनों में न तीजे आपके खिलाफ गये।

अब आपने करमाया कि कर्नाटक के चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री अर्मे को पार्टी के साथ लोक इल का एक एलाएंस हुआ था। वह नहीं होना चाहिये था यह आपका ख्याल है। बहुत मुम्किम है कि आपका ख्याल सही हो। लेकिन एक बात मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। डी० एम० के० की गवर्नरमेंट को आपकी गवर्नरमेंट के द्वारा एक प्रैजैक्टिव आर्डर से हटा दिया गया था चूंकि सरकारिया कमिशन मुकर्रर हुआ था। सरकारिया कमिशन की रिपोर्ट श्री करुणानिधि के खिलाफ जो थी वह कहीं ज्यादा डैमेजिंग थी, विल मुकाबिल ग्रोअर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के जो उन्होंने थी अर्मे के खिलाफ दी थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी पार्टी और आपके लीडर ने क्यों एसा फैसला किया और उनके साथ गठजोड़ किया? मेरी गलती थी अगर थी तो, लेकिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की गलती मेरी गलती से कहीं ज्यादा बड़ी थी। लिहाजा आपको शिकायत करने का कोई हक हासिल नहीं है।

मेरे माननीय दोस्त ने करमाया कि बदले की भावना से काम नहीं लेंगे। प्रभान मंत्री जी ने भी एक दो बार आपनी तकरीर में कहा है कि क्योंकि हमारी गवर्नरमेंट बनी है, हम मैजिस्ट्रेटी में है, गवर्नरमेंट हमारे हाथ में है लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि अपोजीशन के लोगों के खिलाफ हम बदले की भावना से काम लेंगे। मैं इसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम लोगों को जेल में डाला गया था, दस हजार आदमियों को जेलों में बन्द कर दिया गया था। तो वह किस भावना से बन्द कर दिया गया था, क्या कारण है कि आप लोगों ने आंख मंद कर जो कोई रिपोर्ट आपके पास आई, उसकी आपने कबूल कर लिया, जो कुछ पुलिस वालों ने कह दिया, उसको आपने कबूल कर लिया, जो रिपोर्ट कांप्रेस वाले ने कर दी उसको आपने मान लिया और तब आप हम से किस बात का बदला ले रहे थे? हम केवल इतनी सी बात ही तो कह रहे थे कि क्योंकि आप हाईकोर्ट में पैटीशन में हार गई हैं, इस बास्ते आपको इस्टीफा दे देना चाहिये। इतना ही तो हमारा कहना था। मिर्के एक रेजोल्यूशन 25 जून को पास किया गया था जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि एक सन्ताह के बाद जितने स्टेट कैपिटल हैं उनके सामने डैमेस्टेशन किया जाएगा पीसफुल, क्या कुछ भी कहा गया था? इतना सा ही तो कहा गया था। इसके बाद कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं था, कोई बायलस का सवाल नहीं था, कोई गाली की बात नहीं थी, कोई तशहद की बात नहीं थी, कोई गर्मी नहीं, कोई जोश नहीं। केवल यही मांग थी कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को इस्टीफा देना चाहिये। देना भी चाहिये था।

## [श्री चरण सिंह]

ठीक उसी तरह का एक मामला डा० चन्ना रेड्डी के खिलाफ भी बना था जो आजकल आंध्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं और आपकी पार्टी के हैं। वह आपकी सरकार के तब मंत्री थे आंध्र में। वह हैदराबाद की हाईकोर्ट में एक पैटीशन में हार गए थे। तब वह वहां एक मंत्री थे। बहुत से लोग पेटीशन हार जाते हैं तो वे मन्वर रह जाते हैं हाउस के अगर वे अपील मुश्रीम कोर्ट में कर दें। डा० चन्ना रेड्डी ने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी से यह कहा कि मैंने अपील दायर कर दी है लिहाजा मुझे मंत्री बने रहने दिया जाए। मैं रिकार्डिंग बात बता रहा हूं। गलत बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। आप पैपर्ज देख लें। कैविनेट में आपने यह फरमाया, मेरी बहन इंदिरा गांधी ने यह कहा कि मामली मन्वर के लिए तो यह हो सकता है। चाहे वह पालिमेंट का हो या असेंबली का हो कि जब तक उसकी अपील तय न हो जाए तब तक वह मन्वर रह सकता है लेकिन एक मिनिस्टर के लिए ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। अगर हाईकोर्ट का फैसला मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ हो जाता है तो उसको इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि जब आप जबाब देंगी तो हम इस्तीफे का आप ज़रूर ज़िक्र करेंगी और बताएंगी कि आपने अपने मामले में एक सपशन क्यों किया। अगर आप इस्तीफा दे देती तो जितने बहुमत से आप चुन कर आई हैं और जितनी पापुलर मार्गिन हुई हैं उससे कहाँ ज्यादा पापुलर हो जाती (व्यवधान) अगर आप इस तरह से मुझ बोलने नहीं दिग तो हमारी तरफ से आप को कोई बोलने नहीं देगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन सी गलत बात मैंने कही है? वही चीज आप पर भी तो एचाई करती थी। लेकिन आप ने कहा कि नहीं इस्तीफा का नहीं दिया। आपकी पालिमेंटरी पार्टी की मीटिंग 18 जन 1975 को हुई। उसमें आप लोगों ने तय किया कि आपको रहना चाहिये क्योंकि और कोई आदमी कांग्रेस के अन्दर नहीं जो देश को सम्भाल सकता हो, कांग्रेस के अन्दर कोई और लीडर नहीं है। अब यह आपके अखबायर की बात है। डलैक्षन पटीशन में हारने के बाद वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर जो बनी रही यह एक ऐसी मिसाल थी जो दुनिया कि किसी भी डैमोक्रेसी में पेश नहीं की गई।

श्री कृष्णा ने हम लोगों से सहयोग की बात कही है। नैशनल इंटरेस्ट्स में होगा तो हम ज़रूर कोओप्रेट करेंगे। जहां हम ईमानदारी से समझेंगे एक आप कुछ ऐसा करना चाहते हैं जिससे देश को हानि होती है तो उसका हम विरोध करेंगे और ऐसा करने का हम को हक भी हासिल है। अगर आप यह चाहते हैं कि हर मामले में स्पोर्ट किया जाए तो यह तो बन पार्टी सिस्टम हुआ, मल्टी पार्टी सिस्टम नहीं। यह डैमोक्रेसी नहीं हुई। आप कोओप्रेशन चाहते हैं जिस के लिए मैं आपका बड़ा मशक्कर हूं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि कोओप्रेशन नाट आन बोअर टम्ज़ नाट आन आबर टम्ज़।

अध्यक्ष महोदय शायद माननीय कृष्णा जी ने या श्रीमती किंदवर्डी ने कहा कि हमारा मुल्क बड़ा मजबूत है, हमारा स्ट्रांग लीडर है, दुनिया भर में इज्जत है। इज्जत की बात तो मैं मानता हूं कि उनकी इज्जत दुनियां में है, होनी चाहिये इतने बड़े मुल्क के प्रधान मंत्री की।.....

(व्यवधान)

तो क्या आपको शक था जो मैंने बात कही।.....  
(व्यवधान)

मैं सच्ची बात बहुत सी कबूल कर लेता हूं। लेकिन अगर आप पर्सनल बात कहना चाहते हों कि क्योंकि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की इज्जत है इसलिये मुल्क बड़ा हो गया यह बात गलत है। इसकी मैं मिसाल दे सकता हूं कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री दुसरे देश में गयीं और वहां के प्रेस ने नोटिस नहीं ली और शाखिरी कालम में खबर छपी। जब कि चाइना के सेकेन्ड रेट लीडर्स जाते थे तो अखबारों के पहले पन्ने पर खबर छपती थी। लेकिन हमारे लीडर्स की खबर अखबार के अन्दर छपती थी।.... (व्यवधान)

हमारा मुल्क आर्थिक और सैनिक दृष्टि से बहुत मजबूत है। ठीक है अगर आपको मुगालता है तो आपको मुबारक। लेकिन आर्थिक दृष्टि से कैसे मजबूत है यह मुल्क? अखबों रूपये का आपने बाहर से गलता रंगाया। अक्सर मैंने सुना है कांग्रेस वालों को यह कहते कि जिस बक्त उन्होंने 1977 में इस गवर्नरमेंट का चार्ज छोड़ा था तो 20 मिलियन टन गेहूं का जखीरा छोड़ा था। लेकिन उनमें एक एक दाना फौरेन ब्हीट का था।

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : नहीं नहीं।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: (Delhi-Sadar) rose....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tytler, will you please take your seat?

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MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

श्री चरण सिंह : मेरे दोस्तों ने कहा कि मैं गलत कहता हूं, झूठ कहता हूं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने फूड डिपार्टमेंट की कोई रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है? 25 अरब 3 करोड़ 40 का गलता 1974, 1975, 1976 में रंगाया जब कि वर्षा अच्छी हुई थी, सेल्फ सफिशियंसी हमारे यहां थी। उस बक्त आपने 18.7 मिलियन टन.....

\*\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: We have a Private Member's business for the day at 15-30 hours. Either you finish your speech by that time or you may have to carry on on Monday. There are still three more minutes. So, you may continue.

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि 1975, 1976, 1977 तीनों सालों में वर्षा अच्छी हई और 1974 में कोई फसल खराब नहीं थी। तो या तो 1975, 1976 में या 1974, 1975, 1976 में तीन साल की आप रिपोर्ट उठा कर देखें। सेन्ट्रल स्टेटिस्टिकल आर्ग-नाइजेरियन की रिपोर्ट देखें जितने मेरे भाइयों को एतराज है वह कूड़ डिपार्टमेंट से पूछें मैं फिर दोहराता हूँ कि 2503 करोड़ 40 का गल्ला 18.7 मिलियन टन जिसका मतलब हो गया 20 मिलियन टन यानी दो करोड़ टन अनाज बाहर से भंगाया हूँगा था। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने इस सवाल को चैलेंज किया। मैं उनसे दखास्त कहंगा कि आज ही शाम को अपने आफिसर्स को बुला कर पूछें कि कितनी फिरास है। मेरे पास आफिशियल फिरास है, मैं कोई निराधार नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बिना बेसिस के नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं बिना बेसिस के नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यह बम्बड़ करना या यह कहना कि हमने खेती की पैदावार इतनी बढ़ा दी या हम 20 मिलियन टन छोड़ गये थे निराधार और गलत है। अगर उन्होंने खेती की तरफ ध्यान दिया होता तो आज मुल्क की सूरत कुछ दुमरी होती।

जहां तक मिलिटेरिली स्टांग होने का प्रश्न है वह तो इससे ज़ाहिर होता है कि एक छोटा सा मुल्क जो हमसे चौथाई तकत का होना चाहिए था, जिसके पास इतने रीसोर्सिज और मैन पावर नहीं हैं हम इस किक में रहते हैं कि वह हमारा दोस्त हो जबकि उस की फिक होनी चाहिए थी कि हम उसके दोस्त हों। आज नार्थ ईस्ट में क्या हो रहा है?

MR. SPEAKER: He may continue the next day.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालंदा) : मैं प्रस्ताव करना हूँ :—

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

'किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में देश के शिक्षित एवं शरणशिक्षित बेरोजगार लौजवानों को एक सीमा अवधि में रोजगार देने अवश्य बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने की चर्चा नहीं की गई है।' (1)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

'किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में देश में बह रहे साम्प्रदायिक दरों की रोकने एवं साम्प्र-

दायिक शक्तियों के कार्यकलापों को रोकने के लिए कोई कारगर कदम की चर्चा नहीं की गई है।' (2)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

'किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में पूरे देश में किसानों की हो रही दोहरी लूट से उनको सुरक्षा प्रदान करने, किसानों के उत्पादन का उन्हें लाभकारी मूल्य दिलाने एवं किसानों के उपभोग के सामानों को उन्हें उचित दाम पर उपलब्ध कराने की कोई ठोस योजना की चर्चा नहीं की गई है।' (3)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

'किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में देश के अधिकांश भाग में व्यापत भयंकर बिजली संकट से आक्रांत राज्यों को इस संकट से शीघ्रातिशीघ्र मुक्त कराने की किसी ठोस योजना का वर्णन नहीं किया गया है।' (4)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

'किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में देश के कई लाख बीड़ी मजदुरों एवं करोड़ों खेत मजदुरों तथा आम मजदुरों के सामने व्यापत समस्याओं को सुलझाने की दिशा में तथा उन्हें मनवोचित सुविधा प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से किसी योजना एवं कदम का जित्र नहीं किया गया है।' (5)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

'किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में दिनोंदिन वह रही मंगाई को रोकने की दिशा में मुक्त व्यापार पर पांडी लगाने एवं घाटे का बजट नहीं बनाने का कोई जित्र नहीं किया गया है और न उपभोक्ताओं को इस बात की गरंटी देने का ही जिफ़ किया गया है कि तमाम आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण उचित दाम पर लाजिसी तौर से किया जायेगा जिसकी देखरेख सर्वदलीय निगरानी समितियां करेंगी।' (6)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

'किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में विद्यालियों को सस्ती शिक्षा और इसके लिए उन्हें सस्ते दामों पर पुस्तकें, कापियां, होस्टल की व्यवस्था भोजनादि उपलब्ध कराने की चर्चा नहीं की गई है।' (7)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

'किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में देश में व्यापत अल्पाधार को अविलम्ब समाप्त करने के कोई कारगर कदम उठाने की चर्चा नहीं की गई है।' (8)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री] (पटना) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :—

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

‘किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में जन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए वर्तमान पंजीवादी व्यवस्था के स्थान पर गैर पंजीवादी यानी समाजवादी व्यवस्था की स्थापना का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।’ (9)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

‘किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में देश विदेश के इजारेदार पंजीयतियों के हाथों में केन्द्रित आर्थिक शक्ति को तोड़ने के बास्ते किसी ठोस प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।’ (10)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

‘किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में विदेशी पंजीयतियों की पंजी को देश में आने देने से रोकने तथा उनके मूलाकां को आने देशों में ले जाने से रोकने संबंधी किसी प्रस्ताव का जिक्र नहीं है।’ (11)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

‘किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में देश से बेकारी को समाप्त करने तथा बेरोजगारों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने के किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।’ (12)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

‘किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में देश में भूमि सुधार के द्वारा खेत मजदूरों एवं गरीब किसानों के बीच जमीन के बंटवारे का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।’ (13)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

‘किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में सभी केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने संबंधी नीति का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।’ (14)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

‘किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में सभी प्रकार के सरकारी, अर्ध सरकारी एवं निजी कारखानों एवं प्रतिष्ठानों में कार्यरत मजदूरों एवं कर्मचारियों को बिना किसी प्रकार की शर्त के बोनस देने की चर्चा नहीं की गयी है।’ (15)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

‘किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में रेल मजदूरों, डाक तार एवं रक्षा विभागों के कर्मचारियों को उत्पादकता के आधार पर बोनस देन संबंधी सरकारी घोषणा से उत्पादकता की शत को हटाकर बोनस देने की आम नीति का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।’ (16)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

‘किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में बोनस देने के किसी स्थायी कानून बनाने का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है।’ (17)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

‘किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में इन्दिरा कांग्रेस द्वारा चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में कम्पू-चिया को मत्यता दिनाने संबंधी घोषणा के बावजूद उसे मत्यता प्रदान करने की घोषणा का उल्लेख नहीं है।’ (18)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

‘किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में किसानों की उपज का लाभकारी सूल्य दिलवाने के किसी ठोस प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।’ (19)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

‘किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में किसानों को करखनिया सामान सस्ते मूल्य पर दिलवाने के किसी प्रस्ताव का जिक्र नहीं है।’ (20)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

‘किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में खेत मजदूरों को निम्नतम मजदूरी दिलवाने के किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।’ (21)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

‘किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में कमजूर राष्ट्रों को तंग करने की पंजीवादी संयक्त राज्य अमेरिका की नीति की निन्दा किये जाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।’ (107)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

‘किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभावण में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, चीन और पाकिस्तान से अफगानिस्तान की स्वतंत्रता की सुरक्षा करने संबंधी किसी प्रस्ताव का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।’ (108)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कौन सी राष्ट्र विरोधी शक्तियां हमारी सीमाओं पर सक्रिय हैं उनका तथा उनके उन्मूलन का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (221)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिकता एवं विभाजन की शक्तियों जैसे राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ, आनन्द मार्ग, जमाते इस्लामी आदि के जहरीले प्रचारों को रोकने के लिये किसी ठोस नीति का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (222)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों की समस्याओं के समाधान का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (223)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार में बंगला, उर्दू, उड़िया-भाषी क्षेत्रों को उनकी भाषाओं में प्रश्न-पत्र लिखने की सुविधा प्रदान करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (224)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में उर्दू भाषा का उचित स्थान एवं सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का कोई जिक्र नहीं है।” (225)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मुस्लिम अल्पसंख्यकों को सरकारी सेवा में भर्ती के लिए विशेष सुविधाएं देने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (226)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिक एवं देश की एकता को तोड़ने वाले प्रचारों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (227)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के लिये उत्तरदायी लोगों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही करने की कोई चर्चा नहीं है।” (228)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जमणेदपुरु अलीगढ़, बनारस, पूर्णियां, संभल आदि स्थानों में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की भत्सना करने तथा भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने की योजना का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (229)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आये दिन हारिजनों एवं कमज़ोर वर्ग के लोगों पर होने वाले जुल्मों को रोकने के लिये किसी ठोस नीति का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (230)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हरिजन एवं कमज़ोर वर्ग के लोगों को आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से मजबूत बनाने के किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (231)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कानून और व्यवस्था की दयनीय स्थिति में सुधार के लिये किसी ठोस योजना का जिक्र नहीं किया गया है।” (232)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में दिल्ली में लट-पाट राहजनी, हत्या, बलात्कार, डकैती आदि पर काबू पाने के लिये किसी ठोस सुझाव की चर्चा नहीं है।” (233)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में व्याप्त अनुशासननीति एवं अराजकता की स्थिति के लिये सरकार को उत्तरदायी नहीं माना गया है।” (234)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जनोपयोगी आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि के लिये सरकार को दोषी करार नहीं दिया गया है।” (235)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मूल्यों में बेतहासा वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये किसी ठोस कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (236)

[श्री रामानन्द | शाश्वी]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आम जनता को राहत दिलवाने के लिये लोहा, सीमेंट, कोयला आदि के मूल्यों में कमी करने के किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (237)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में श्रीदीगिक क्षेत्र में व्याप्त गड़बड़ियों के लिये उच्चोगपतियों को उत्तरदायी मानने की किसी बात का जिक्र नहीं है।” (238)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में श्रीदीगिक क्षेत्र में व्याप्त गड़बड़ी को ठीक करने तथा उत्पादन में बढ़ि के लिये मजदूरों से महयोग लेने सम्बन्धी किसी ठोस सुझाव का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (239)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कृषि के क्षेत्र में उपज बढ़ाने में मदद देने के लिये समूचित सिचाई, नियमित रूप से विजली की सप्लाई, सस्ते दर पर खाद, बीज तथा डीजल की सालाई आदि की व्यवस्था करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (240)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के पिछड़े राज्यों एवं भागों के विकास के लिये कोई विशेष सहायता प्रदान करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (241)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के इजारेदार पंजीपतियों के हाथों में केन्द्रित आर्थिक शक्ति को तोड़ने के किसी प्रस्ताव की चर्चा नहीं है।” (242)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इजारेदार पंजीपतियों द्वारा ईस्सों की चोरी के लिये उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (243)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मूल्यों में कमी करने के लिये जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं

के थोक व्यापार को सरकारी हाथ में लेने की बात का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (244)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ईच्छा कीमत 20 रुपये प्रति किंवंटल तथा करने के प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (245)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानों के चीनी कारखानेदारों के पास ईच्छा के मूल्य के रूप में करोड़ों रुपये बकाया राशि की दिलवाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (246)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों की अकाल एवं सूखा पीड़ित जनता की विशेष आर्थिक तथा दूसरी सहायताएं करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (247)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इजारेदारों के अखबारों को नियन्त्रित करने संबंधी किसी बात का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (248)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आकाशवाणी एवं टेलीविजन के नियन्त्रण के लिये इनके स्वतंत्र कारपोरेशन के गठन की कोई चर्चा नहीं है।” (249)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में गरीबों को शीघ्र और सस्ता न्याय दिलवाने के लिये किसी ठोस सुझाव का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (250)

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राज्यों के विकास के लिये उन्हें आवश्यक अधिकार प्रदान करने संबंधी किसी बात का जिक्र नहीं है।” (251)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सोवियत रूस और अफगानिस्तान की सरकारों के बीच पारस्परिक सहायता के अनुसार अफगान सरकार के अनुसूच पर वहां सोवियत फौजों को उपस्थिति संबंधी आंचित्य का समर्थन करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (252)

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अमरीका चीन तथा अन्य देशों द्वारा पास्कितान को अधिकारितम अस्त्र शस्त्र देने की नीति की निन्दा नहीं की गयी है।” (253)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अफगानिस्तान की स्थिति में बिगाड़ के लिए अमरीका व चीन को दोषी ठहराने की बात का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (254)

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली को अधिक उपयोगी और रोजगार परक बनाने के किसी प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (255)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश व्यापी अष्टाचार और उसके निदान का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (322)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अष्टाचार में लिप्त राजनीतिक नेताओं और सरकारी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यात्मी करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (323)

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में शासक दल की ओर से जनतांत्रिक एवं नागरिक अधिकारों को कुचलने के प्रयासों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (324)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बाढ़ नियंत्रण की ठोस योजनाओं का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (325)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी क्षेत्र के और विस्तार का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (326)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सभी बूनियादी उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (327)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारबानों में व्याप्त अष्टाचार को मिटाने तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के सिद्धान्तों में विश्वास न रखने वाले उच्चाधिकारियों को उनके पद से अलिवलम्ब हटाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (328)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कपड़ा, चीनी और दवा उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (329)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारबानों एवं संस्थानों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों एवं मजदूरों को समान वेतनमान देने संबंधी सिद्धान्तों को त्रियान्वित न करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (330)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मजदूरों की छेत्री तालाबन्दी, ले-आफ आदि पर प्रतिबंध लगाने संबंधी किसी प्रस्ताव का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (331)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अमरीकी बरो के हड्डताल करने के अधिकारों को हर हालित में बनाये रखने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (332)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश की जनता को अवश्यक वस्तुएं मुहैया करने के लिए सांवेजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को मजबूत और विस्तारित करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (333)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आदिवासियों की गरीबी को मिटाने तथा उनकी अन्य समस्याओं के समाधान के ठोस सुझावों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (334)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में संसदीय जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली को श्री मजबूत बनाने तथा उसे विस्तारित करने संबंधी बूनियादी बातों का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (325)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली को भारत में किसी भी स्थिति में लाय नहीं करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (326)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चुनावों में सानपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व के सिद्धान्त को बांध करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (327)

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थातः—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चुनावों में होने वाले बोगस मतदान को रोकने के लिए किसी ठोस प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (328)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थातः—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साधन सम्बन्ध बिहार राज्य के आद्योगिकीकरण का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (329)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थातः—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार में व्याप्त विजली संकटकों दूर करने के लिए यथा शीघ्र मुजफ्फरपुर कटिहार और कहलगांव में धर्मल पावर स्टेशनों की स्थापना करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (340)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about giving recognition to Kampuchean Government headed by Heng Samarin.” (25)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for payment of bonus to Government employees and employees of Department Undertakings, as deferred wage.” (32)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the need for inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.” (39)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the danger to the Indian economy due to increasing concessions to foreign monopolists.” (42)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about any radical land reform measures.” (45)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the inclusion of the right to work as a fundamental right in the Constitution.” (52)

SHRI BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about maintaining the real federal character of the country in the changed political situation.” (24)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the severe crisis being faced by the traditional industries of Kerala, which affects the livelihood of several lakhs of workers of Kerala.” (51)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to condemn the unabashed military intervention by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and also fails to call upon the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan.” (66)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to indicate any proposals to enable the Muslim minority to secure economic and educational justice and fair representation in

Government and other services." (67)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to assure implementation of the recommendations of the Gujaral Committee for Urdu and the need to recognise Urdu as an additional official language in several concerned States." (68)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about any immediate concrete and effective measures—

(a) to curb inflationary trend in the economy and bring down prices;

(b) to remove shortages and ensure adequate supplies of essential commodities including kerosene, petrol and diesel oil; and

(c) to tackle the problem of increasing unemployment." (141)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to assure implementation of the several recommendations made to the Government by the Minorities Commission from time to time." (142)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the popular demand and the need to give the minorities Commission the necessary constitutional and statutory status." (143)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to assure—

(a) due protection to the linguistic minorities in Assam and Meghalaya against atrocities committed in the name of foreigners."

(b) relief and full rehabilitation of the innocent victims of the atrocities; and

(c) strict and firm action against the authorities guilty of dereliction of duty." (144)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any mention—

(a) of the increasing number of communal violence in different parts of the country.

(b) of the concrete steps to put an end to communal violence and ensure full protection of life, honour and property to the minorities; and

(c) of the need for relief and full rehabilitation of the innocent victims of communal violence." (145)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to give any assurance on the popular demand with the Central Government to recognise the Moplah Rebellion of 1921 as freedom struggle." (146)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no reference has been made in the Address that

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

Special Courts Act had been enacted by the previous Government to persecute and to prosecute the political opponents to wreak vengeance and the urgent need to repeal the same." (81)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no reference has been made in the Address regarding the urgent need for the withdrawal of the criminal cases filed against Smt. Indira Gandhi, Shri Sanjay Gandhi, M.P. Shri R. K. Dhawan and others which had been filed to wreak vengeance and to finish them politically." (82)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namey:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the urgent need to remove the regional imbalances, specially in States like Orissa, Bihar and North Eastern Region areas, which remain backward, so far as development is concerned during the Sixth Year Plan." (83)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to revise the Sixth Five Year Plan fully in view of the recent mandate of the vast masses of people in the recent General Election to Lok Sabha." (84).

That at the end of the motion, the following, be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to generate employment opportunities soon for millions of unemployed youth." (85).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to undertake construction of a new rail link from Khurda Road to Phulbani via Nayagarh and Daspalla in Orissa which was surveyed long years ago." (86)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to undertake construction of Manibhadra and Brutang irrigation projects in Orissa in the near future for providing irrigation to chronic drought effected areas in Khurda and Nayagarh sub-division of Orissa." (87)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to undertake rationing in distribution of kerosene, edible oil, sugar and other essential commodities at reasonable prices through previously existing public distribution system to the millions of poor people." (88)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address, no mention has been made of setting up of the ship building yard at Paradip in Orissa." (89)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the need to nationalise primary education in the country." (90)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the most acute drought conditions in Orissa where people in thousands are leaving their hearth and home for finding work elsewhere." (91)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address no mention has been made regarding the need for setting up of the Second Steel Plant in Orissa.” (92)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to develop the beautiful hot spring as a tourist centre near Taravaloo village in Khanadapada area in Puri District in Orissa which has remained neglected so far.” (93)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to start construction of Bhimkund Project in Orissa which is awaiting consideration for the last one decade.” (94)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

“but regret that in the Address no mention has been made to include Kantilo, abode of famous Nilamadhav, for development as a tourist centre in Puri district in Orissa.” (95)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the need to undertake lighting of the famous Lingaraj Temple of Bhubaneshwar in Orissa which attracts thousands of tourists and pilgrims every day.” (96)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address as to when bonus will be paid to Railwaymen, although the same had been sanctioned early.” (97)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address as to when employees of the P&T, Defence and other Government employees of the Central Government will get bonus.” (98)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to take over the wholesale trade of important food and other essential articles and distribution of the same through Government shops at controlled price throughout the country.” (99)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to take over the big monopoly houses like the Tatas, Birlas, Singhaniyas etc. for strengthening the national economy.” (100)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address as to what steps have been taken to help the crores of our rural population badly affected by severe drought.” (102)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address as to the ways and means to give jobs to the unemployed youngmen and women.” (104)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for introduction of payment of allowance to registered unemployed as is in vogue in West Bengal and Kerala.” (105)

(Shri N. Choubhey)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for abolition of contract system in such jobs as are of perennial nature such as handling of coal and clearing of ash in loco sheds.” (106)

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any proposal for decentralising power by creating new States within the Indian Union like Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Utrakhand.” (110)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address for the need for giving more autonomy to the States.” (111)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any proposal as to how regional imbalances could be removed.” (112)

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any step to provide employment or unemployment allowance to the unemployed millions.” (113)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of introducing a comprehensive legislation on Bonus on the principle of deferred wage to all wage earners in the country.” (114)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of evolving a national wage policy.” (115)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any concrete proposal to remove the acute shortage of power.” (116)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any concrete proposal to check the rise in prices of essential articles.” (117)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any proposal to expand the public sector to consumer industries.” (118)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of introducing a comprehensive legislation protecting the rights of agricultural workers.” (119)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no concrete proposal in the Address of any step to bring forward an anti-defection legislation.” (120)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any essential step to check activities of communal forces in the country.” (121)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention of any concrete step in the Address to meet the alarming law and

order situation in north-eastern region and connected problems of the people." (122)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any announcement to recognise Kampuchea." (123)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no assurance in the Address that within the span of five years the Government shall provide drinking water to all the rural and urban people of India where drinking water is not available." (124)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is not even a hint in the Address that there will be any radical structural reform or socio-economic changes without which the problems causing havoc on the life of the toiling masses can ever be solved." (126)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address is not only uninspiring and colourless but is one that holds out the bleak prospect of the continuation of the discredited policies in the interests of the monopolists and other exploiters." (127)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no convincing indication in the Address of any change in the economic

policy to bring down prices or even to arrest the growth of unemployment." (128)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address completely ignores the monopolists and similar other exploiters, not to speak of taking any effective measure to curb them or to prevent the concentration of economic power." (129)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take any serious note of the fall in prices of agricultural commodities nor does it propose any concrete measure to ensure remunerative prices to farmers." (130)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not propose any effective measures for distributing essential commodities at fair prices to poor people." (131)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the plight of the millions of Indian women due to their unequal social and economic status, ever-increasing burden of dowry, almost total lack of employment opportunities, utter lack of education and the existence of terrible rate of illiteracy and steps to improve their lot, despite the fact that the International Women's Decade is still continuing." (132)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not promise inclusion of Nepali and Mainpuri languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution." (133)

[Shrimati Gita Mukherjee]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that while the Address fails to mention that the stability, the nation today needs can never be brought about without improving the living conditions of the masses and ensuring them a better life and social justice.” (134)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the moves of the ruling party at the Centre to engineer defections in the States on a large scale and even to arbitrarily dissolve the elected State Assemblies.” (135)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address is totally silent on the need for radical electoral reforms, notably the replacement of the present electoral system by a system of proportional representation.” (136)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not show any concern over the unprecedented play of money power in elections and otherwise also in the political life of the country.” (137)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that while touching on the Centre-State relations the Address makes no promise whatsoever to grant greater autonomy to the States or to increase their economic powers or provide them with greater resources for their developmental and other nation-building activities.” (138)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that while the Address speaks of the law and order situation it does not take note even of the fact that the crime in the capital city itself has gone up after the new Government has been formed thereby belying the ruling party's tall electioneering pledges.” (139)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address totally fails to assess in the correct perspective the grave threat to the security of our region and indeed to the world peace resulting from the counter-offensive and aggressive moves including arms race of the U.S. imperialists and their allies in collusion with the Chinese rulers.” (140)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not identify and come out sharply against the imperialist threat to our region including the open armed attacks organised by these forces against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and does not state that in fact, what India is faced with is a calculated offensive by U.S.A. which is not only abetted by other imperialist powers and the Chinese rulers, but which is also mobilising the internal forces of counter-revolution and other reactionaries as is, for example witnessed in Afghanistan.” (349).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention that U.S. imperialists are rushing arms aid to Pakistan and are on a global offensive against world peace, independence and security of nations.” (350)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to take a forthright anti-imperialist stand, which alone can give meaning and content to India's policy of peace and non-alignment.” (351)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not even mention the mounting threat to India's security that comes from Diego Garcia and from that intensified and increased U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean Zone, not to speak of calling upon the nation to stand up to this threat and fight the U.S. imperialists.” (352)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not promise any early recognition of the new Kampuchean Government headed by Heng Samrin notwithstanding Prime Minister's public assurance during the election campaign.” (353)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any step to provide jobs for the millions of jobless people in our country, to give unemployment allowance to the unemployed, even the right to work has not been mentioned.” (150)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any effective steps to increase per capita income of our people which has fallen beyond all imagination.” (151)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any concrete measures for the removal of socio-economic disparities between different sections of people which is continuously growing resulting in widespread poverty and people living a sub-standard life.” (152)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention for the establishment on large scale, of cottage and small scale industries which will mostly produce consumer goods.” (153)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any concrete steps to check growing concentration of wealth and economic power in the hands of a few industrial houses; the use of regulatory power of the Government for preventing profiteering and protecting users and consumers, plugging of loopholes, corporate and personal taxation and policy of restricting in giving licences to the big business groups and encouraging new entrepreneurs.” (154)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address to take effective steps to break the monopolistic strangle-hold of multi-national corporations.” (155)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any effective measures to remove rural and urban poverty and also to establish public distribution system to

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

provide them bare necessities of life at a reasonable price." (156)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any proposal for the removal of innumerable slums particularly in the metropolitan cities and providing the poor people with minimum facilities that a civilised life demands such as sanitary conditions, light, clean drinking water and requisite living space." (157)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address for the well-being of millions of our children who have been deprived of even basic nutritious food." (158)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to check the growing disparities between the towns and villages." (159)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any immediate effective steps to improve the socio-economic conditions of millions of our Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe brothers and sisters who are still living in unbearable poverty, devoid of basic human needs." (160)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any proposal to ban communal organisations which are a serious threat to our national unity." (161)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention to bring any radical change in the existing judicial system that had been wholly borrowed from British system." (162)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

— "but regret that in the Address there is no mention to bring a radical reform in the bureaucratic structure by providing job reservations to backward classes and also to minorities and other weaker sections of the society." (163)

SHRI RAM JETHAMALANI: (Bombay North-West): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to take note of the sorry plight of fellow citizens living in slums throughout the country, particularly the appalling conditions of those whose slums are situated on Central Government land and more particularly in the city of Bombay." (216)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to fulfill the promise made by the ruling party during the course of the election campaign to Christian community throughout India that restrictions imposed on their fundamental right to propagate their faith shall be removed." (217)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to identify the real causes of the breakdown of the law and order and the consequent inability to devise any effective means of combating crime which has registered a sharp increase after the Congress (I) Government took office.” (218)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to strengthen freedom and democracy and adhere to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to make a declaration under article 41 of that Covenant.” (219)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to extend a categorical assurance to the Bar and the people of this country that the Kumaramangalam thesis of a committed judiciary will no longer reflect Government policy in the matter of appointments to the superior judiciary of the country.” (220)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to take note of the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and the continued presence of Russian forces in bulk on Afghan territory against the wishes of the people of Afghanistan.” (347)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to promise legislation to codify the

privileges of Parliament which constantly impinge upon the freedom of Press and the fundamental rights of other citizens.” (348)

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतिहारी) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :—

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खोद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिक जीवनियों से लड़ने के लिये ठोस कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (256)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खोद है कि अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीय एकता के किये जाने वाले प्रयत्नों का ठोस सुझाव नहीं है।” (257)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खोद है कि अभिभाषण में अमम की स्थिति का सामना करने सम्बन्धी ठोस कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (258)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खोद है कि अभिभाषण में हरिजनों एवं कमज़ोर वर्ग के हितों की रक्षा का बाल-बद्ध कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (259)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खोद है कि अभिभाषण में राजधानी में एवं देश के अन्य भागों में बढ़ने अपनाय कर्मों के रोकथाम की कोई धौजना नहीं है।” (260)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खोद है कि अभिभाषण में मद्रास्फीति के रोकथाम के लिये विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम की चर्चा नहीं है।” (261)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खोद है कि अभिभाषण में राजकीय क्षेत्र के विस्तार का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (262)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खोद है कि अभिभाषण में केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकारों के सम्बन्धों के नये आयाम के देखने तथा राज्य सरकारों को अधिक वित्तीय अधिकार देने संबंधी चर्चा नहीं है।” (263)

[श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में काम के लिये भोजन योजना को लागू रखने या विरसन करने से बंधी कोई चर्चा नहीं है।” (264)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में लवु एवं सीमान्त किसानों के लिये सस्ते खाद, बीज तथा कृषि की व्यवस्था की ठोस कार्यक्रम की चर्चा नहीं है।” (265)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ग्रामीण एवं शहरी गरीब जनता को महाजनी कर्ज से मुक्ति की कोई चर्चा नहीं है।” (266)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में गन्ना, कपास, तम्बाकू एवं जूट उत्पादक किसानों की दुरावस्था को सुधारने की कोई चर्चा नहीं है।” (267)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानों के सस्ते दर पर ट्रैक्टर, उर्वरक, कीटनाशक दबाव्यां एवं अन्य कृषि लागत के सामानों को उपलब्ध कराने की कोई चर्चा नहीं है।” (268)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कृषि के भंडार चम्पारन जिला में एक कृषि कालेज खोलने सम्बन्धी कोई चर्चा नहीं है।” (269)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के पिछड़े राज्यों में नये उद्योगों के खोलने एवं पंजी लगाकर भी बन्द उद्योगों को चालू करने की कोई चर्चा नहीं है।” (270)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भूमि सुधार संबंधी कानूनों को लागू करने के दृढ़ निश्चय का अभाव है।” (271)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बटाई कानून में संशोधन तथा लागू करने का अभाव है।” (272)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में खेत मजदूरों की विशिष्ट समस्याओं के हल की काई चर्चा नहीं है।” (273)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में उत्तर बिहार के भयंकर विजली संकट तथा उसके हल के संबंध में कोई चर्चा नहीं है।” (274)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश से बाहर गये वैज्ञानिकों का भारत में बुलाने तथा उन्हें प्रेरणा देकर उनके ज्ञान के इस्तेमाल की कोई चर्चा नहीं है।” (275)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कम्पूचिया की नई सरकार को मान्यता देने की कोई चर्चा नहीं है।” (276)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हिन्द महासागर में अमेरिकी बोडे की उपस्थिति की चर्चा एवं उसकी निन्दा का अभाव है।” (277)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जल निकास योजनाओं को तेजी से चालू करने की चर्चा का अभाव है।” (278)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना की चर्चा का अभाव है।” (279)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ग्रामीण को पक्का बनाने का अभाव है।” (280)

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :—

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में टेलीफोन का जाल पूरे देश में फैलाने और इस उद्देश्य से देश के सभी जिला मुख्यालयों का आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन व्यवस्था से जोड़ने की चर्चा नहीं की गई है।” (286)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के कई राज्यों में व्याप्त विजली संकट को सामने रखते हुए बिहार राज्य अन्तर्गत नालन्दा जिला में थरमल पावर स्टेशन स्थापित करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (287)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पूरे देश के किसानों की दयनीय अवस्था को देखते हुए सिचाई की विस्तृत योजनाओं की चर्चा नहीं की गई है जिसमें प्रत्येक पंचायत में कम से कम तीन राजकीय नलकृप की व्यवस्था हो।” (288)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के अन्तर्गत प्रचलित शिक्षा व्यवस्था में ग्राम्य परिवर्तन करने का ठोम कार्यक्रम का वर्णन नहीं किया गया है।” (289)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्थान राजग्रह और नालन्दा के अपेक्षित विकास के लिये टोम एवं विस्तृत कार्यक्रम वी चर्चा नहीं की गई है।” (290)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद की बात है कि देश में न तो रेल मार्ग के व्यापक विस्तार करने की चर्चा की गई है और न बिहार राज्य में स्थित बछतारपुर राजगीर तक की रेल लाईन को गया तक बढ़ाने का उल्लेख किया गया है।” (291)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कृषि के विकास के लिये तथा किसानों को आधुनिक कृषि ज्ञान से पूरी तरह लैस करने के लिये देश के तमाम जिला मुद्यालयों में मिट्टी जांच करने तथा कृषि अनुसंधान केन्द्र खालने की कोई चर्चा नहीं की गई है।” (292)

15.30 hrs.

#### REVOCATION OF PROCLAMATION RE STATE OF KERALA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

AND IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Mr, Speaker, Sir, with your permission I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 25th January, 1980 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the proclamation issued on the 5th December, 1979 in relation to the State of Kerala, published in Notification No. G.S.R: 17(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1980, under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

15.32 hrs.

#### RESOLUTION RE SETTING UP OF A PETRO CHEMICALS UNIT AT BEGUSARAI (BIHAR)

MR. SPEAKER: Now we proceed with the Private Members' business. Before we take up the resolution of Smt. Krishna Sahi for discussion we have to fix time for this resolution. Shall we fix two hours?

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: Yes. The second resolution is more important.

MR. SPEAKER: If there is time we will take up that.

श्रीमती कृष्ण सही (बेगुसराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ :—

“यह सभा भारत सरकार से अभिप्रस्ताव करती है कि वह बेगुसराय (बिहार) में एक पेट्रो-केमिकल कारखाने की अविलम्ब स्थापना करे।”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्भवतः सभी जानते हैं कि बेगुसराय में पेट्रो-केमिकल कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए बिहार के जन-प्रतिनिधियों, सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ताओं एवं महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों के द्वारा वरसों पहले से समय समय पर अभ्यावेदन और जापन दिये जा चुके हैं। जब कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, तो उस समय भारत सरकार और बिहार सरकार दोनों ने इस सम्बन्ध में जांच-पड़ताल की और उसके बाद कुछ देर तक गाड़ी आगे बढ़ी। उस समय की सरकार ने इसमें दिलचस्पी ली लेकिन जब जनता पाटा की सरकार का गठन हुआ, तो उसके बाद यह मामला ठिक पड़ गया।

[श्रीमती कृष्णा माही]

वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि उम समय रचनात्मक कार्ये कुछ भी नहीं हुए। पर्याप्त उद्योग-धर्धों की स्थापना के बारे में बहुत लम्बी-चौड़ी बातें कही गई थीं, लेकिन मारे उद्योग-धर्धे युप्प पड़ गये।

जिस स्थान पर पेट्रो-केमिकल इंडस्ट्री की स्थापना की चर्चा आज की जा रही है, वहां पेट्रो-केमिकल इंडस्ट्री का सारा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर मौजूद है। जैसे, वहां पर कम्पनिकेशन्ज, रोड और ब्राइड तथा मीटरगेज रेलवे लाइन है। उत्तर भारत की नेशनल हाईवे भी वहां से पास करती है। बेगुसराय के इलाके में पेट्रो-केमिकल कारखाने की नितान्त जस्तरत है। बेगुसराय देश का एक बड़ा आद्योगिक क्षेत्र है। वहां पर आयल रिफाइनरी और फॉटिलाइजर का कारखाना है और वहां पर बिहार सरकार का एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन भी है, जहां से उत्तर बिहार में बिजली की आपूर्ति होती है। गंगा नदी के तट पर बसी इस आद्योगिक नगरी में पेट्रो-केमिकल इंडस्ट्री की स्थापना की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। सारा नैपथ्य वहां से बाहर चला जाता है। पेट्रो-केमिकल इंडस्ट्री के लिए जितने भी रा मैटिरियल की जस्तरत है वह वह वहां उपलब्ध है। आप जानते हैं कि वहां पर बगल में बरीनी है जो नेक्स्ट डौर है, वहां से कच्चे माल की आपूर्ति की जा सकती है, जैसे कि नैपथ्य वहां से मिल सकता है जिस की कि इस उद्योग के लिए बहुत ही जस्तरत पड़ती है।

आप सभी जानते हैं उत्तर बिहार आज देश का सब से धनी आबादी का इलाका है और इस की अबादी हरियाणा प्रान्त की दुगुनी है।

[SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURY in the chair]

15.36 hrs.

यह मुद्दतः कृषि प्रधान इलाका है। उस में मात्र एक ही इंडस्ट्री अभी तक मिली है जो कि आप सभी जानते हैं आयल रिफाइनरी बरीनी की है और फॉटिलाइजर की इंडस्ट्री है। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि वहां पर पेट्रो-केमिकल इंडस्ट्री की स्थापना की जाती है तो वह एक सेल्फ-सफिल्येंट इंडस्ट्री हो जाती है और वह वहां एक दूसरे की पूरक हो जाती है। उस से हमारे बिहार प्रान्त के विकास में काफी मदद पहुँचेगी।

उम क्षेत्र में पेट्रो-केमिकल इंडस्ट्री के लिए सभी इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर मौजूद हैं। कच्चा माल, यातायात और आवागमन के साधन सभी मौजूद हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में यह इंडस्ट्री वहां स्थापित करना काफी एकोनोमिकल भी होगा और उत्तर भारत का उस से बहुत एकोनोमिक विकास होगा। आधिक प्रवति भी हमारी होगी और बहुत अंशों में इस से गैजनल इम्बेलेस की भी पूर्ति होगी।

आप जानते हैं कि साइंक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार तो हमारा सारा बिहार प्रान्त ही दशिंग्रस्त है और उस में भी यह बेगुसराय सब से पिछड़ा इलाका है। मात्र कृषि पर वह आधारित है और वहां की अधिकांश जनता उसी पर निर्भर

करती है जिस के सहारे उस की रोजी रोटी चलती है। मैं यह बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहती हूँ कि यदि वहां पर बेगुसराय में पेट्रो-केमिकल इंडस्ट्री की स्थापना हो जाती है तो वहां के लाखों लाख लोगों के लिए वह एक बरदान सिद्ध होगा।

इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आप्रह करना चाहती हूँ और पुरजोर मांग करना चाहती हूँ कि बेगुसराय में पेट्रो-केमिकल कारखाने की स्थापना की जाये। आप सभी जानते हैं कि बेगुसराय में जो आयल रिफाइनरी है और फॉटिलाइजर का कारखाना है वह कांग्रेस सरकार की देन है, हमारे स्वर्गाय प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की एक देन है और हसरी वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की देन है। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में यह सरकार इस दिशा में कारगर कदम उठाएगी ताकि बिहार का पिछड़ापन दूर हो सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved.

"This House calls upon the Government to set up a petro-chemicals unit at Begusarai (Bihar) without any delay."

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY (Bettiah): Mr. Chairman Sir, I support this Resolution. At Barauni we have got an industrial complex. We have different types of industries. We have got a thermal power station; we have got a fertilizer plant and there is the Barauni refinery also. There are infrastructures for petro-chemical industries. Sir, with this end in view this particular place was developed and we have this industrial complex. I was there in Bihar Government for many years. I know the history of the development of these industries. With this end in view we have started this industrial complex at Barauni. We thought that we shall be able to have a petro-chemical industry. When there was the Congress Government they initiated this scheme. We sent it to the Centre. It was at that stage that this Janata party government came into being. This is the position to day.

As we all know, Bihar State is a major State. It comes just after Uttar Pradesh. It has got a very big population of 60 million people. Then, as far as mineral resources are concerned,

it is a very rich State. There is no doubt about it. In Bihar we have got mineral wealth to the tune of forty per cent of the national mineral wealth. We have got coal, iron and we have also got sufficient water resources. Therefore, this State is basically the richest State, but the paradox is that the people of this State are very very poor. If we take the country as a whole, we have below poverty line 55 per cent population in the rural areas and 50 per cent in the urban areas. In the case of Bihar alone, 76 per cent of its population is below the poverty line. The poverty is at the lowest depth there. As I said, the people are very poor, though the State is very rich basically in all respects. This is the paradox in so far as Bihar is concerned.

It is, therefore, imperative that the Central Government must give a serious thought to this situation. We know that ours is a poor country, but this regional imbalance should be removed. As compared to Bihar, Punjab is rich; as compared to Bihar, Haryana is rich; as Compared to Bihar, Maharashtra is rich. All these States are limbs of India. Bharat, and if Bihar remains poor and it is not developed, how can you think of a prosperous India. If we think of our nation as a whole, in that respect also, it is the national demand that this petro-chemical industry must be set up in Begusarai, very near to Barauni. We must think of it seriously.

The raw material for petro-chemical industry is neptha which is produced abundantly in Barouni refinery and it is but desirable that that raw material must be utilised for petro-chemical industry very near. We have got thermal power station, we have got energy, we have got all these things. The only thing is that we must set up a petro-chemical industry at Begusarai, which is 10—15 miles from Barauni.

**SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV**  
(Azamgarh): You have an excellent case; you must get it.

**SHRI KEDAR PANDEY:** The raw material which is produced at Barauni is sent to other places in India for use in petro-chemical industries. Is it not injustice and is it not unwise? After all, Bihar is also a limb of India. What is the transport cost in sending neptha from Barauni to other places? You send neptha to Gujarat, to Mathura and to other places where there are petro-chemical industries. Don't you calculate the cost of transportation? It will be economical if we set up a petro-chemical industry at Begusarai.

Then, what about the unemployment problem in this area? If we set up such an industry at Begusarai, we will be able to provide employment to the unemployed youths of my State, Bihar. That would help in the removal of regional imbalance to some extent. We should consider the possibility of setting up a petro-chemicals industry at Begusarai, from all points of view. The Central Government must take them into consideration. It has been neglected up till now. But now Mrs. Gandhi is the Prime Minister of this country. This is our Government. I am proud to say that this is our Government. This is the Congress Government and we are proud to say like this. So, in this House also we should raise this point. You should also join with me. The whole House should support this demand, so that I may get some strength from you also.

My Minister, Mr. Sethi is here. He should take all these points into consideration.

So far as the Bihar Government is concerned, there is practically no Government there. I do not say this because it is a Janata Party Government. But the Government there is doing nothing. It has got nothing to do with politics. It is a national project. The Government must take this resolution seriously. With these words, I support the resolution whole-heartedly.

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH**  
(Banka): I rise to support the resolution put forward by the hon. Member

[Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh]

from Begusarai. The case for the establishment of a petro-chemicals complex at Barauni is one long story of neglect and very indifferent response. The Barauni refinery is the oldest and the largest refinery in the public sector. We sacrificed more than a thousand acres of very fertile land and uprooted hundreds of families, to build up this project, in the hope that a petro-chemicals complex would be developed around the refinery and provide jobs to thousands of young men in the State. We are sorry to say that this project was relegated to a back seat. Petro-chemical complexes have so far been allowed to take shape in other parts of the country, completely over-looking the claims of the Barauni refinery.

I would like to give a little detail of the effort that has been made in this direction by the Government of India and the State Government. Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals constituted a working group for planning and manufacture of petro-chemicals during the 4th Plan, which submitted its report in 1964. The report envisaged (1) the establishment of a naphtha cracker unit to provide the feedstock of basic organic chemicals and intermediates; (2) the utilization of hydro-carbons and gases to produce polymers and plastics, synthetic fibres, detergents, insecticides and pesticides, synthetic rubbers, carbon black etc. and (3) the manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizers from naphtha and associated gases.

Subsequently, a Petro-chemical Project Team was set up by the Government of India for developing Petro-chemicals and allied industries around Barauni Refinery, which submitted its report in April 1966 and suggested setting up of an Aromatic Plant, Caprolactum Plant and such other units. Based on the recommendation of the Report the Government of India gave a token allotment for this project in the Fourth Plan for setting

up an Aromatic Plant during the Fourth Plan period. At the suggestion of the Government of India, the State Government drafted the services of M/s. Engineers India Ltd. which is a Government of India Undertaking which made a detailed feasibility report in 1972 for the establishment of petro-chemical complex and downstream industries at Barauni.

No concrete action was taken at any stage for the implementation of these proposals. It was at one time argued that since part of the crude requirement for refining at Barauni Refinery would be made up by imports for which sources were not fixed, the type of petro-chemical complex which can be developed around Barauni could not be decided. Now with the coming up of the Mathura Refinery, Naphtha can be fed from this source to Kanpur and Gorakhpur. Also now that the full capacity of 3.3 million tonnes of crude per year is being supplied from Assam, the raw material base is firmly decided and the situation calls for decisive action in this respect.

The establishment of petro-chemical complex at Barauni would completely revolutionise the industrial face of Bihar. Naphtha cracker and reformer unit would form the base of synthetic fibre to meet the clothing needs of the people. It would provide raw-material for plastic and rubber for the manufacture of a large number of essential consumer goods. They will pave the way for a network of small scale industries and also help agricultural operations in a big way.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is unfortunate that for the last 15 years all the Chief Ministers of the state and all the Industry Ministers of the state have been writing to the Government of India, meeting them, making firm requests to them and having several rounds of discussions with them. But this has led us nowhere. I, as the Industries Minister also tried to push this scheme

up and made the Government of India to agree to this, but so far as we all know, the result has not been very encouraging. The replies were, as usual, clothed in sympathetic language but completely wanting in action. During this period a number of petro-chemicals and downstream industries have been established—I need not give the detailed account—in other parts of the country. But they have remained confined to certain regions in this country and Barauni's claim has been systematically neglected.

I would not like to call it a case of wilful neglect. I do not use any harsh language during this discussion and want to win the sympathy of every corner of this House so that the long neglected demand of Barauni Refinery is sympathetically considered and met by the present Government. I have every hope that our distinguished Prime Minister who has taken keen interest in the development programme of our state will certainly look into it and our very able Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, Mr. Sethi would give it the most sympathetic consideration.

I should like to urge upon the Government of India that it should announce a firm time schedule for the establishment of petro-chemical and allied industries at Barauni as soon as possible. With these words I support the motion and commend it for adoption to the House.

**श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस (मजफरपुर) :** उत्तर विहार में पेट्रो-कैमिकल कम्प्लैक्स के निर्माण के बारे में पेश इस प्रस्ताव का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं यह नहीं मानता कि अकेले इस कारखाने से, विहार अथवा उत्तर विहार की सभी समस्यायें विशेषकर बेकारी की समस्या का कोई बुनियादी हल निकल सकता है। लेकिन इस प्रकार के कारखाने की आवश्यकता है और एक अर्थ से इसकी चर्चा भी रही है लेकिन यह बात अमल में नहीं आई। अगर इस दिशा में कोई टोम अगला कदम निकट भविष्य में सरकार उठाए तो उत्तर विहार को कुछ गहर इससे मिल सकती है, इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता।

सबाल बुनियादी हो जाता है। इस कम्प्लैक्स के निर्माण के लिए विजली की आवश्यकता होगी। उसकी क्या स्थिति है। आज विहार में कल विजली निर्माण की क्षमता मेरे स्थाल से लगभग साढ़े सात सौ मैगावाट है और उस में से जो विजली मिलती है वह दाईं सौ, पैंच तीन सौ और बहुत छोटे तो 280-290 मैगावाट समूच्य विहार को जिस में जमशेदपुर भी आ गया है, बोकारो भी आ गया, इस्पात के कारखाने भी आ गए, आसपास के बड़े उद्योग भी आ गए, मिलती है। गंगा पार करके आप उत्तर विहार में जाएंगे तो बरौनी के थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की चर्चा आप करेंगे और वहां जो आज रिफाइनरी है उसकी भी चर्चा आप करेंगे। कुल मिला कर आज उत्तर विहार में अस्सी मैगावाट से ले कर सौ मैगावाट के बीच में विजली मिलती है जिस में से ग्रधिकांश विजली तेल रिफाइनरी और उसके साथ जुड़े हुए खाद कारखानों और उनके साथ जुड़े हुए दूसरे कारखानों को चली जाती है और उत्तर विहार की आबादी जो तीन करोड़ है, अगर बरौनी के रिफाइनरी कम्प्लैक्स और फटिलाइजर कम्प्लैक्स को हटा दें तो मुश्किल से बीस मैगावाट ही विजली इस तीन करोड़ जनता को मिलती है। मेरे मिल चन्द्र शेखर जी ने विहार के विकास के बारे में जो पिछले तीस बत्तीस साल में हुआ है बहुत सुन्दर ढंग से चर्चा की है। उसका इतना सुन्दर विकास इस अर्थ में हुआ है कि तीन करोड़ के उत्तर विहार में मुश्किल से बीस मैगावाट विजली आज 1980 में जनवरी के महीने में प्राप्त होती है। सबाल बुनियादी है। इस प्रस्ताव का तो मैं तहे दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ और सभी माननीय सदस्यों को करना भी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय कुछ निषिद्धत निर्णय भी ले इस पर। इस प्रस्ताव के साथ विजली वाले मामले की बुनियाद में गए बगैर आगे बढ़ना सम्भव नहीं है। उसको भी उनको खाल में रखना चाहिये। कल को अगर सरकार यह निर्णय लेती है कि बेगुसराय में या बरौनी में या कहीं भी यह कारखाना स्थापित करना है तो आप लाग विजली के बारे में क्या करोगे? तो इसलिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बुनियादी सबाल को ही छोड़ता हूँ कि समूचे उत्तर विहार के विकास के लिये सरकार कुछ विचार करे। अति उपेक्षित यह इलाका है हिन्दुस्तान का। जैसे आबादी के लिहाज से सब से ज्यादा आबादी उस इलाके में फी स्कवायर माइल देखने में आती है, उसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में उत्तर विहार से अधिक उपेक्षित इलाका और कोई नहीं मिलेगा। मजफरपुर का मैं प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। अगर गगा पर पुल रहता तो पटना से मजफरपुर जाने के लिये बंटा, सबा घटा का समय लगता। लेकिन आज मजफरपुर जाने के लिये शोकाम्ह हो कर जाना पड़ता है क्योंकि पुल बहां है। पहले दक्षिण चलिये, फिर उत्तर और फिर पश्चिम चलिये। 20, 25 वर्ष में अरबों रुपये का नक्सान हुआ पुल न होने के कारण, क्योंकि कोई भी चीज उत्तर विहार को

## [श्री जाजं कर्नान्दीस]

मृकामेह हो कर जायेगी चाहे टक हो, बस हो, मैटरगाड़ी हो या कोई भी यातायात का साधन हो । जो दाम उत्तर बिहार में चीज के देने पड़ते हैं ज्यादा वह अपनी जगह पर और राष्ट्र का जो नुकसान हो रहा है वह भी अपनी जगह पर । और यह जो कमियां हैं इसका बर्णन कहां तक किया जा सकता है ? मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूं वहां मीनापुर एक इलाका है उसके विधान सभा क्षेत्र में तुकी नाम का एक छोटा सा इलाका है जहां एक छोटी सी नदी है जिसकी चौड़ाई 30, 40 गज है । 1944 में उस नदी का पुल टूट गया लेकिन 36 वर्ष में उस पुल को नहीं बनाया गया । उस पुल को बनाने के लिये आज के दामों के बचते 5, 4 लाख रुपये चाहिये । लेकिन उसको बनाने की योजना नहीं बन सकी । और अगर वही पुल 10, 15 वर्ष पहले बन गया होता तो मणिकल से लाख, डेढ़ लाख में बन गया होता । मैं यह जिक्र इसलिये कर रहा हूं क्योंकि यह सारी चर्चा प्रदेश की उपेक्षा के बारे में है । और जिन्होंने प्रस्ताव रखा है वह भी बिहार की उपेक्षा की चर्चा कर रहे हैं और उस दिल्कोण से जो अलग अलग दृश्य देखने को मिल रहे हैं मैं उसका जिक्र यहां कर रहा हूं । यहां पर हम किसी की बात को काटने की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि एक समचे प्रदेश की उपेक्षा का बर्णन कर रहे हैं इसलिये कि हमारे लिये यह जो प्रस्ताव है काफी अहमियत रखता है । हम यह मान कर चलते हैं कि इसकी आवश्यकता है, और इसका आवश्यकता न सिफ बरौनी में एक कारखाना बनाने की दृष्टि से है बल्कि समचे उत्तर बिहार की उपेक्षा को मिटाने और उस परिस्थिति को समाप्त कर के एक अस से जो उपेक्षा रही है उसको समाप्त करने का जो हमारा इरादा हाना चाहिये उसी भावना से मैं यहां पर चर्चा कर रहा हूं । तो मैं अपेक्षा करता हूं कि सरकार इस पर तुरन्त अविलम्ब निर्णय करे ।

16 hrs

एक बात किया, जैसे बिजली का मैत्रे छेड़ा कांटी थमल पावर स्टेशन है जिसकी स्वीकृति है, लेकिन उसके लिये दैना नहीं धमल रहा है, न लानिं कर्मीशन से और न बिहार सरकार में बढ़े हुए लोग यह समझते हैं कि इसको प्रधानता देनी चाहिये । लोगों को प्रधानता के बारे में जो सोच होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो रहा है । किस मसले को किस समय कितनी प्रधानता देनी चाहिए, वह भावना हमें नजर नहीं आती है । कांटी में थमल पावर स्टेशन स्थापित करने की स्वीकृति मिल दी रखी हो गये हैं । उसी समय देश के अन्य इलाकों में भी पावर स्टेशनों की स्वीकृति दी गई थी, वे थमल पावर स्टेशन हों या अन्य पावर स्टेशन । वहां काम इतना आगे बढ़ गया है कि एक डेढ़ बरस में बिजली मिलने लग जायेगी । पढ़ह रोज पहले मैं कांटी में था । वहां दीवार खड़ी करने के लिए इटे लगाने का काम शुरू हुआ है—पावर हाउस की दीवार नहीं, बल्कि उसके

लिए ली गई जमीन के लिए बाउडरी की दीवार का काम शुरू हुआ है ।

उस पावर स्टेशन का काम जिस रफतार से हाना चाहिए, अगर उस रफतार से किया गया होता, तो अगले साल, या इस साल के अन्त तक, वहां से 110 या 220 मेगावाट बिजली मिलने लग जाती ।

हमने सरकार के भीतर रह कर भी अनुभव किया, उससे पहले भी अनुभव किया और आज भी अनुभव कर रहे हैं कि जब भी इस प्रकार की चर्चा होती है तो प्रश्न किया जाता है कि पैसा कहां से लाया जाये, क्योंकि विकास पैसे से जुड़ा हुआ है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि मेरे मित्र पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर मेरे इस सुझाव पर चिचार करेंगे । (व्यवधान) क्या माननीय सदस्य को कोई आपत्ति है ? वह बार-बार चिल्ला रहे हैं । हम किसी भी सवाल का जवाब देने की काबिलियत रखते हैं । हम इतने सालों से इस सदन को देख रहे हैं । वह इतने परेशान न हों । (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य रीयलाइजेशन की बात कर रहे हैं । उन्हें तो रीयलाइजेशन मात दिन पहले हुआ है, मगर हमें बहुत पहले हो गया था ।

मैं मंदी महोदय के माध्यम से सरकार को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । दिल्ली में होने वाली प्रशियन गेम्ज पर 40 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होना है । अगर वह 40 करोड़ रुपया और उसमें लाने वाली सीमेंट और इस्पात आदि सारी मामग्री उत्तर बिहार के इस थमल पावर स्टेशन और पेट्रो-केमिकल कम्प्लेक्स पर लगाने का फैसला हो जाता है, तो फिर पैसे का सबाल उठाने की जरूरत नहीं होगी । यह प्रधानता का अङगड़ा है कि क्या 40 करोड़ रुपये और उस रुपये से खरीदी जाने वाली सीमेंट, इस्पात और अन्य सारी मामग्री का इस्तेमाल दिल्ली में एशियाई खेल-कूद के लिए खर्च किया जायेगा या उत्तर बिहार में लगाया जायेगा, जहां की 80 कीसदी आवादी गैबी की रेखा के नीचे रहती है, जहां की बकारी हिन्दुस्तान में और किसी भी प्रदेश में देखने को नहीं मिलेगी—उससे अधिक है । यह एक चुनियादी भवाल है । (व्यवधान) हमें इन बातों का ख्याल है डस्टी लिए हमारी सरकार ने फैसला किया था कि एशियाई खेल-कूद दिल्ली में नहीं होगे और यह पैसा गांवों के विकास पर खर्च किया जायेगा । हमारी सरकार ने यह फैसला किया था और उस फैसले को बदलने का काम आपने शुरू किया है ।

मंदी महोदय से भी आपना है कि एक तो वह इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करते और इसके माथ ही वह बिजली पर बाले मानने को भी जांच दे । जैसा कि मेरे विच, थीं पांडे ने कहा है, इसके लिए टाइम तय कर लिया जाये । यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि यह भी होगा वह भी होगा भव कुछ होगा । वह तो हम ने तीस बरसों में बहुत देख लिया है । आपने हमारे तीस महीने देखे हैं, हमने आपके तीस साल देखे हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

क्यों परेशान होते हैं ? जनता ने हम को भी देखा है और आप को भी देखा है । उस की चर्चा बहुत कर सकते हैं, बहुत समय है । इतना घबड़ाइये मत । आप को भी समय है, मुझे भी है । क्यों परेशान हैं ?

इसलिए इसके लिए एक कान्कीट, टाइम फेम मंत्री महोदय तय कर लें और रूपये पैसे की अगर दिक्कत है तो एशियाई खेल कूद में डालने वाला इस्पथा उसमें से हटा कर तत्काल इस काम्प्लेक्स को बनाने के लिए और उसके लिए आवश्यक विजलीघर बनाने के लिए डालने का काम करें । समूचे उत्तर विहार के विकास को महेनजर रख कर एक ऐसी योजना वह बनाएं और विजली मिलने तक, पैट्रो-केमिकल काम्प्लेक्स खड़ा होने तक लघु उद्योग, कुटीर उद्योग और लोगों को तत्काल राहत देने वाले जो उद्योग बना सकते हैं उन को बनाने के लिए अपनी सरकार के माध्यम से तत्काल योजना बना कर आगे बढ़ें और हम ने जो योजना बना कर रखी थी उस को अमल में लाने का काम करें ।

श्री आर० एल० पी० वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्रीमती कृष्णा साही द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ । आप जानते हैं, बहुत से मिलों ने पहले चर्चा की है, विहार औद्योगिक दृष्टिकोण से भारत के नक्शों में बीसवें स्थान पर है जब कि दक्षिण विहार में कोयला, लोहा, तांबा, अब्रक, बौकसाइट आदि खनिज पदार्थ भरे पड़े हैं और सारे भारत के लिए वह एक गौरव की चीज़ है । उत्तर विहार जहाँ कि खेती के लिए उबरा जमीन है उस क्षेत्र में तीन करोड़ से अधिक की आबादी है । वहाँ पड़े लिखे नीजबान हजारों और लाखों की संख्या में बेकारी से ग्रस्त है । इस दिशा में पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों से यह प्रयास चलता रहा है कि एक पैट्रो-केमिकल इंडस्ट्री वहाँ लगायी जाय जाकि वहाँ के लोगों का भी नियोजन हो और उन की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरे । पैट्रो-केमिकल वहाँ बनाने के लिए सारे साधनों की मौजूदगी के बावजूद यह सरकार सौतेला व्यवहार उस के साथ कर रही है । इस दिशा में विहार के हमारे भूतपूर्व उद्योग मंत्री श्री चन्द्र शर्खर सिंह ने और विहार के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री पांडेय जी ने श्री अपनी गाथाएं रखी हैं, अपने अनुभव की बातें रखी हैं । साथ साथ भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व उद्योग मंत्री जार्ज साहब भी मौजूद हैं । 1978 में विहार के उद्योग मंत्री श्री ठाकुर प्रसाद के नेतृत्व में एक शिष्ट मंडल यहाँ विहार भवन में आया । उन लोगों ने भी इस प्रस्ताव को मनवाने के लिए हम लोगों से निवेदन किया था और हम लोगों ने सामूहिक रूप से जार्ज साहब को कहा था कि इस की मंजूरी दी जाय । लेकिन यह भी राजनीतिक उथलपुथल के अंदर उलझ रहे और अब किर ऐसा अवसर आया है

जब कि यहाँ एक प्रस्ताव के रूप में यह चीज़ आई है । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस उद्योग के लिए निश्चित रूप से भारत सरकार को स्वीकृति देनी चाहिए ताकि उत्तर विहार में जहाँ कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है एक काम्प्लेक्स बन सके । यहाँ पर बरौनी का खाद का कारखाना और आयल रिफाइनरी है, अन्य साधन भी पैट्रो-केमिकल इंडस्ट्री के लिए यहाँ मौजूद है, सारी सुविधाएं हैं । हमारे भूतपूर्व उद्योग मंत्री जार्ज साहब ने जो विजली की कमी के बारे में बताया है, ऐसे पहलुओं को लेकर भारत सरकार इसे और टालने का प्रयास न करे । इस के लिए सभी संसद सदस्य जो विहार के हैं और जो विहार के बाहर के भी हैं, उन को सबको इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए इसे समर्थन देना चाहिए । मैं हरियाणा और पंजाब के लोगों को घन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वहाँ पर न लोहा है, न कोयला है, न तांबा है फिर भी सारी इंडस्ट्रीज वहाँ पर लगी हुई हैं जबकि विहार में सारे साधन मौजूद हैं, सारा कच्चा माल है, सारे खनिज पदार्थ हैं उसके बावजूद विहार की उपेक्षा की जा रही है । इसीलिए आज भारत में विहार राज्य बीसवें स्थान पर है । ऐसी स्थिति में भारत सरकार को विहार के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार नहीं करना चाहिए । पहले भी कांग्रेस सरकार ने इसको मंजूर किया था और आज भी कांग्रेस सरकार पूरी सज्जम है इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार वहाँ पर पैट्रो-केमिकल इंडस्ट्री को पूरा सहयोग दे ताकि उस क्षेत्र का पूरा विकास हो सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री राम चिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी हम लोग बरौनी पैट्रो-रसायन उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में यहाँ चर्चा चला रहे हैं । उस प्रदेश का मैं भी हूँ और हम लोगों ने विगत सत्र में भी विहार का कैसे विकास हो, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का व्यान आकृष्ट किया था । आज भी शाही जी के रेजोल्यूशन को प्रार्थी मिल गई है जिससे सरकार का व्यान पूँः आकृष्ट करने का मौका हमें मिला है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि किसी भी दृष्टिकोण से आप देखें, अभी यहाँ पर जितने माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं, सभी ने इस बात को स्वीकारा है और इमानदारी पूर्वक यदि आप देखेंगे तो विहार का स्थान तो पिछड़ा है ही, विहार में भी जो उत्तरी विहार है, खासकर जो गंगा के उस पार का इलाका है, उसकी हालत इतनी दयनीय है कि यदि यहाँ की कोई टीम वहाँ पर जाए तभी इस बात का पता चल सकता है । आज हमारे यहाँ बरौनी में तेल शोधक कारखाना है, फटिलाइजर कारखाना भी है लेकिन उसके बाद भी समस्या का निदान नहीं हो पा रहा है । वहाँ पर जो गरीबी और भुखमरी है उसको जब हम उठाते हैं तो बहुत से साथी पक्ष और विपक्ष की बात बोलते हैं, कोई कहता है कि आपकी

## [श्री राम विलास पासवान]

सरकार थी तो आपने क्या किया, हमारी सरकार है तो हमने क्या किया? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ आपने नये साधियों से कि पार्लियामेन्ट में हम लोग इसलिए नहीं आए हैं कि एक दूसरे को नकताचीनी करें। जिस समय हम लोग ट्रेजरी बैंचर में थे उस समय भी हम लोग मैक्रिस्म प्रयास करते थे कि जिस प्रान्त से, जिस क्षेत्र से जो सदस्य यहाँ पर चुनकर आया है वह, वहाँ पर हमें पार्लियामेन्ट के प्रोसीजर और डायरेक्शन की किताब मिली हुई है उसका अध्ययन करके, अधिक से अधिक समस्याओं को सरकार के सामने रखे। (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आपको सुनना तो पड़ेगा ही। और अगर एक साल तक यही बात रही तो आप लोग देश में कहीं भी धूमने लायक नहीं रहेंगे। . . (व्यवधान) . .

सभापति महोदय, मैं जब फर्स्ट ईयर का विद्यार्थी था, कालिज में नाम लिखाया था, तो मैं समझता था कि कालिज मेरी जब में है। लेकिन जब मैं सैक्षण्ड ईयर और थूँ ईयर में गया, तब मुझे पता लगा कि मैं वहाँ का एक आँड़िनरी विद्यार्थी हूँ। इस लिये जो लोग संसद में आये हैं, वे यह समझ ले कि दसंस उन की पाकिट में नहीं है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ—चाहे कोई विपक्ष की बात हो या पक्ष की बात हो, जो भी सामाजिक कल्याण की बात हो जो किसी भी प्रदेश को उठाने की बात हो, देश को आगे बढ़ाने की बात हो, उस में न हम को 30 साल की बात रखनी चाहिये और न आप को तीन साल की बात रखनी चाहिये। आप को यह सोचना चाहिये कि उस समस्या का समाधान कैसे निकल सकता है। हमारे जो अनुभवी साथी हैं, उन्होंने विहार के सम्बन्ध में कहा है कि किस तरह से उस का विकास किया जा सकता है। मैं भी आप के सामने यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी उन समस्याओं के निदान के बारे में डिबेट होती, मैं भी उस में बोलूँगा और आप को बतलाऊंगा कि उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज का कितना महत्व है। जार्ज साहब ने भी अभी बतलाया कि स्पाल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज का क्या महत्व है। जब देश के परिप्रेक्ष्य में सोचेंगे, जब देश की गरीबी को दूर करने का संकल्प लेंगे, जब देश की बेरोजगारी को दूर करने का संकल्प लेंगे, जब देश के नौजवानों को काम देने का संकल्प लेंगे तो आप सब को सरकारी नौकरी नहीं दे सकते हैं। आप को लघु उद्योगों पर आधारित होना पड़ेगा। यह एक अलग विषय है, लेकिन इस समय तो हमारे सामने जो प्रस्ताव है, उस पर हम को विचार करना चाहिये। विहार में इस पैटो-कैमिकल उद्योग लगाने के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि वहाँ पर हर चीज उपलब्ध है। कच्चा माल बहुत मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, उर्जा उपलब्ध है—इन सब उपलब्धियों को देखते हुए यदि यह कारखाना वहाँ लगा दिया

जाये तो इस से दूसरी जगहों के मुकाबले बहुत कम खर्च होगा। विहार की अन-एप्लायमेन्ट की समस्या दूर होगी और न केवल राज्य को बल्कि केन्द्र को भी लाभ होगा।

इस के साथ ही मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि वे इस बात को भी देखें कि जब भी विहार में कोई कारखाना लगे उस में वहाँ की जो स्थानीय जनता है, जो गरीब लोग हैं, हरिजन हैं, नौकरियों में उन को प्राथमिकता दी जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का "समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय से मांग करता हूँ कि बिना किसी नुकताचीनी के, बिना किसी विलम्ब के इस को सरकार मान ले।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतिहारी) : सभापति जी, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। श्री पांडे जी को याद होगा, चुनाव जीतने के बाद मैंने कहा था कि लोक सभा में उत्तर विहार और पूरे विहार के प्रश्न पर राजनीतिक मतभेद नहीं रहना चाहिये, बल्कि सब को मिल कर केन्द्रीय सरकार पर उस के विकास के लिये जोर लगाना चाहिये, ताकि विहार का उत्थान हो सके।

मैंने श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह जी और जार्ज साहब का भाषण बहुत ध्यान से सुना। मुझे इस बात पर कुछ हँसी भी आई जब श्रीमती साही जी ने कहा कि कांग्रेस राज्य में फटिलाइजर प्लांट बना, कांग्रेसी राज्य में बरीनी का थर्मल पावर प्लांट बना। इन सब बातों के लिये आप प्रशंसा लें, इस से कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता, लेकिन जहाँ तक बेगुसराय में इस पैटो-कैमिकल काम्प्लेक्स के लगाये जाने की बात है, उस इलाके में वर्षों से यह अभियान चल रहा है। हमें याद है—जब 1977 के पहले मैं लोक सभा का सदस्य था, हमारे श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा, एम० पी० तथा कुछ दूसरे लोग इस मांग को ले कर बेगुसराय से आये थे और मंत्री महोदय से मिल कर उन्होंने इस मांग को उन के सामने रखा था।

जहाँ तक श्रीमती साही जी ने इस समस्या पर जोर डाला है—यह उन्होंने सही काम किया है। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—1977 के पहले जब इस सदन में कांग्रेस का बहुमत था, इन्दिरा जी प्रधान मंत्री थीं, उस समय एक प्रस्ताव आया था जिस में कहा गया था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लिये एक योजना बनाये, जिस में उन के विकास के लिये ग्रीष्मोगिक कार्यवाहियां की जायें और उस कार्य में उद्योगपतियों और सरकार को भी योगदान करना था। मैं इस मौके पर इतना और कहना चाहता हूँ—बेगुसराय तो पिछड़ा इलाका है ही, लेकिन वहाँ एक और बहुत बड़ा पिछड़ा इलाका है—जिस का नाम "चम्पा २५

है जिस के लिये गांधी जी ने सत्याग्रह किया था। पांडेय जी जानते हैं कि चम्पारन में शुगर उद्योग के सिवाय और कोई उद्योग नहीं है। वहां पर उद्योगों के साधन भी भीजद हैं। चम्पारन में कागज का उद्योग भी चालू किया जा सकता है। मोतिहारी में एक रमाकास्ट इंजनियरी कम्पनी खुली हुई है। उसमें गवर्नरमेंट के करोड़ों रुपये लगे हुए हैं लेकिन वह आज तक बंद है। उसको खोलने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है जिससे लोगों को काम मिल सके।

इसी तरह से उत्तर बिहार में और भी उद्योग खोले जा सकते हैं। जैसा कि शाही जी ने कहा वहां पर तमाम साधन भौजूद हैं, पेट्रो-केमिकल काम्प्लेक्स खोल सकते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि उत्तर बिहार में बहुत सारे इलाकों में ऐसे साधन भौजूद हैं जिन से वहां बहुत से उद्योग खोले जा सकते हैं। कागज बनाने का कारखाना वहां खोल सकते हैं, चकिया में जूट मिल खोल सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार के और भी कारखाने खोल सकते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. We are discussing only a particular point; dont bring in other karkhanas.

श्री कमला मिथ मधुकर : आप जानते हैं कि आपकी तरफ से खोलने वाले लोगों ने भी अपने आपको सीमित नहीं रखा है। इसीलिए इस प्रस्ताव पर खोलते हुए मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सरकार उत्तर बिहार की गरीबी और बेकारी की समस्याओं के बारे में सोचे और अपने पूर्ण निर्णयों को अमल में लाए। उत्तर बिहार में, बरौनी में पेट्रो-केमिकल काम्प्लेक्स खुला हुआ है। लेकिन उत्तर बिहार में और भी कच्चा माल भौजूद है, सिर्फ सरकार को वहां पर कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूं कि सरकार ऐसी कार्यवाही भी करे जिससे उत्तर बिहार में, जहां-जहां साधन भौजूद हैं, उनका सही-सही इस्तेमाल हो सके और उत्तर बिहार की बेकारी और गरीबी की समस्या को दूर करने में हम आगे बढ़ सकें।

श्री डूमर लाल बैठा (शरणिया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में बैठा हुआ हूं। आज बहुत देर से ही सही, मगर एक सही प्रस्ताव सदन में पेश किया गया है और उसका क्या महत्व है, उस पर अभी काफी प्रकाश डाला गया है।

यों तो हम सभी को मालूम है कि बिहार श्रीदैविक दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। उसकी

आर्थिक स्थिति का भी यहां जिक्र किया गया। उसके बारे में सभापति महोदय ने सुना होगा कि बिहार के लोग अभी भी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे की स्थिति में बने हुए हैं। इसलिए एकमात्र रास्ता राज्य की दशा सुधारने का रह जाता है कि वहां का उद्योगीकरण किया जाए। वहां पर खास कर ऐसे उद्योगों की स्थापना की जाए और अविलम्ब की जाए जिनकी कि वहां संभावनाएं हैं।

बरौनी, जहां पर कि पेट्रो-काम्प्लेक्स की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है, सभापति महोदय को मालूम होगा कि वह स्थान बहुत दृष्टियों से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। जैसा कि अभी कहा गया, वह स्थान तो उत्तर बिहार और दक्षिण बिहार को जोड़ने वाला स्थान है। दक्षिण बिहार में जहां कुछ उद्योगों की स्थापना हुई, उनसे बहुत ही कम, या यह कहना चाहिए कि यह पहला कदम है कि उत्तर बिहार के दरवाजे पर, बरौनी में इस उद्योग की स्थापना हुई। अगर यह पेट्रो-केमिकल काम्प्लेक्स की वहां पर शुरुआत की जाती है तो बिहार में इससे अन्य छोटे-छोटे उद्योग भी पनपेंगे और लोगों को रोजी-रोटी मिलेगी।

दक्षिण बिहार से कोयला या अन्य जो सामान है जिस की कारखानों में आवश्यकता होगी, उसकी आपूर्ति होगी। रेल हैड होने की बजह से वहां बना हुआ सामान बाहर भेजने में मदद मिलेगी, उस में भी कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी। इसके साथ-साथ वहां जो नेपथ्य है जिस का उपयोग हम पूरी तरह से नहीं कर पाते हैं, पेट्रोल केमिकल काम्प्लेक्स की स्थापना हो जाने से उसका भी उपयोग हो सकेगा। इसके साथ-साथ बरौनी रिफाइनरी से जो वाई प्रोडक्ट्स पैदा होती है उनका भी हम उपयोग कर सकेंगे। इससे उत्तर बिहार में कृषि के विकास की जो बहुत आवश्यकता है उसकी सम्भावना का भी विस्तार होगा।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस ने कहा है कि ऊर्जा की बहुत कमी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल बिजली की नहीं बल्कि कोयले, डीजल, पेट्रोल आदि की भी कमी है। अगर हम को इन कारखानों का विकास करना है तो इस ऊर्जा की कमी को दूर करने के उपाय भी हम को निकालने होंगे। आज कोयले का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है। इसकी बजह से यातायात में कठिनाई हो रही है। कोयले को ढोने के लिए बैगज की कमी भी बताई जाती है। बरौनी रिफाइनरी में या जहां बिजली उत्पादन के कारखाने हैं उन में अगर पूछा जाता है तो बताया जाता है कि हमारे पास कोयला ढूल कर नहीं आ रहा है और इस कारण से हम बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। और भी बहुत सी दिक्कतें हैं जिन को योजनाबद्ध तरीके से आपको दूर करने की कोशिश करनी होगी और उनका हल निकालना होगा। मुझे अभी मालूम नहीं है कि क्या यह उत्पादन की कमी का कारण है।

## [श्री दूमर लाल बैठा]

हमारा है कि बहुत पहले से बिहार सरकार की ओर से कई बार इन बातों को आपके सामने रखा जाया है और यहां पर भी इसके बारे में कोशिश की गई है कि इस उद्योग को बहुत पहले से ही वहां स्थापित कर दिया जाता लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। देर से ही सही इस उद्योग को अविलम्ब आपको वहां स्थापित करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये और जो कठिनाइयां हैं, अगर सरकार का इरादा पक्का हो तो उनका हल निकाल कर उन पर भी विजय पाई जा सकती है और इस उद्योग की स्थापना में सफलता प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

मुझे खुशी है कि इस साल पर किसी भी माननीय सदस्य को कोई एतराज नहीं है और न ही होना चाहिये। बिहार में इस प्रकार के उद्योग के लिए बरीनी से उपयुक्त स्थान है। वहां पर असम से तेल आता है, वहां पर तेल शोधक कारखाना भी है। उससे जो बाई प्रोडक्ट्स पैदा होती है उनका भी वहीं पर उपयोग हो सकता है, उन पर आधारित उद्योग भी वहां पर स्थापित हो सकता है।

सदन की भावनाओं का ख्याल करते हुए मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार इस पर शीघ्र ही आवश्यक कदम उठाएंगी। यही भेरी मांग है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : श्रीमती कृष्णा साही द्वारा प्रस्तुत इस प्रस्ताव का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। समर्थन करते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में दो एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। पहला यह है कि सातवीं लोक सभा में यह पहला गैर सरकारी संकल्प प्रस्तुत हुआ है। भारत की जनता ने और उस में बिहार की जनता ने भी इस सरकार को केन्द्र में स्थापित करने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान किया है, अग्रणी वह भी रही है। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आप इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे। बिहार की जनता टिकटिकी लगाए आपकी ओर देख रही है। बिहार की जनता एक बार धोखा खा चुकी है। जार्ज साहब ने उत्तरी बिहार की चर्चा की है। वहां पर व्याप्त गरीबी की, वहां पर आवागमन के साधनों के अभाव की चर्चा की है। वह क्षेत्र कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है इसको उन्होंने आपको अच्छी तरह से बताया है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मैं उसी उत्तरी बिहार को धरती पर पैदा हुआ हूं, वहां पर फला हूं। अगर उनकी कष्ट होता है कभी कभी समय मिलने पर वहां जाने में तो हम लोगों को जो वहां पैदा हुए हैं कितना कष्ट होता होगा इसका आप सहज ही अनमान लगा सकते हैं। उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा है कि पट्टों कैमिकल के स्थापित हो जाने से और भी उद्योगों की स्थापना में योगदान मिल सकता है, उनकी

स्थापना के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निर्मित हो सकती है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि कांटी में, मुजफ्फरपुर में थमें पावर स्टेशन की स्थापना का इन्होंने निर्णय लिया था लेकिन मझे खेद है कि जार्ज साहब ने अपने कार्यकाल में कोई कालबद्ध कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया और उस की वहां स्थापना नहीं की। अगर तपतरता से काम लेते तो निश्चित रूप से उत्तर बिहार को 120 मेगावाट विजली मिलती। लेकिन आपने ऐसा कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया। परन्तु अब मझे विश्वास है कि उत्तर बिहार के पिछड़ेपन को मंत्री जी ध्यान में रखेंगे। माननीय सेठी जी ने श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर को इंटरव्हिओ किया, लेकिन मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि आज उत्तर बिहार में चीनी उद्योग के अलावा और कोई उद्योग नहीं है जिससे नौजवानों और काश्तकारों को रोजगार मिले। और कोई कैश क्रौप नहीं है। इसलिये इसको नजरंदाज नहीं किया जाय और मंत्री जी ध्यान में रखें। समय पर गन्धे का मूल्य न मिलने से जो चीनी उद्योग पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव हो रहा है और इस वर्ष जो गन्धे के उत्पादन में कभी आ रही है उसका भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा चीनी उद्योग पर। इसलिये मैं आग्रह करता हूं कि सातवीं लोक सभा का यह पहला संकल्प है जो श्रीमती कृष्णा साही द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है इसको प्रधानता दीजाये और कोई कालबद्ध प्रोग्राम बनाइये, ताकि एक, दो साल के अन्दर यह कारखाना स्थापित हो और बिहार में बरीनी में लोगों को रोजा रोजगार मिले और लोगों को विकास करने का अवसर मिले।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I am highly grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion of this Resolution and have unanimously thrown out very useful suggestions—starting from Shrimati Krishna Sahi, followed by Shri Kedar Pandey, Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri George Fernandes, Shri R. L. P. Verma, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Komla Mishra Madhukar, Shri Dumar Lal Baitha and Shri Krishan Pratap Singh.

The State of Bihar is inhabited by poorer people, although the State as such, the land of Bihar, is not poor, is rich. It is a contradiction and an irony of fate that, in spite of the fact that Bihar is rich, and nature has endowed it with all possible things, Bihar continues to remain a poorer

State from the point of view of people.

As far as the question of development of Bihar as such, and particular 'uttar' Bihar which the hon. Members have mentioned here, is concerned, the question of petro-chemicals would not have arisen if the Barauni Refinery had not been established. Therefore, the House would kindly appreciate that the intention of the Central Government to develop this area was there. The Barauni Refinery has been established not on the basis that crude is available in Barauni. Normally it is said that industry should be established where the raw material for that is available. Thermal power station should be located where coal is available. It is rather difficult to carry coal in order to run thermal power plants. It is economical, it is better, if thermal power stations are located in such areas where the raw material like coal is available. That also solves the problem of transportation and transport bottlenecks. Therefore, this is an admitted fact and Government should generally go by this that wherever the raw material on which a particular industry can be based is available, the industry should be established there. From this point of view I would only like to make one point clear, that the debate was very nice, members were quite suggestive and they have put forward their case very strongly. I am only sorry for one thing—for the heat which was generated by Mr. Paswan who is quite young, energetic—he appears to me like that. But unfortunately he seems to be stepping into the shoes of Mr. Kachhwai and unnecessarily, where heat is not necessary, he generated the heat saying that nobody will be allowed to speak after a year. That was not the object. We are all here, we allow each other to speak and understand each other and understand the problems and then find a solution particularly in such cases where there is unanimity.....

श्री राम बलास पात्रवान : मैंने वह नहीं कहा था ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: In a way I am elderly to you and although I belong to the other party, I have every authority to give you an advice as a friend.

As far as this Barauni refinery is concerned, this refinery was established there only to develop that area. Although originally pipeline was laid there from Haldia and this refinery was based on the basis of the imported crude, but, fortunately, for us this pipeline which comes from Haldia to Barauni is of a smaller capacity and it could not have increased the capacity of the Barauni refinery. But fortunately, for Bihar and for us, particularly for a country like India which needs petroleum products so badly, it was good that we could pump in more crude from Assam to the Barauni refinery and increase its capacity. Had it not been established there, the question of petro-chemical complex could not have arisen at all. Therefore, the intention of the previous government was very clear—that we are interested and we shall continue to remain interested in the development of all backward areas, particularly, where very large sections of society are living and where nature has given us abundant resources to develop that area. The only constraint could be financial constraint. But then it could be phased over. It is true that in a country like India everything cannot be done in a very short period of time. The only constraints could be financial.

As far as this aspect is concerned, I fully respect the feelings of the hon. Members who have expressed strong feelings. This petrochemical complex would naturally be based on the outcome or whatever is the produce of the Barauni refinery.

I would in brief like to give the history so that you can appreciate the matter. As far as this question is

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

concerned, a Working Group was constituted by the Government of India to go into this matter and this Working Group was appointed in September 1977 for the first time to go into the complex problem of finding out what could be done in regard to the petrochemical complex. But, unfortunately, the Government was indecisive. They could not force the issue in a time-bound programme for which the hon. Members now ask this government to have a time-bound programme, with the result that this Working Group which was originally constituted in September 1977 was reconstituted in May 1978. Therefore, all these 8 or 10 months were lost unnecessarily only because the then Government perhaps was interested in this person or that person coming into that Working Group.

Therefore, unnecessarily, this time was lost. Anyhow, this Working Group Report has gone into various factors. I would not like to waste the time of this House. At this moment, I would only say that the Working Group report was submitted to the Government on 28th of February 1979. Thereafter this was considered in the ministry and by the Secretaries at the meeting convened by the Member (Industry), Planning Commission and a decision was taken at the official level and the same is being processed for obtaining various approvals.

As far as the location is concerned, it goes without saying that Barauni is bound to have a Petro-Chemical Complex based on Barauni products. The only question is about the location of the complex. Unfortunately, the previous Government too could not decide about its location. I do not know why they were delaying it. Maybe, they were not very sure as to what was to be done. Our Government is hardly seven or eight days old. But we have taken an immediate decision to appoint an expert committee which

will go into the question of location. This will be based not on political considerations, not even on considerations of favouritism to this area or that area, to this constituency or that constituency. Normally those members who are ministers wield more influence, better influence than others and they try to take away something to their constituencies which normally should have gone to some where else. We are constituting this Committee purely on technical basis which will consist of such people who will go into the question of location only from the point of view of merits. I can only assure the hon. Members that I have heard them with rapt attention and I have noted down the points which they have made. They have made out a strong case for this. I would give them a full opportunity for expressing themselves. Not only that They can also prepare the data or memorandum on a scientific basis pleading the causes for the particular location which is being mentioned in this Resolution. After the Committee is set up, we will give full opportunity to the hon. Members coming from Bihar whether from this side or from that side—we will give them three days or seven days—we would not mind it, we would give a full opportunity to hon. Members coming from this region to express themselves before this Committee so that they can take into account their viewpoints, technical and other favourable points, mentioned in favour of this particular proposal.

Even after constituting this committee, I would like to assure the hon. Members that we will give this Committee a time-bound programme. This would not be like a Committee where dates are generally extended because the Committee is not able to fulfill that. Various Committees and Commissions are appointed but they are never able to complete the work and always the dates of such committees and commissions are extended. It

is said generally that if you want to avoid a particular thing or to delay it, then appoint a Committee. It is not our intention to appoint a Committee for that purpose. From that point of view we would not want to delay it. It will be a Committee which would hasten the entire programme. We do not want to waste the products that would come out of the Barauni Refinery. We want to utilise them in the best possible way for the benefit of the country, our countrymen.

Mr. George Fernandes has said something about the Asian Games. If they would have taken up the work during their regime, it would have cost us Rs. 22 crores. Now it is going to cost us Rs. 32 crores. It would not be the pride of a nation before the international comity of nations if you say that the Asian Games would not be held in India.

As a matter of fact, this was a cabinet decision. Even your previous Government's decision was that the Asian Games would be held here. But, unfortunately, Chaudhury Saheb had his own say which was over and above the Cabinet decision. According to my information the Cabinet decision was never revoked. But he himself on his own started saying in public speeches that he was not in favour of holding any Asian Games here. Why should he say so when it is a Cabinet decision. Now, on account of the cost escalation, we are going to spend Rs. 32 crores instead of Rs. 22 crores. The Asian Games would definitely enhance the prestige of Indians and this country throughout in the comity of nations. And, therefore, we are proud that we have taken a correct decision and we have undone what was very unfair and which was bad for the name of our country. I am particularly mentioning this point that Asian games.....

श्री वनिल लाल मंडल (झंजारपुर) : बिना  
काये और पानी पिये लोग मर जाते हैं, यह ऐसा  
नहीं है ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : आपके समय में तो यह रहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मूल्य मंत्री बने तो उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखा पड़ा और देश के प्रधान मंत्री बने तो सारे देश में सूखा पड़ गया । इसलिए कितने लोग मरे और कितने लोगों ने माइग्रेट किया, उसको आप छोड़ दीजिए ।

As far as petro-chemical complex is concerned, it is not a question of ten or twenty crores. It is a question of 500, 800 or 1200 crores. By and large as things will grow and if Barauni refinery's capacity is further enhanced then petro-chemical complex cost would not be less than Rs. 100 to 200 crores. It is going to be a big affair. By stopping the Asian games and sparing Rs. 32 crores you will not even have the foundation of a petro-chemical complex.

Further, Sir, I would also like to say that petro-chemical complex is not a thing which would only enrich a particular area where it is going to be located. A complex itself means that it is going to be a number and variety of factories, number and variety of products coming out of this refinery. Therefore, Sir, it is bound to be that it will spread out. It will not only help a particular place but it will help the round-about area in a big way and out of these institutions which would come out of the petro-chemical complex many other subordinate industries and allied industries based on them would also crop up and come up.

Sir, I fully appreciate the sentiments of the hon'ble Members. I can only assure them that we have no prejudice. Unfortunately, it appears that there is a fear complex and there is a doubt that we would not favour this area. There is no question of favour or fear. According to me this area—in view of the fact that Barauni refinery is there I am saying only from layman's point of view. I am not a technical person that round-about Barauni where Barauni refinery is there a petro-chemical complex is bound to come. Whether it is five

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

miles this side or five miles that side is immaterial. Therefore, I would beg of the hon'ble Members that we fully appreciate their sentiments. We fully appreciate their points of view. We have appreciated the arguments advanced in their favour. They will be given full opportunity to express themselves before this Group and I again assure this House that it will be a time-bound programme. We will try to take up this programme in most earnestness. Therefore, I would request the hon'ble mover of this Resolution and other hon'ble Members that in order to avoid controversies they may not press it. Once you name a place then there are so many controversies. We have seen what had happened when there was one Chair and three contestants. If there is one Chair and one person then there is no problem. Therefore, if you pass a resolution like this naming a particular place without support of the technical data that would create problems rather than solve them. Unnecessarily people found-about will say we also have got a claim.

Therefore, in order to avoid heat, in order to avoid controversy, and in order to have a just and a technically-based decision, I would request her to withdraw the Resolution. I would urge upon her that in her own interest and in order to avoid embarrassment to the Government she may kindly withdraw the Resolution and cooperate with us. Thank you.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ और बधाई भी देती हूँ कि उन्होंने यह निर्णय लिया है कि टैक्नीकल एंड सर्टेंस की एक कमेटी बनाई जायगी, जो इस मामले को देखेगी कि पैट्रोलियम कैमिकल काम्प्लेक्स की स्थापना किस प्रकार से हो :....

श्री पौ. सी० सेठी : किस प्रकार हो शौर कहाँ हो।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : मुझे इस बात से भी बहुत खासी हड्डि कि यह कमेटी एक टाइम वाउण्ड प्रोग्राम के अन्दर होगी। लेकिन मैं उनसे एक

अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ। यह बात सही है कि पैट्रोलियम कैमिकल इण्डस्ट्रीयल काम्प्लेक्स की स्थापना के उद्देश्य से ही बरीनी में रिफाइनरी का प्रारम्भ कंप्रेस आई के शासन काल में हुआ था। बरीनी रिफाइनरी और फिलाइजर की बीच में इतनी सारी जमीन है जिस में पैट्रोलियम कैमिकल काम्प्लेक्स की स्थापना हो सकती है।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ माननीय मंत्री जी को पुनः धन्यवाद देती हूँ और अपने प्रस्ताव को वापस लेती हूँ।

श्री धनिक साल भंडल : यह सदन की प्राप्ती है, ऐसा सदन की राय से ही हो सकता है।

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH (Banka) : If the Minister has objection to this Resolution only because a particular place is named, with your permission, I move:

*"For the words 'Begusarai (Bihar)' substitute 'around the Barauni oil refinery.'*

This is what I would like to be substituted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. You have to move an amendment. There is a procedure. Let us follow the procedure. Now, the point is this: Since Shrimati Sahi wants to withdraw her Resolution, I have to put it to the House. That is the procedure. I am now putting it to the House.

Is it the pleasure of the House that the Resolution moved by Shrimati Sahi be withdrawn?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am putting it to the House. Since there are voices objecting to the withdrawal of the Resolution, I am putting it to the House now. The question is:

*"This House calls upon the Government to set up a petro-chemicals unit at Begusarai (Bihar) without any delay."*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, let us be clear. Are you putting the withdrawal motion or the main Resolution to the vote of the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Withdrawal is always done with the pleasure of the House. When that is objected to, then the rule is this: If objection is there to withdrawal, then, the rule

is, the main motion or the main Resolution has to be put to the vote of the House.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** So now it is the Resolution which you are now going to put to vote.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Yes. It is the Resolution, not the motion for withdrawal.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** Sir, may I make a submission? Sir, when a motion for withdrawal has come, the normal practice is this. The only question is this that because it has become the property of the House, she cannot withdraw it on her own. The House has to give its consent to withdraw the same.

17 hrs.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The rule is that a Member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the House. But if any dissenting voice be heard or a Member rises to continue the debate, the Speaker shall forthwith put the motion.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** Now the motion before you is the motion for withdrawal of the resolution.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** No.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** There is no motion for withdrawal before the House. It is the question of seeking leave of the House to withdraw the motion. If there is a dissenting voice and if there are Members in the House who believe that the motion itself should be decided and if the leave is denied, or in other words if their is any single dissenting voice, the motion itself should be put to the vote of the House. The only motion before the House is the resolution and not the withdrawal motion. That may be put now.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am putting the motion again to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House calls upon the Government to set up a petro-chemicals unit at Begusarai (Bihar) without any delay."

Those in favour may say aye.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Aye.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Those against may say No.

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:** No.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Noes have it.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** No, Ayes have it.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** All right, Division. Let the lobbies be cleared.

17.05 hrs.

[**MR. SPEAKER in the Chair**]

**MR. SPEAKER:** The lobbies have now been cleared. The question is:

"This House calls upon the Government to set up a petro-chemicals unit at Begusarai (Bihar) without any delay."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** 'Aye'.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Those against will please say 'No'.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** 'No'.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think the 'Noes' have it. The 'Noes' have it.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** 'Ayes' have it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Let the slips be distributed.

*The Lok Sabha devided:*

Division No. 5]

17.00 hrs.

**AYES**

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Balan, Shri A. K.

Basu, Shri Chitta

Bhattacharya, Shri Sushil Kumar

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan

Chaudhury, Shri Tridib

Choubey, Shri Narayan

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin  
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 Fernandes, Shri George  
 Giri, Shri Sudhir Kumar  
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh  
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Hannan Mollah, Shri  
 Hasda, Shri Matilal  
 Horo, Shri Nirel Enem  
 Kodiyan, Shri P. K.  
 Kunhambu, Shri K.  
 Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra  
 Maitra, Shri Sunil  
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal  
 Mishra, Shri Satyagopal  
 Mohammed Ismail, Shri  
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta  
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Pathak, Shri Anand  
 Rajan, Shri K. A.  
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar  
 Satya Deo Singh, Prof.  
 Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal  
 Syed, Shri Masudal Hossain  
 Tur, Shri L. S.  
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.  
 Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Ahmad, Shri Md. Kamaluddin  
 Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad  
 Athare, Shri Chandra Bhan Balaji  
 Baitha, Shri D. L.  
 Bansi Lal, Shri  
 Banwari Lal, Shri  
 Bhagwan Dev, Shri  
 Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram  
 Birender Singh Rao, Shri  
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal  
 Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash  
 Chouhan, Shri Fatebhanu Singh  
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand

Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Das, Shri A. C.  
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.  
 Digvijay Singh, Shri  
 Ekka, Shri Christopher  
 Era Mohan alias Ram Mohan R., Shri  
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
 Gadgil, Shri V. N.  
 Gehlot, Shri Ashok  
 Ghorpade, Shri R. Y.  
 Gohil, Shri G. B.  
 Gufran Azam, Shri  
 Gurbinder Kaur, Shrimati  
 Hakam Singh, Shri  
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chand  
 Jaideep Singh, Shri  
 Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad  
 Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Krishna, Shri S. M.  
 Laskar, Shri Nihar  
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri  
 Mahala, Shri R. P.  
 Mahendra Prasad, Shri  
 Makwana, Shri Narsinh  
 Manphool Singh, Shri  
 Meena, Shri Ram Kumar  
 Mishra, Shri Hari Nath  
 Nadar, Shri A. Neelalohithadasan  
 Nagaratnam, Shri T.  
 Naikar, Shri D. K.  
 Nihal Singh, Shri  
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath  
 Pandey, Shri Kedar  
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani  
 Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao.  
 Patel, Shri Amrit  
 Patel, Shri C. D.  
 Patel, Shri U. H.  
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe  
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.  
 Patil, Shri Vasantrao  
 Patil, Shri Veerendra  
 Quadri, Shri S. T.

Ranjit Singh, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala  
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayana  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Ravani, Shri Navin  
 Rawat, Shri Harish  
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha  
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna  
 Sethi, Shri Prakash Chand  
 Shanmugam, Shri P.  
 Shantaram, Shri  
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore  
 Sharma, Shri Vishwa Nath  
 Shivkumar Singh, Shri  
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.  
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal  
 Sontosh Mohan Dev, Shri  
 Sparrow, General R. S.  
 Tayyab Husain, Shri  
 Tewari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani  
 Tripathi, Shri R. N.  
 Uike, Shri Chhotelal  
 Venkataraman, Shri R.  
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
 Verma, Shri Jai Ram  
 Vijaya Bhaskara, Shri K.  
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

**MR. SPEAKER:** The result of the Division is:

Ayes: 36;

Noes: 85

*The motion was negatived.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now there is the second resolution by Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri. We have to fix up the time for discussion for this resolution. Shall we fix two hours for this?

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Sudhir Kumar Giri, now you can move your resolution.

17.10 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE TAKING OVER OF WHOLESALE TRADE IN CERTAIN ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES**

**SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI**  
 (Contai): Mr. Speaker, with your permission I beg to move:

"This House notes with grave concern the abnormal rise in prices of all essential commodities of human life, such as food-grains, pulses, edible oils, cloth, kerosene, coal, etc. in the country ranging between 20 to 40 per cent. within a short span of time and calls upon the government to take over wholesale trade and curb the price rise by ensuring supply of all the essential commodities at reduced prices through fair price shops."

**MR. SPEAKER:** Some amendments have been given notice of. But you may now continue.

**SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:** Before starting my arguments in support of my resolution, I send my respects through you to the people who have sent me to this august House. I remember their depressed and hungry faces. Their hunger is due to the price rise. The government at the Centre had changed several times but they have not taken proper steps to ameliorate the conditions of millions of people who live below the poverty line. Those who were in power in 1971 promised that poverty would be removed. But the government records show that in 1977 the number of persons who lived below poverty line increased from 40 per cent to 70 per cent. In 1977 the government changed and under the new government these people were not able to procure the minimum necessities of life and I shall put forward through you to the House how the price rise had taken place in recent months.

In calculating the price rise I have taken the year 1970-71 as the base

year. The wholesale price index shows that by the week ending on 2-6-1979 the general price level of all commodities shot up to 199.1 and by the week ending on 30-6-1979 the price level shot up to 203.3.

on 23-7-1979 to 212.1  
on 25-8-1979 to 218.1  
on 1-9-1979 to 218.2  
on 29-9-1979 to 221.4  
on 27-10-1979 to 219.3  
on 24-11-1979 to 220.8  
on 1-12-1979 to 222.6  
on 29-12-1979 to 222.6  
on 5-1-1980 to 223.2

Further the prices of kerosene, diesel oil, light diesel oil have also shot up. The index shows by the week ending on 30-6-1979 the prices of kerosene were 252.1, diesel oil 176.6, light diesel oil 269.9. On 28-7-1979 prices were 252.1 of Kerosene, 176.6 of diesel oil and 269.9 of light diesel oil. By 25-8-1979 the prices were 287.1 of kerosene, 201.3 of diesel oil and 365.8 of light diesel oil. By 29-8-1979 the prices were 272.8 of kerosene, 191.2 of diesel oil and 365.8 of light diesel oil. By 24-11-1979 the prices were 272.8 of kerosene and 365.8 of light diesel oil. By 28-12-1979 the prices of kerosene existed at the same level.

In this connection, Mr. Speaker, I submit to you, as also to the hon. Members of the House that there are various causes of price rise. I have to take time for explaining the reasons thereof. If I make the causes clear to the House about the price rise. I think the hon. Members of the House would certainly apply their mind to solve them.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER** (Durgapur): The Minister of Commerce is leaving. Who is listening?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Venkatasubbaiah will be taking notes. The Minister of Commerce has to go to the other House. He has taken permission.

**SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:** It is seen that during the period from 1971 to 1975 the price rise was so much that our Indian history had never seen such a price rise. The people who were in power at that time did the worst to serve the vested interest, and the reactionary people. A group of people is there who are always trying to exploit the common people and their efforts are being proved effective as the Government machinery has to yield to their efforts.

I would like to explain how the prices shot up during the period from 1971 to 1975. If I take the base year as 1970-71, the price of cereals rose from 100.9 in 1971 to 185.7 in 1975. The price of pulses rose from 108.1 to 193.4. The price of oilseeds rose from 90.8 to 130.8. The price of coal rose from 101.1 to 172. The price of edible oil rose from 88.4 to 149.7. The price of sugar rose from 136.09 to 217.32. As I have stated, earlier, the causes are manifold. The causes, if analysed, would be found in the tax evasion. There are multi-millionaires and monopoly houses from whom the Central Government can have a lot of money as their tax dues to the Government, but in the ultimate analysis, the monopoly houses have managed to evade those taxes. Not only that. Even the Government at the Centre gave many concessions to those monopoly houses and the result was that a parallel economy was being run by them. So, whatever steps the Government took to halt the price-rise, those efforts proved to be ineffective.

Indirect taxes are also the causes of price rise. Reputed economists all over the world opine that direct taxes do not increase the prices so much as indirect taxes do. The Government at the Centre at various times have resorted to indirect taxes more than direct taxes. This is one of the causes of price rise. Again hoarding, blackmarketing etc. are also causes of price rise. There are

businessmen who hoard articles and create artificial scarcity in the market. Whenever there is price rise, we can purchase these things in the black market. But if we take advantage of that, we would be convicted of immorality. The situation has been so made that people who have money can purchase from the black market goods as much as they like, but people who have no money at all cannot purchase those goods. In this way, the people have been reduced to such miseries as can be seen from the villages and bustees in the towns.

Blackmarketing is going on. In governmental administration is in direct those blockmarketeers. Effective steps taken to curb their activities. Export on essential commodities is also at the root of price rise. When our people are suffering for want of essential commodities, those essential commodities are being exported to foreign countries. They are getting those materials at cheap rates while our people who are producing them are getting them at higher rates. At the same time, it is also seen that our people's living standard has been going down day by day. Not only that. The infrastructure of the economy is also responsible. I feel that if the Government at the Centre and in the states do also take effective steps to make a suitable arrangement, then the transport system would be easily available and if the transport system is made available easily, then prices might not rise as is seen today. Further, the monopoly houses have compelled the small-scale industries to wind up. It has been found that in competition with the monopoly houses, small-scale industries would not be run and Government at the Centre have issued licences whereby the monopoly houses have been able to exploit the small-scale industries and the small-scale industries have been driven out from the market.

Expenditure on unproductive units is also at the root of price rise. The Government at the Centre have been incurring expenditure on people who

are not producing anything for the country.

17.3 hrs.

[SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURY in the Chair]

Lending policies of the nationalised banks are also at the root of price rise because we have seen that the nationalised banks are lending money to the big bourgeois monopoly houses. They are also lending money to the big landlords and rich farmers and middle traders. They are not lending money to the poor people, to the poor traders and small traders. And through this game the big business is monopolising the market. Above all, defective procurement and distribution systems are mainly responsible for price rise. Procurement should be done and distribution should also be made but not in the present manner. It is found that the procurement was resorted to and for that purpose high prices were being given to the rich farmers. Things procured are not distributed through a proper system. There are some officers in the administration who are in an unholy alliance with blackmarketeers who are selling goods at high prices. So, the distribution system should be changed in such a way that people all over the country can get goods at a fixed and a uniform rate.

My friends may think that seasonal factors are at the root of price rise. That may be so on some occasions, but Government records show that the huge quantities of foodgrains and the large foreign exchange at the disposal of the Government are not being properly utilised. Steps should be taken so that foodgrains are distributed to the people through fair price shops installed in adequate numbers in villages and towns. -

I am going to suggest some concrete steps which the Government should take to curb price rise and to make sure that the supply of essential commodities is made possible and easy to the people living below the poverty

line as also to the people belonging to the middle class. Even people with some purchasing capacity are unable to make both ends meet because of the price rise.

I now put forward some suggestions for the Government to consider. The Central Government must introduce immediately a comprehensive system of public procurement and distribution covering major cereals, pulses, salt, sugar, textiles, edible oils, kerosene, match boxes, paper and washing soap. It must be ensured that all these commodities are sold at a uniform fixed price all over the country.

Secondly, a special fund of Rs. 500 crores should be set apart for procurement and distribution operations. Subsidies should be given for the purpose, and funds will be available if the subsidies extended to exporters, big landlords, rich peasants and manufacturers are reduced.

Foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 1,000 crores should be set aside to ensure the import of essential commodities.

Export of food articles including sugar should be banned. Eighty per cent of the total production of sugar should be reserved for public distribution.

The prices of petroleum products, match boxes and textiles must be brought down by adjusting excise duties.

All imports of edible oils and oil-seeds should be channelised through the public distribution system. The Union Government should improve the logistics of rail movements. While their legitimate needs should be met, there must be a drastic curtailment of credit to the monopoly houses and the large industrial houses. The banks must be compelled to help the sick units on industries. Small scale and public sector units must be helped.

Volumes of credit to small farmers, sharecroppers, assignees of waste lands, small artisans and the poor and the weak are to be increased. Massive releases of foodgrains from the Central stockpile must be immediately arranged both through the public distribution system and through the food for work programmes.

I appeal to the hon. Members of this House to extend their whole-hearted support to this resolution. With these words, I resume my seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House notes with grave concern the abnormal rise in prices of all essential commodities of human life, such as foodgrains, pulses, edible oils, cloth, kerosene, coal, etc. in the country ranging between 20 to 40 per cent. within a short span of time and calls upon the Government to take over wholesale trade and curb the price rise by ensuring supply of all the essential commodities at reduced prices through fair price shops."

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

"That in the resolution,—

(i) delete "take over wholesale trade and"

(ii) add at the end—

"as soon as possible" (1).

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari): I beg to move:

"That in the resolution,—

for 'to take over wholesale trade and curb the price rise by ensuring supply of all the essential commodities at reduced prices through fair price shops.'

*Sustitute.*

'not only to take over the wholesale trade but the production of essential commodities may also be

brought under Government control and ensure the supply of all the essential commodities to urban and rural population through fair price shops under the supervision of committed persons.' " (2).

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE**  
(Panskura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the resolution which has been moved by the hon. Member, Shri Giri, is of immense importance to millions of our people. You and the rest of the Members of this House must have faced during their election campaign questions, volleys of questions from poor people as to what we would do in the Parliament about the question of price rise. I being a woman, have witnessed the agony of millions of our women, who, in the ultimate analysis, have to feed their children. With this point in our mind, we cannot but give the greatest attention to the question of price rise. It does not require statistics to show that the prices are rising. It is a hard reality that we face every day. Now the question is, how can this be tackled? It may be said that the prices rose only during the Janata rule. One need not have any doubt about that. Surely, the prices rose alarmingly during Janata rule. I am very sorry that the hon. Member who moved the motion of thanks to the President's Address is not here at the moment. In every second sentence of his speech, he praised our Prime Minister sky high.

I would like to remind you what happened during her regime shortly after she came to power in 1971 with the glory of the Liberator of Bangladesh. I still remember what happened. I was a member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly at that time and during the budget speech discussion, we had to point out that wholesale prices had risen by 19 per cent within one month. As far as the retail prices are concerned, you know what happens, that is, if there is a 19 per cent rise in the wholesale prices, the rise in retail prices is much more.

I would also like to remind you that the same 20-point programme was

adopted in which a promise was held out that essential commodities would be supplied to the poor at reasonable prices. Everybody knows what happened to those promises and what happened to the 20-point programme. So, with the same 20-point programme again, I at least do not have any feeling of elation or have a guarantee that with one leader, etc. etc., all will be solved. That is why I want to point out that it is very necessary to take certain effective steps.

I would not dilate here on the point that in the ultimate analysis, to stop the price rise or to keep the prices steady or to keep the prices within the reach of common people, a socialistic economy alone can do it. It is a proven fact. Nobody need dispute it. Anybody going through the international prices, the prices in Soviet Union, the prices in USA, would know it. But that is not my point today because I know the present Government cannot do that. That question does not arise. But under the present Government also, certain steps can be taken if it has got the will. I do not know whether the will is there. I have every reason to doubt.

As far as the causes and the steps that can surely be taken are concerned I would like to give a few examples. In the Resolution it has been stated that wholesale trade of foodgrains and certain other commodities be taken over by the Government. I would like to remind you that this question was once taken up by the Congress Government under the same Prime Minister at one point of time after 1971. There was a proposal to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. There was a great hullabaloo from the traders who solemnly promised that if this step was not taken, they would cooperate with the Government and give enough supply of foodgrains at reasonable prices. The Government probably believed them. Whether the Government believed them or not, they did not introduce the measure. After that what happened you know better than me. What happened was that

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

the traders cared a fig for their own promises. The prices rose very high. As far as the foodgrains are concerned the petty producers got a very little price but the hoarders had a hay day. The measure of taking over the wholesale trade in foodgrains was not introduced. Consequently, the consumers suffered. It was under the Congress Government, not under the Janata Government. I have already said I do not want to hold out any apology for the Janata Government because they are equally bad or even worse, if one may say so.

AN HON. MEMBER: Worse.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I have no objection. But the reasons are the same and the same things happened.

Now, if this happened with regard to foodgrains, let us take up sugar. Every time the question of sugar comes up I do not know what happens: the sugar barons of U.P. come into the picture, be it behind the Congress or be it behind the Janata Party. Nothing happens. There are so many combinations and permutations—levy sugar, out-of-levy sugar free sale of sugar and what not! But only at the end the consumers see that, after a short while the sugar prices have soared sky-high.

Who does not understand that if anybody is to control the prices of sugar, the first thing is the nationalisation of sugar industry? What prevents the Government from nationalising the sugar industry—be it the Janata Government, be it the Congress Government? It is because the sugar barons do not like it and the election funds will not be forthcoming! I would like to say that if one wants to supply sugar at proper prices to the poor people, the sugar industry has to be nationalised.

Now, come to edible oil. When this Hon. Member was so full of praise for Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I could not check myself from saying that edible oil is already dear and such lavish

application might raise the prices further. But for the time being, I give that up: let there be as much lavish application of oil as is permissible by anybody's conscience.

But, as I was saying, what happened to oil? There were Rs. 800 crores worth of imports in the last twelve months.

AN HON. MEMBER: Under the Janata Government.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Yes, it is the same thing. I repeat that it is old wine in a new bottle: nothing very different.

Anyway, let them think for themselves. I would like to appeal to you, Sir, to remember. Now, this Rs. 800 crores worth of imports—where did it lead? (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: So, about oil, can anybody imagine that oil prices can be controlled unless the wholesale trade is taken over? Everybody knows that import licences were given to private parties and they even exported those to other countries. There was a great scandal in Gujarat over that. Naturally, if you do not have Governmental control over the imports, physical possession of the supplies, these people—the traders and others who deal with it, monied people—would have their day. It happened during the Janata Government, doubtlessly, but I would like to ask, through you, those Members who shouted about that, why the Congress Government could not take this very small measure even earlier, with all its 20-point programme going round, to stop this by taking over the wholesale trade in oil. Answer!

Now, I come to cloth. Everybody knows what has happened in respect of cloth during both the regimes. (Interruptions) We do not swear by khadi; we wear whatever we can get, whatever we can afford; mostly we have to depend on other people's

charity; so, whatever they give, we have to wear that. Everybody knows that the textile magnates go in for superfine cloth; they would not like to produce Janata cloth for common people. This is the bane which has been happening over and over again. Tell me what prevented these Governments, whoever they may be—the earlier ones or the one that has immediately preceded—from taking over the textile mills?

Then I come to the other essential commodities. There is a practice by the Central Government—whoever had been there, the earlier ones or the last one—to impose excise duties on those very articles, which are used by common man, to the tune of hundreds of crores of rupees. Tell me why should the poorest sections of the people and their salt, sugar and cloth etc. be the biggest revenue earners and not those who mint money at the expense of those poor people? So long as excise duties on common people's daily necessities go on mounting, this will happen.

What happened in respect of bank credit to the big traders during the earlier Indira regime as well as during the Janata regime? Everybody knows what happened. See the figures of bank loans. To whom did these loans go? Mostly to big commercial houses. Is it not so? You know better than I do. It happened in both the regimes. The figures are there. Anybody can go to the library and see as to what were the figures of lending to big commercial houses for future trading and other trading. In the ultimate analysis what we find is that the small producers do not get remunerative prices and the consumers are bled white. That is why I fully endorse the Resolution which has been brought forward saying that there should be take-over of wholesale trade on certain articles, and I supplement by saying that certain industries which produce daily necessities should be nationalised by the Government.

There is one question more with the answer to which I will conclude my speech. Whenever we say, 'take over the wholesale trade or nationalise this industry', etc., one argument is always brought forward that these spheres will not be as efficient as the private firms or the private sector. Yes, doubtlessly the private sector is the most efficient in fleecing the people. On that their efficiency cannot be questioned. I fully agree. But is that any reason? Can people's cooperation not be taken at all stages of distribution and production? Is that not possible? Has it ever been tried? That is why I think that this argument is only a fig-leaf to cover those vested interests whose interests are really being served by the Central Governments who have come so far.

With these words, I submit that this Resolution be adopted and the question of nationalising the industries be considered. Through you, Sir, I appeal to all the Members of the House to support this Resolution.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, two hours have been allotted for this non-official Resolution. There are many Members who are anxious to participate in the discussion. The Mover of the Resolution has taken 40 minutes and the hon. lady Member has taken 20 minutes. Only very little time is left.

18 hrs.

So I would only request you to see that the members...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be decided next time.

AN HON. MEMBER: The time can be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** (Bhubaneswar): Because the time is short, to begin with, Sir, during the last 2½ years, during the Janata rule and then during the later Lok Dal rule, the prices have gone up by 30 percent. . . .

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You continue on the next day.

Now, the House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 28th January, 1980.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, January 28, 1980/Magha 8, 1901 (Saka).*