

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I introduce the Bill.\*\*

I beg to move :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1984-85, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1984-85, be taken into consideration.”

*The Motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

*The Motion was adopted.*

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

*The Motion was adopted.*

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

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The Motion was adopted.*

13.48 hrs.

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PONDICHERRY)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for 1984-85.

Motion moved :

“THAT the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth Column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 31.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri E. Balanandan. The time allotted is one hour.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : I want to raise only one or two points.

Pondicherry is a tiny territory with four parts and its headquarters is Pondicherry. This has a population of 1.5 lakh. In Pondicherry the main industry is the textile industry. There is an Anglo-French Textile Factory. And that factory has been lying closed since the day

\*\*Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

the Central Government took over the administration. 7500 workers are there. Nearly a year is over. During this period 30 workers have committed suicide. I do not know how many died because of starvation after the closure of that factory. According to reports, in 1981 and 82 that factory made a profit. If you see the total population, out of that 7500 are the main active working population and they are affected by the closure of this factory. Therefore, the first and foremost step the Government could have taken after taking over the Administration, was to open this factory. But to our bad luck, workers went to the Central Government authorities and others. I also went in a deputation to the Minister for Industry and others. Now, I am told that the Government's system is such that they take things in a lighter vein. When we make some representation, the Government says that they will see to it. I am told that the Industries Department has not cleared it and the Finance Department is also standing in the way. The Commerce Ministry is willing to take over this industry and run it under NTC. If we pass the Budget of Pondicherry in this House, we must see that the people are there to take advantage of what we pass here. In the city one-third of the population is starving and they have no scope of living. While discussing this Budget this has to be taken note of. I request that the Minister should give an assurance to the House that the people will be protected by taking over the mill and run it under NTC. This is not an industry which is going to lose. If properly managed, it can be run without any loss.

There is another prestigious medical Institute which has been established in the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences here. What is the position there? 'The Hindu' has reported on June 27, 1984: "JIPMER facing de-recognition due to faculty shortage." The student community is the owner of the future of India. How do we take things? This Medical Institute and Hospital there was one of the best. Recently some changes have been effected in the schooling system—11+2 and something like that. Under this system admission to the College has to be regulated. But because of pressure from high-ups to admit their kith and

kin, they have admitted more students. Therefore, in 1979-80 instead of restricted admission of 50 per cent, they have taken the full quota of 65 each. What is the position? This year and next year those graduates coming out of the college, have to be admitted in the post-graduate course.

And for that no staff is there. Even out of the present sanctioned strength of 120 teachers, *The Hindu* reports that 37 posts are vacant. If out of 120 posts, 37 are vacant for so many years, then how can an institution run? Is it the mistake of the students? No. We are having an administration, it is being run under the Central Government. The peculiar and particular situation to be noted is that if somebody from North is transferred to these posts, if somebody from North, goes to South to take charge there, then immediately the next day he is transferred back because those people do not want to work there. I can understand some difficulty for the people to go and work there. May I put a question to the Government through you that is there any dearth of people in India? No. But the Government does not want to properly run the institution. It is the primary responsibility of the Government to see that this kind of medical institutes, which are to take care of our own health and the country's health, should run properly. If the students are admitted and there are no faculty people to teach them, then what is the use of that?

Now I come to another difficulty. The difficulty is because of the so-called changes in the educational curriculum which are being changed often by the Government. They change it without a proper plan. A permanent and well taught out system is yet to come in India after 34 years of Independence. That is another point and I am not going into that. I am only saying that this Pondicherry Medical Institute is a prestigious institute. When changes have been brought about, it was the responsibility of the authorities to see that only regulated and regular number of students should be admitted but instead more students have been admitted. Therefore for those students who are getting graduated this year or next year, there is no facility to go in for post-graduation studies. I went and talked to the Health Minister on

[Shri E. Balanandan]

this question. He was asking me very very scientific questions. He said : 'Balanandan, without the Medical Council of India's clearance, how can you do anything ? They do not give clearance for the staff'. He was saying as if I am responsible for this or the students are responsible for this. All right, if you do not find people to be provided immediately, let the staff working in the Medical Hospital be temporarily shifted or be asked to do this job also. However, I do not go into the technical details. I want that the Government should see that the students and the country's medical profession is not treated like grossery shop traders. It is absolutely wrong. Therefore, I want that Government should look into it and take immediate steps without any delay.

As I have already said, Pondicherry is a very tiny territory. .(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The name of that Institute is JIPMER—Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Research. The Government must look into it.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Yes, it is a very famous institute. JIPMER is the short form. The main source of livelihood of the people of this territory is fishing. Experts are there, I do not want to make a big speech on fishing. But it may happen that we go for fishing, we may get, we may not get also. Fishing means I go to the sea with something and many a time come back empty handed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The fish of Pondicherry is very tasty, as that of Kerala.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Even though India has a lot of fishing ports, there is no plan to develop them. Even if there is any such plan, there is no implementation. That is our bad luck. I do not want to go into the larger issues. When the Government of India was promising to have a fishing harbour in Pondicherry, why don't you do something about it at this stage ?

Today somebody asked a question about

trawlers for deep sea fishing. It is necessary. At the same time, the fishermen who are working in the traditional way should also be allowed to exist. They should not be driven out of their traditional way of life. Today in our country the profit motive being the primary motive, nobody cares for these things. So, at least the Central Government during their dispensation should do something to mitigate the sufferings and problems of the poor fishermen.

Finally, the most important thing is the holding of the election. We do not want the Central rule to continue there for long. So, early steps should be taken for the conduct of elections. In any election, some party may win and some may lose. Let them not say that they will hold it only when congress (I) can come to power. Let them come to power. I have no objection. But the elections should be conducted without delay.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Marmugao) : Sir, it seems to be one of those good days when there is going to be a very broad consensus on all sides of the House. I do agree that elections may be held in Pondicherry early. The President's Rule is never a good thing to have in a democratic system. But all I can say from what I have come to know is that during President's Rule in Pondicherry there has been no allegation of corruption or misuse of power, as in the previous Government...(Interruptions) That is the reliable information I have got.

14.02 hrs.

(SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair)

The point that I would like to raise here is that, even when you have elections, even when you have the Legislative Assembly, if that Legislative Assembly happens to belong to a Union Territory, the powers of that Assembly are limited. I fail to understand why, after more than 30 years of independence, still we should have in this country two types of citizens, the citizens of the State and the citizens of the Union Territory. The powers of the Legislative Assembly of a Union Territory are limited. There is no

such thing as a State List for the Assemblies in the Union Territories. Laws made by them require previous assent of the Government of India and also subsequent confirmation of that legislation. I fail to understand why that situation should continue. Once again I submit that it is necessary to bring all the people of this country on par, as far as citizenship is concerned, as far as self-government is concerned. Therefore, perhaps with the exception of Delhi, which is in a peculiar position, being the capital of the country, all the areas which are constituted as Union Territories should be brought under the neighbouring States, according to the wishes of the local population.

I fully agree with what Shri Balanandan said about the Anglo-French Textile Mills, which belongs to one Shri Jatiya, which is closed for the last more than 14 months. This situation should not be allowed to continue.

It is true that this mill as a result of its closure has laid off around 7,500 workers, whose wages were maintaining about 40,000 people. As a result 40,000 people are directly or indirectly badly affected by the closure of this Mill. It is also correct that about 30 workers have committed suicide because they had no way to maintain their families. To avert a further tragic situation, the Government must take upon itself to solve it with a sense of utmost urgency. It would be really a good solution to have the NTC take-over this mill.

When the Deputy-Speaker was here, he was mentioning about the great achievements made in Pondicherry in the field of education. I would like in this context to ask the Hon. Minister what has happened to the Engineering College that was supposed to be set up there. I would also like to know what has happened to the proposed university in Pondicherry. There was a project to have a University in Pondicherry and the project, I understand, was cleared by the Ministry and now it awaits only the introduction of a Bill in this House, because the university is to be a Central university.

Shri Balanandan also spoke of the fishing

industry and the fishing business. I, also being from a coastal area, as Shri Balanandan is, appreciate the need to have a fishing harbour in Pondicherry.

These are all specific issues that come up in the course of this Debate on the Budget of Pondicherry and we will be awaiting a positive and sympathetic reply of the Minister to these questions.

\*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, on the Budget of Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1984-85, I wish to say a few words on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

At the very outset, I would say that it is really a matter of shame that we should discuss here the Budget of a territory which is smaller in size than that of a municipal town. This Budget should have been discussed in the Assembly of the Union Territory of Pondicherry. But it could not be so because the Government of the Union Territory which was democratically elected was throttled. The popularly elected Assembly was dissolved. It will be no exaggeration to say that democracy was massacred in that process. The people of the Union Territory of Pondicherry in 1980 elected their representatives to their Assembly. With absolute majority the D.M.K. Government was then constituted. Without assigning any plausible reason, that Government enjoying absolute majority in the Assembly was toppled. In other words the Governor's rule was imposed in Pondicherry. The Governor's rule meant Indira Congress rule. Under the garb of Governor's rule, the ruling Indira Congress at the Centre imposed its rule in Pondicherry. By hook or crook Indira Congress should be the ruling party in all the States and in all the Union Territories in the country and to achieve that this kind of devious means would be resorted to at the cost of democracy. The Government of D. Ramachandran was overthrown. The support of Indira Congress to D.M.K. Government was withdrawn. We were not worried about it. But immediately after the withdrawal of support by Indira Congress Party, the

[Shri Era Mohan]

Janata Party, the Communist Marxist Party and the Muslim League gave unequivocal support to D.M.K. We were ready to prove the majority we had in the Assembly. But the Governor at the behest of Central Government did not pay heed to our democratic request. He dismissed the D.M.K. Government and imposed President's rule. In the Punjab, what has happened? The Ministry has been kept in animated suspension. Why such a double standard has been adopted? That is because the Indira Congress is the ruling party in the Punjab. In order to ensure that the Army discharges its onerous tasks, this has been done. Even after this traumatic experience why should the Punjab Assembly be kept in suspended animation? But in Pondicherry, since D.M.K. Government was involved, there was no compunction on the part of Central Government to dismiss the Government and to dissolve the Assembly. In many States the Governments of Opposition Parties are dismissed by the ruling party at the Centre. Where the ruling party at the Centre is in power, the Central Government removes the Chief Minister and keeps the Assembly in suspended animation. Wherever the ruling party at the Centre feels that there is a chance of forming the Government, the Assembly is kept in suspended animation. I condemn this anti-democratic approach of the Central Government.

I demand that elections to the Union Territory Assembly must be held soon. At latest the next Budget should be discussed in the popularly elected Assembly. At the time of imposition of Governor's rule, it was said that elections would be held soon, i.e. within six months. But now more than a year has elapsed. We do not know how much more time will be taken to hold the elections. The elections to Municipality and to Panchayats have not been held. I demand that these democratic processes should be started immediately for the good of the people of Pondicherry Union Territory. The imposition of Governor's rule in Pondicherry by dismissing the majority D.M.K. Government. At the same time it is also a challenge to democracy. I want that elections should be held soon.

After the entry of Indira Congress rule in Pondicherry through the Governor, no scheme has been implemented in Pondicherry during the past one year. As the Members, who preceded me, pointed out, the Anglo-French textile mill is remaining closed for the past 14 months. Immediately one month after the closure of this Mill with 7600 workers, I raised it on the floor of this House. I was assured that action would be taken to reopen this Mill. But, so far nothing has been done. In Maharashtra 13 textile mills located in Bombay were taken over just before the A.I.C.C. Why don't you do that in Pondicherry? I know you will do that. You will nationalise B and C Mills in Madras and the A.F.T. Mills in Pondicherry after the announcement of General Elections and after the dates of elections are announced. That would be done to get the votes of the people. You are not worried as to how many people die. The Indira Congress does not hesitate to exploit the misery of the masses for getting their votes. This should be avoided. The starving workers are not going to tolerate any longer. I warn the Central Government that the Central Government may have to face a serious situation, that too violent situation, if no solution is found for the reopening of this Mill. It is really regrettable that during one year of Governor's rule in Pondicherry no steps have been taken to reopen this Mill and give back the livelihood to 7600 workers. The economy of Pondicherry is in shambles because of this. I appeal to the hon. Minister to look into this and do the needful.

The Medical Council of India has sent a notice to the Health Ministry that the recognition of JIPMER is likely to be withdrawn because of the faculty shortage. It is astounding that 30% of the approved staff has been remaining vacant for such a long time. 37 posts of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors have not been filled at all. The JIPMER continues to be under the charge of Central Health Ministry. Does this not reflect on the inept functioning of Central Health Ministry?

I also wonder why should this premier institution be looked after by the Central Health Ministry! We have the autonomous All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Why

should we not give the autonomous status to the prestigious JIPMER also so that it does not depend upon the whims and caprices of the Central Health Ministry? I request the Government to ponder over this problem and take appropriate decision.

Pondicherry, a city of Indo-French culture, is still not on the air map of India. For many years we are being fed by the assurances of the Central Government that an airport would be established here. From Madras to Pondicherry we have to go by car. During this one year, expeditious action could have been taken to establish the airport at Pondicherry. I want speedy action on this project. Similarly, there is inordinate delay in the development of Pondicherry Port. Unless Pondicherry Port is developed, there can be no industrial development of this backward territory. I personally feel that the Centre has no heart in the development of Pondicherry Union Territory. The Centre has got all the time and energy to political development of these areas. When 7600 workers of A.F.T. Mills are facing starvation, why should not the Centre direct the public sector banks to give small loans to educated unemployed people and also for self-employment purposes in Pondicherry territory? Our Deputy Finance Minister, Shri Poojari, has plans for the disbursal of Rs. 800 crores of public sector banks to the poor people, whom he wants to be lifted above the poverty line. Such a scheme has not been implemented by him in Pondicherry, where the public sector banks have crores of rupees in deposits. With the continued closure of A.F.T. Mills, all the subsidiary industries in Pondicherry have wound up their activities. This is the juncture in which the Deputy Finance Minister should ensure the implementation of loan *melas* in Pondicherry for the economic and industrial advancement of the area. There is need for the immediate rejuvenation and revival of economy of Pondicherry in shambles.

Throughout the country the freedom fighters are getting pension. In the name of freedom fighters, particularly in North India, many have obtained bogus certificates and are enjoying pension. In Pondicherry there are just 450 or so freedom fighters. I do not know on what grounds they are being denied the pension. For the liberation

of Pondicherry from French rule and for the merger of the territory with India, they have sacrificed their everything. Many from India have gone and taken shelter in Pondicherry. I don't understand the Centre's hesitation to sanction to these 450 and odd freedom fighters. The Government should look into this and sanction pension to these freedom fighters.

The government employees of Pondicherry have been demand for quite a long time that Pondicherry should be given the B-2 status, which would not only benefit them but also the employees in the private sector. I humbly request the Minister to declare Pondicherry as B-2 class town immediately. Similarly, the Government employees living in Karaikkal, Enam and Mahe should be given house rent allowance. The expenses in this behalf are not going to have any adverse impact on the central finances, because their number is insignificant. Enam, a small place in Andhra Pradesh and Mahe in Kerala are very costly places for the poor government employees. The Central Government should sanction house rent allowance to these people immediately. These are some genuine grievances of the people of Pondicherry which should be redressed during the Governor's rule there. The hon. Member who preceded me stated that there is corruption-free administration for the last one year in Pondicherry. He hails from Goa and he has no chance of going to Pondicherry. We are from the adjoining State of Tamil Nadu. We have practical and personal knowledge that there is unprecedented corruption in Pondicherry now during Governor's rule. In the absence of popularly elected Assembly where the Opposition parties can raise their voice against such corruption, there is the atmosphere of free-for-all in Pondicherry. When I raise a question here on the floor of this House, it is my democratic right given to me. If this opportunity is denied, then democracy cannot survive in this country. Indira Congress is ruling Pondicherry through the Governor and there is no democratic control on the malpractices prevailing in Pondicherry. There is no democratic check on the administration.

In the interest of democracy and in order to ensure that the people of Pondicherry

[Shri Era Mohan]

Union Territory enjoy their democratic rights, I demand that elections should be held soon in Pondicherry. Before that, all the genuine problems confronting this Union Territory should be resolved by the Central Government, which is directly responsible for the Territory's governance.

With these words I conclude my speech.

\*SHRI P. SHANMUGAM (Pondicherry): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to make a few suggestions on the Budget of Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1984-85. Pondicherry Union Territory is a small territory. This territory was so dear to our late lamented Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that he bestowed his personal attention to the economic and industrial development of Pondicherry. He sowed the seeds of economic growth of this State. In memory of this great leader of India, the premier medical institution JIPMER was established in Pondicherry. After independence he was the source of inspiration—in fact he was the beacon light—for many developmental schemes undertaken in Pondicherry. Pondicherry Union territory saw all round progress from 1955 to 1969 when there was continuous Congress Party rule there. In 1967 the Congress Party was defeated in the Elections in Tamil Nadu and in Pondicherry, as a sequel to that, in 1969 the D.M.K. came to power. For 11 years, upto 1980, the Opposition parties of varying hues, in alliance with one or the other, were ruling the Pondicherry State. This was the period during which Pondicherry slid back in to primitive era. The United Front Governments led by the D.M.K. were not interested in the welfare of masses and were not dedicated to the progress of the State. They were all interested in the growth of their parties and in their personal aggrandisement. Naturally no developmental scheme was implemented during this period of Opposition Parties' rule in Pondicherry.

In 1980, the Congress Party forged an alliance with the D.M.K. and the D.M.K.-Congress united front came to power in the General Elections. For 3-1/2 years the

United Front Government was in power in the State. All the while the Congress Party was reminding frequently the D.M.K. partners about the assurances given to the people during the elections and our duty to fulfil the aspirations and ambitions of the people who voted us to power. The Congress Party was keen to ensure clean and honest administration. But the D.M.K. proved to be the greatest stumbling block in the fulfilment of poll assurances. When things went beyond repair, the Congress Party withdrew its support to the D.M.K. Indira Congress can never be a party to mass deception being practised by the D.M.K.

My hon. friend from Opposition, Shri Mohan, stated in his speech that the D.M.K. had the support of Janata Party, Communist Party and the Muslim League, after the Indira Congress withdrew its support and the D.M.K. would have proved its majority in the Assembly but for the denial of that opportunity by the Governor who dismissed the D.M.K. Government and dissolved the Assembly. He also questioned how the Punjab Assembly has been kept in suspended animation. In Punjab the Congress Party had the absolute majority in the Assembly. In Pondicherry it was not so. Indira Congress had 10 elected members and they left the United Front. The D.M.K. had 14 elected members. The D.M.K. could not prove that with the support of Janata Party, the C.P.I. and the Muslim League that they had 20 members. Shri Mohan belonging to D.M.K. has the temerity to charge now that the Governor was motivated not to have a non-Congress Government in Pondicherry and that was why he did not allow the D.M.K. to form the Government. He said that democracy was murdered by him just because his party was not allowed to form the Government—the D.M.K. which had only 11 members.

He may afford to forget the facts. I can prove with facts and figures that his contentions are all baseless. The whole country knows about the developments in Pondicherry. The D.M.K. was given three days' time to prove its claim of majority. Janata

Party High Command through Shri Chandrasekhar assured support to D.M.K. From Bangalore, the Janata Party leader Shri Hegde assured support to the D.M.K. Party. But so far as the local unit of Janata Party was concerned, the three Janata Party members held meetings for three days and they could not pass a unanimous resolution extending support to the D.M.K. It does not end there. I would remind him that they openly declared that they would not support the corrupt Ramachandran's D.M.K. Government in spite of the directives from Janata High Command. In fact they wrote a letter to the Governor stating that they will not support the D.M.K. Government and that the Governor should dismiss the corrupt D.M.K. Government. All the three signed this communication and gave it in person to the Governor. All the three Janata Party members were sitting in Opposition inside the Assembly. They did not only agitate inside the Assembly for the dismissal of D.M.K. Government but also outside they held protest demonstrations for the dismissal of D.M.K. Government. The Communist Party member condemned in no uncertain terms the corrupt Government of D. Ramachandran. All of them had realised that if they extended support to the Government of D. Ramachandran they would lose the support of the people. How could Ramachandran prove his majority in these circumstances? The Governor was compelled to declare that no political party had the majority. In fact he gave 24 hours to Ramachandran to produce his supporters.

When Indira Congress supported D.M.K., Shri Ramachandran was elected as the leader of the Assembly and as the leader of the United Front. He thus became the Chief Minister. Instead of the reported oral support extended by the Janata Party, the C.P.I. and the Muslim League, as claimed by Shri Ramachandran, Shri Ramachandran should have ensured that he was elected as the leader of the United Front and then he should have gone to the Governor. He could not get this done. It was clear that he did not have the support of the political parties other than Indira Congress. I would like to remind Shri Mohan that inside the Assembly two D.M.K. Members openly levelled charges of corruption against the

D.M.K. Chief Minister and demanded the constitution of an Inquiry Commission. They alleged that for Medical College admission from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs had been taken under the table for two seats. They wanted this to be probed by an Inquiry Commission.

Sir, you will be interested to know that out of 14 D.M.K. members, two expressed their opposition inside the Assembly to their own D.M.K. Government and wanted its dismissal and one D.M.K. member, who was Deputy-Speaker went away to France. The D.M.K. strength was reduced to 11. How could the Governor invite the D.M.K. to form a minority Government? Will it be democratic according to Shri Mohan? How do you expect the Governor to call such a minority leader to form the Government, which will become a convenient handle for that leader to gather support from others? If the Governor had done that, then democracy would have been murdered.

The three D.M.K. Ministers, the next day after the dismissal of D.M.K. Government, wanted to arouse the ire of the people by organising a protest demonstration. They were disappointed to find that less than 500 people were following them in their protest march. Next day to that, Indira Congress organised a mammoth public meeting in which the people of Pondicherry hailed the dismissal of corrupt D.M.K. Government and they heaved a sigh of relief. The entire gathering felt that they had been done justice by the Governor.

Shri Mohan had the audacity to aver that during one year of Governor's rule there is widespread corruption and no developmental schemes have been undertaken. I have got conclusive evidence to show that the Governor's rule in Pondicherry has ushered an era of stability. The Administration has been rid of its partisan approach to problems. The foundation-stone has been laid for the air-port in Pondicherry. Similarly, in the month of June, 1984, Shri Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, our Minister of Shipping and Transport has laid the foundation-stone for the Ariyankuppam fishing harbour project and also for the develop-



[Shri P. Shanmugam]

ment of Pondicherry Port. The Administration is acquiring land for the airport. The Central Government is taking effective steps for the implementation of these schemes. Mr. Mohan must remember that during 11 years of D.M.K. one liquor factory was opened with all fanfare and it was closed after 3 months.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Shanmugam, you have already taken 15 minutes. Kindly conclude now.

SHRI P. SHANMUGAM : Shri Mohan asked how was the AIADMK rule. When AIADMK was started in Tamil Nadu, Shri D. Ramachandran was a Minister in D.M.K. Government in Pondicherry. He declared that AIADMK would not be allowed to raise its head in Pondicherry. He saw to it that the AIADMK was not allowed to hold meetings also in Pondicherry. Suddenly, Shri D. Ramachandran as the Minister deserted D.M.K. and joined the AIADMK, about which they were so vociferous.

This happened in 1973. After remaining in Office for 4 years and 10 months, the D.M.K. Government went out of office, because of the desertion of two D.M.K. elected Members who were Ministers. What happened later is also revealing. As was expected, there was no change in the administration at all. For 21 months the AIADMK Government was there. Only these two were Ministers. This was an unprecedented democratic process that just 2 Ministers ran the Administration for 21 months. It was unprecedented in the history of Pondicherry. How can the two corrupt DMK Ministers give a clean administration though they shifted their loyalty to AIADMK?

Then Shri Mohan talked about no elections to Municipalities and Panchayats. Between 1955 and 1969, we held regularly elections for every 5 years to the Municipality. For four times I was elected as Mayor. I was popularly elected mayor for 16 years. Though Panchayat Act was passed during DMK regime, yet no elections

were held during 11 years of DMK rule. Shri Mohan seems to be an adept in practising mass deception. All his allegations are baseless.

He talked about absence of welfare measures under the Governor's rule. I would remind him that during DMK regime the Central Government has given money for eradication of poverty, for uplifting the poor above the poverty line. All the money was being misappropriated by the D.M.K. Chief Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You were a Mayor for such a long time. You have already taken 20 minutes. How can we complete the business ?

SHRI P. SHANMUGAM : The Central Government had given the guidelines for the implementation of anti-poverty scheme. But they were of no concern for the D.M.K. Chief Minister. I want to know what has happened to all the money given under the D.R.D.A. schemes. According to my authentic information, all the money has gone into D.M.K. party coffers. I have represented several times to the Governor about this. I want the Minister that an inquiry to be instituted into the misuse of DRDA money by D.M.K. Chief Minister.

Under the Governor's rule, 56000 families below the poverty line have been identified. Identify cards have been issued to them. On the other hand, the DMK Chief Minister had all the powers with himself and the other Ministers were just non-entities. No survey was conducted about the down-trodden below poverty line by the D.M.K. Government. The Chief Minister of D.M.K. Government was interested in self-preservation and not in elimination of poverty.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am calling the next Member. What you say hereafter may not be recorded.

SHRI P. SHANMUGAM : I am the sole representative of Pondicherry Union Territory and I should be given some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken 25 minutes. How much more you want to

complete your speech ? The total time is one hour.

**आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :** सभापति महोदय, इस सदन में पांडिचेरी का एक ही प्रतिनिधि है। उनको टाइम देना चाहिए। इसमें क्या कठिनाई है ?

**सभापति महोदय (श्री एन०के० शैजवलकर) :** अगर इस डिस्कशन के लिए टाइम बढ़ा देते, तो माननीय सदस्य को ज्यादा टाइम देने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं थी।

**श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (बसीरहाट) :** इस बिल के लिए कुल टाइम एक घंटा है और वह आध घंटा बोल चुके हैं।

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** You say the last sentence that you support the Demands and conclude your speech.

**SHRI P. SHANMUGAM :** I would like to have ten more minutes.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Not possible. I will give you three minutes. Kindly conclude your speech.

**SHRI P. SHANMUGAM :** I have just answered Mr. Mohan's points. I have not yet come to the Budget.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** If the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs extends the time I have no objection.

**SHRI P. SHANMUGAM :** Sir, in Pondicherry there are about 450 freedom fighters. In 1966 the Pondicherry Administration had prepared a Who's Who of freedom fighters in the territory and had given them also Tamra Patra. They have no other evidence except this. All the records had been burnt to ashes by the French before their departure. The Administration had sought the amendment of the Pension rules and the Central Government has amended these rules. I demand that all the freedom fighters should be given pension, at least before all of them disappear from the scene. Pondicherry, being the capital city, is making all round progress. All the Central and

the State Government offices are located here, besides industrial undertakings. Because of internationally renowned Aurobindo Ashram and JIPMER, thousands of people come into Pondicherry and the cost of living is soaring. The Government employees have been demanding that Pondicherry should be declared as B-2 status city, so that they may get some monetary benefits. I demand that the Central Government should concede this demand and declare Pondicherry as B 2 status city. Similarly, house-rent allowance should be given to government employees in Karaikkal, Yanam and Mahe. The approved Engineering College should be started soon. The long-awaited Central University must be soon started in Pondicherry. Similarly, the faculty shortage in JIPMER should be removed so that medical students do not suffer. Presently 30% of sanctioned posts is remaining vacant. This must be looked into by the Central Government. The Anglo-French Textile Mill should be reopened immediately.

With these words I conclude my speech.

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :** सभापति महोदय, मैं कांग्रेसी लीला के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बोलना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान) ...वह जो लीला होती है न...

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** जैसे रास लीला, राम-लीला।

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :** मान्यवर, कितना अच्छा होता कि इस बजट पर चर्चा पांडिचेरी के सदन में होती तो कम से कम वहाँ के जो जन-प्रतिनिधि होते वह अपने विचारों को सही माने में रख पाते।

**सभापति महोदय :** षण्मुख जी का भाषण वहाँ नहीं हो सकता था। वह तो यहीं हो सकता है।

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :** मैं इसलिए यह कह रहा था कि सत्ताधारी पार्टी ने ऐसा एक रूप धारण कर लिया है, ऐसी लीला शुरू कर दी है कि जहाँ उसका समझौता नहीं होता है वहाँ कोई न

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

कोई साजिश करके सरकार हटा दी जाती है और केन्द्र का शासन थोप दिया जाता है। अभी हाल में जम्मू काश्मीर में यह हो गया। वहां कुछ मामला बन गया तो एक सरकार बना दी। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा था कि 1954 से लेकर 69 तक ये वहां पावर में रहे। उसके बाद वहां डी०एम०के० की सरकार आई। डी०एम०के० की सरकार के बाद अन्ना डी०एम०के० की सरकार आई। डी०एम०के० वालों के साथ दोस्ती हो गई तो अन्ना डी०एम०के० वाले खराब हो गए और अन्ना डी०एम०के० वालों के साथ दोस्ती हो गई तो डी०एम०के० वाले खराब हो गए। यह रवैया फंडरल स्ट्रक्चर के लिए भी ठीक नहीं है और लोकतन्त्र के लिए भी सही नहीं है जिस रविये को इन्होंने अख्तियार कर लिया है।

मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए आर्थिक पहलू पर ही बोलना चाहूंगा क्योंकि अभी माननीय सदस्य जो बोले इन्होंने बहुत वक्त आपका ले लिया है। सरकार ने जो बजट पिछली बार रखा, मैंने उसकी कार्यवाही भी देखी है, उसमें बहुत से आश्वासन दिए गए। पिछली बार भी इन्होंने कहा था कि विश्वविद्यालय का फाउन्डेशन स्टोन रख दिया गया है और विश्वविद्यालय बन जाएगा। लेकिन उसके बारे में आज तक कोई बात साफ़ नहीं हुई।

एंग्लो फ्रेंच टैक्सटाइल मिल के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ आश्वासन सदन को दिए थे। माननीय मंत्री जी ने शायद पिछली कार्यवाही भी देखी होगी। सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न यह है, एक तो यह यूनियन टेरिटरी है छोटी सी पांडिचेरी, वहां 7400 लोग यदि बेकार हो जाते हैं तो एक आर्थिक कठिनाई आएगी। मेरा ख्याल है कि इस बारे में अभी तक सरकार की तरफ से कोई ठोस कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और आज भी वे लोग परेशान हैं। उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था बहुत ही खराब हो गई है। मेरे विचार से सरकार को पहल करनी चाहिए क्योंकि एक तो यूनियन टेरिटरी का प्रदेश है, साथ-साथ वहां आपका यानी केन्द्र का शासन है, लेकिन इन

सब बातों के होते हुए भी आर्थिक प्रगति जो वहां होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो पायी।

आप कभी पांडिचेरी जाएं तो देखेंगे, मैं गया हूँ वहां, पांडिचेरी में अरविंद आश्रम वगैरह है, उस की वजह से बहुत से लोग जाते हैं, लेकिन जो सड़कें फ्रेंच जमाने की बनी हुई हैं आज उनकी बहुत दुर्दशा हो रही है। यहां से बैठकर आप जरा उसके ऊपर भी गौर करें और अंडर ड्रेनेज सिस्टम के बारे में भी देखें। ये छोटे-छोटे काम हैं लेकिन इनके ऊपर आप अवश्य गौर करें।

पिछली डी०एम०के० की सरकार ने कुछ स्कीमें वहां चलाई थीं। जो स्कीमें सही हैं उन पर सरकार को अमल करना चाहिए। इसमें यह प्रश्न नहीं होना चाहिए कि डी०एम०के० वालों ने यह स्कीम चलाई थी। जैसे मैरिज के सम्बन्ध में एक स्कीम है कि विडो या विधवा की पुत्री की शादी हो तो उसमें गवर्नमेंट आर्थिक सहायता देगी। या कोई मछुआरा (फिशरमैन) मर जाता है तो उसके डेपेन्डेन्ट्स के लिए भी आर्थिक स्कीम थी। हरिजन स्टूडेंट्स को स्कालरशिप देने के बारे में भी स्कीम थी। हर घर में, किसी छप्पर में भी कम से कम एक बल्ब की व्यवस्था रोशनी के लिए करने की बात थी। यह सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है और जब केन्द्र के हाथों में ही शासन है तो यह सारी जिम्मेदारी आपके कंधों पर ही है। यह सारी बुनियादी बातें हैं जिनपर विचार होना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से फिशिंग हार्बर बनाये जाने की मांग होती रहती है। यदि इसका निर्माण किया जाता है तो वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत अच्छी हो सकेगी और आस पड़ोस की जगहों का डेवलपमेंट हो सकेगा। इसलिए मछली उद्योग को दृष्टि में रखते हुए एक बन्दरगाह का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिए। वैसे तो एअरपोर्ट की भी मांग की जाती है। हरिजन डेवलपमेंट फाउन्डेशन का कॉर्पोरेशन की स्थापना की गई है या नहीं—यह बात मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में स्पष्ट करने की कृपा करेंगे। डी०एम०के० सरकार ने इसको बनाने की कोशिश की थी।

इण्डस्ट्री के मामले में भी पांडिचेरी बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। इण्डस्ट्री के नाम पर वहां केवल एक मिल ही थी। अब सरकार को गवर्नमेंट अण्डरटेकिंग के माध्यम से वहां पर उद्योगों की स्थापना करनी चाहिए। एक तरफ तो मिल के 7,400 लोग बेकार हो गए हैं और दूसरी तरफ कोई नये उद्योग-धंधे नहीं खोले जाएंगे तो वहां बेरोजगारी और बढ़ती जाएगी।

देश के अन्य भागों की तरह से पांडिचेरी में भी 70 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि में लगे हुए हैं। पांडिचेरी में कराकल कृषि का एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। वहां पर इरीगेशन के लिए कावेरी से पानी की सप्लाई की जाती है। तमिलनाडू से यह सप्लाई की जाती है। इस व्यवस्था को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए। ट्यूबवेल्स की भी चर्चा है

15.03 hrs.

(श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन पीठासीन हुए।)

लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है तमिलनाडू के इलाके में ड्राउट पड़ने की वजह से पानी का लेबल बहुत नीचे चला गया है इसलिए कावेरी के द्वारा पांडिचेरी के किसानों को ईरीगेशन के लिए पानी की निश्चित सप्लाई की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि उनको नुकसान न होने पाए। मैं चाहूंगा कि जब मन्त्री जी उत्तर दें तो इस सन्दर्भ में सरकार का रवैया जरूर स्पष्ट करें।

टेक्सटाइल मिल की जो समस्या है उसके बारे में भी कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए। हरिजन डेवलपमेंट फाइनैस कार्पोरेशन की स्थापना भी जरूर होनी चाहिए जिससे कि हरिजनों को सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो सकें।

इतना ही कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : सभापति महोदय, पांडिचेरी के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर जो बजट पेश किया गया है उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं कुछ

बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में है। 11,36,59,000 रु० का जो प्रावधान किया गया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा, गत बजट के सम्बन्ध में भी मैंने प्रार्थना की थी कि विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में कि महर्षि अरविन्द घोष पांडिचेरी से सम्बन्धित हैं अतः उनके नाम पर विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाए और जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमण्डल ने उसको अपनी स्वीकृति भी दे दी है—क्या उस विश्वविद्यालय को स्थापित करने के लिए इस बजट में कोई प्रावधान किया गया है या नहीं? इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण मैं मन्त्री जी से चाहूंगा। यदि वहां पर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाती है तो जैसाकि गत बजट के अवसर पर मैंने मांग की थी, महान योगी महर्षि अरविन्द के नाम से उस विश्वविद्यालय को बनाया जाए—यह मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां पर अंग्लो फ्रेंच टेक्सटाइल मिल 14 महीने से बन्द है, लगभग 7,500 मजदूरों की रोजी-रोटी और पेट का सवाल है। वह प्राइवेट व्यक्ति बम्बई का कोई सेठ श्री जाटिया है। उसने वहां की हालत खराब कर रखी है। इसकी प्रार्थना हमारे कांग्रेस-आई के जो वहां के मेम्बर हैं, उन्होंने भी की है और हमने तथा अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी की है, उस मिल को एन०टी०सी० की तरफ से सरकार टेकओवर करे, लेकिन अभी तक उस बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। कुछ समय पूर्व मैं वहां गया था और वहां के मजदूरों की हालत को देखा है। किसी भी तरह आपको वहां की इस समस्या का निराकरण करना चाहिए। मैं यह स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लिया है?

तीसरी बात यह है ओरोविल पांडिचेरी के पास एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, जिसकी अरविन्द माता जी की कल्पना थी कि उसको एक सुन्दर नगर बसाया जाएगा, जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से एक शान्ति, सुख और समृद्धि के लिए एक सुन्दर स्थान होगा। लेकिन वहां पर कुछ इस तरह की विदेशी

[आचार्य भगवान देव]

ताकतों ने काम किया और जनता शासन के समय में अनेक इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति वहां पर स्थापित किए गए, जिससे कि वहां की स्थिति खराब हो गई। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस पर ध्यान दिया है और वहां पर अपना प्रशासनिक नियुक्त किया ताकि वहां पर व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को रोका जा सके। उस टेकओवर किए स्थान को मैंने देखा है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय में भी इसकी चर्चा हुई और मैंने स्वयं भी वहां तीन-चार बार जाकर जांच की है। मेरा एक सुझाव है, वह ओरोविल का एरिया मद्रास और तमिलनाडु के साथ मिला हुआ है। उसके कारण वहां बहुत सी दिक्कत खड़ी हो गई है। मैंने पहले भी मांग की थी कि ओरोविल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से पांडिचेरी से मिला हुआ है और उस एरिए को किसी भी तरह से, चाहे कानून बनाकर, पांडिचेरी के साथ मिला देना चाहिए।

वहां पर कानूनन पैचिदगियां खड़ी हो गई हैं, जिसके कारण बड़ी विचित्र सी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। उस स्थान से विदेशी ताकतें भी बहुत बड़ा लाभ उठा रही हैं। वहां पर एक जर्मन नागरिक हैं,\* यह व्यक्ति वहां रहकर और लोगों को लालच देकर ज़मीन खरीदता जा रहा है। उसकी गति-विधियां बड़ी खतरनाक हैं। वह व्यक्ति ओरोविल की भूमि पर भी अपना प्रभाव जमा रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not think any foreigner can purchase any property here.

आचार्य भगवान देव : सभापति जी, इस संबंध में मैंने गृह मंत्री को 15 नवम्बर, 1982 को एक पत्र लिखा था। यह जर्मन व्यक्ति वहां पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय षड्यन्त्र का काम कर रहा है। इसके सम्बन्ध में तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री, श्री पी०सी०सेठी, ने 24 दिसम्बर, 1982 को जवाब दिया, परन्तु अभी वहां उनकी गतिविधियां बन्द नहीं हुई हैं। इसके बारे में भारत सरकार को गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए। इस विभाग के माध्यम से मैं गृह मंत्रा-

लय, विदेश मंत्रालय से भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उनकी गतिविधियों पर नियंत्रण रखें। जो मेरे पास प्रमाण हैं, उसके आधार पर मैं कह रहा हूं।

एक बात मैं और कह देना चाहता हूं, वहां की जनता को मैंने बड़ी गम्भीरता से देखा है। मजदूरों से मिला हूं, बुद्धिजीवियों से मिला हूं, जब से वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया है, वहां हर दृष्टि से नागरिक खुशहाल हैं और वहां की व्यवस्था बहुत अच्छी है। वहां किसी भी प्रकार की कोई कमी नहीं होने दी जा रही है। यह अलग बात है कि राजनीतिक दृष्टि से कह दें कि वहां सड़कें टूट गई हैं, बिजली का खम्भा नहीं है। ये बातें सब माधारण हैं। लेकिन सर्वसाधारण नागरिक राष्ट्रपति शासन से बहुत खुश हैं। ये जो राम-लीला करते रहते हैं, रेगिस्तान में ये विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग कबड्डी खेलते रहते हैं, जहां से इनका कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है, जहां के बारे में इनको कुछ भी मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन यहां आकर तरह-तरह की बातें करते हैं, इधर-उधर की कही-कहाई बातें आकर कह देते हैं, जिसके नाम का पता न हो उसके बारे में यहां आकर वकालत करना—इससे आप अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि ये रेगिस्तान में कबड्डी खेलते हैं, हकीकत का इनको पता नहीं है। मैं कोई टीका नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन वास्तविकता से हटकर अन्धेरे में ये विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग भटकते रहते हैं। राष्ट्रपति शासन की स्थापना के पश्चात से वहां बहुत फर्क पड़ा है। रोज जो दो इधर आ जाते थे, चार उधर चले जाते थे, इनसे जनता बहुत परेशान थी। अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उनकी तरफ बहुत अच्छा ध्यान दे रही है। लेकिन जो दो-चार मुख्य बातें हैं—जैसे वहां पर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित हो, मिल मजदूरों की समस्या का समाधान हो, आर्विले का जो हिस्सा पांडिचेरी में नहीं है, वह पांडिचेरी को मिल जाए, क्योंकि उनको कानून और व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में दूर जाकर अपनी दिक्कतें पेश करने में कठिनाई आ रही है—ये सब कुछ बातें हैं जिनका मैं स्पष्टीकरण

चाहता हूँ। वैंस्ट जर्मनी का नागरिक "मिखैल बुकै" को तुरन्त इस देश से निकाला जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :  
Mr. Chairman, I shall be very brief.

At the moment, there is, of course, the President's Rule in Pondicherry. There has not been election for a long time. I cannot subscribe to the view which is enunciated here by some Members of the ruling party which is really a plea for indefinite continuation of the President's rule on the ground that the things are going on very well there and the people are satisfied. This is quite a dangerous theory, because on this theory we should have President's rule everywhere in the country. In that case, there is no need to have elections or anything. This Parliament should be dissolved. Why should we sit here and make speeches? We should have just one overall President's rule. At the moment, there is not even a full-time Governor let alone anything else, for the administration of Pondicherry. If there is no elected Assembly, at least, there should be a full-time Governor. As you know, the Governor, who was there, Mr. Rao, has been shifted to Sikkim, perhaps, a couple of months ago or so. And for the time being, temporary charge has been given to the Governor of Tamil Nadu to look after Pondicherry as well. I hope, this is only a temporary arrangement. But I think that there should be a full time Governor. Election should be held, in my opinion, as soon as possible, because a representative Government, whatever its other defects or weaknesses maybe, is always preferable to a bureaucratic rule or a Governor or a bureaucracy.

It is very heartening to find here in today's discussion that there is a complete unanimity in the House on the question of Anglo-French Textile Mill. I do not know what the response of the Government is going to be. For the last 15 months or so, we are having a surfeit of assurances from various Ministers. I do not want to go

into all that now. In the month of March actually, a delegation of workers from that mill in Pondicherry belonging to all the different unions of different political colours, had come to Delhi and they were sitting here on a *dharna* outside for several days. At that time, the Prime Minister was good enough to receive a deputation, which was taken to her by me and Mr. P. Ramamurthy, who was a Member at that time in the other House.

She listened very sympathetically to what we had to tell her about the condition of the workers and she promised that some steps would be taken. Of course, we have met the Commerce Minister several times; the workers also met him when they were here. It is not only the question of the fact that 7,500 workers are suffering and starving; the question is whether this mill is viable or not.

I can understand, there are several mills in different parts of the country, where we are told that a particular mill is a very old mill with very dilapidated machinery, which will cost a lot of money for rehabilitation, so it is not viable and so on and so forth. But nobody in the Government up till now has disputed the fact that the Anglo-French Textile Mill is thoroughly viable, it is a modern mill, its equipment and machinery are quite modern, up-to-date, it had a very good export market before it was closed down, it makes high quality fabrics which are selling very well in foreign countries. So, there is no question of its not being viable.

Shri Jatiya, who is really a businessman based on Calcutta, took over this mill and he closed it down after having, as usual, siphoned off funds somewhere else and so on. Later on, he was arrested in Bombay on a case of misappropriation or defalcation of quite a large sum of money. Even at that time, the Government was not able to get him out of the mill altogether. We were being told that the Government has asked him to pledge his shares to one of the banks and that he had agreed in principle to do so and so on and, after that, the bank would take over and run the mill. But nothing has happened after that.

But, recently, I am told that the Governor

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

of Tamil Nadu, who is also simultaneously the Acting Governor of Pondicherry, Shri Khurana, has told one of our colleagues personally that administrative clearance has been received from the Centre for setting up a State National Textile Corporation. Once that State Textile Corporation is set up, according to Shri Khurana—this is what I am told—the Binny Mills in Madras as well as the Anglo-French Textile Mills in Pondicherry can be taken over and run by the State Textile Corporation. He said that it will initially cost a sum of Rs. 10 crores but Finance have not yet given clearance to it, once that comes it can be done. I have no faith in all these assurances.

It is such an agonising experience through which these people are passing. Apart from the suicides, deaths and all that, the entire people of the town of Pondicherry have taken up the cause of these workers: the traders, shop-keepers, even the local intelligentsia, other workers and so on have taken up the cause of these workers in that small place, for the re-opening of the mills. Two or three bandhs were also observed in Pondicherry during this period. I think my friend sitting over there knows all about it. So, the entire people have been behind the workers in this demand. But nothing is being done absolutely.

I am not a great votary of the National Textile Corporation, the way it is being run. I do not insist that this mill must be taken over only by the NTC. It is up to the Government to decide it. It can be taken over by the NTC, or nationalised straight-way or taken over by the State Textile Corporation, when it is going to be set up. If you are serious about it, please hurry up and do that to save the workers, to save the factory and save the industry.

It is a very good textile mill with such good machinery. I can quote without the fear of contradiction that during one discussion in the Commerce Minister's office, the Minister remarked "when the NTC is full of all kinds of ramshackled and dilapidated mills, which we were forced to take over, because they were closed down, why not we take over one good mill, like the

Anglo-French Textile Mill, run it and show that it can be run profitably". We were exchanging views and he said that several months ago. But nothing has happened.

I would like to know from the Minister, if he is in a position to tell us whether they have actually any kind of scheme or plan in hand, which will bring some relief to these people after 15 months of unemployment, utter starvation and suffering. Everybody on both sides here in the House has fully expressed the views in favour of this mill being opened as soon as possible.

Apart from this, I just want to say one or two things. One is about JIPMER. About this prestigious Medical institute, which is also a research institute, there are many alternatives which can be thought of to put it on its feet. At the moment it is in a bad shape due to mismanagement and neglect and all sorts of things. Sir, you have named it after the revered name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It had also got an international reputation at one time at least. I do not know what it is now. Therefore, I would plead with the Government that some serious thought should be given on it. You should take it as a national institution and take all necessary measures to run this institution with all necessary assistance and that it should be run as an autonomous institution with adequate powers given to it. And all those big gaps which are there in the faculty must be filled. It is a disgrace if an institution like the JIPMER is allowed to decay and disintegrate. So, the Government should do something about this.

There is one small point which I would like to bring to the Hon. Minister's notice. In all the schools in Pondicherry there is a category of people called 'Junior Craft Instructors'. I have received a representation from them. I would like him to go into it. These Junior Craft Instructors are classified in the same category as a number of other junior teachers and other categories in those schools, but for some reason or other while the other similar and equivalent categories of people in those schools have had their pay-scales revised recently, only this category of Junior Craft Instructors have been left out. Also in the matter of Selection

Grades, which were made available to the others, they have been neglected. I do not know why this is being done, but I think the financial implications cannot be very large if you include them also. They must be a small number of people, not very many. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that they are given the revised pay-scales and the option for the Selection Grades, which have been made available to the other categories.

My final point, which has also been mentioned here by Shri Mohan, is a very important point. It is regarding the former freedom fighters of Pondicherry. Pondicherry was under the French occupation. It is very strange even today as far as I know the Government of India does not recognise the liberation struggle of Pondicherry as being a part of the freedom movement, which will make its participants eligible for getting freedom fighters' pension. I do not understand why this is so. Many of them were convicted. Many of them had to go outside the territory of Pondicherry in order to avoid arrest. They were like absconders, who had to go underground. And later on again they entered Pondicherry at the time of final liberation and all that. There are not many surviving freedom fighters of Pondicherry. They are few in number. I know one of them belongs to my party, Shri V. Subbaiah, who was a Minister at one time. He is an old man. He has been there leading the freedom movement in Pondicherry since 1930. He had been also a member of the French Parliament at one time. The French Constitution allowed people to be elected from their colonies and become members of the Central Parliament in Paris. Shri Subbaiah was one of those also, but there were others of his colleagues also. Can't the Government of India constitute some sort of a committee of those people who knew all those freedom fighters of that time and ask them to go into these cases and make some recommendations to the Government? Why should these people be deprived of pension? In the case of Goa we have not done like that. These freedom fighters of Goa fought against the Portuguese imperialism. Those people were duly recognised and given their pension. Therefore, I do not follow why these people, who fought against the French rule in

Pondicherry are to be treated on a different footing? I suppose their number may run into only a few hundred, as Shri Mohan has said they are about four hundred or five hundred who are still surviving.

I am sure the Government of India will not go bankrupt if they give pension to these people. Therefore, I would request that some proper machinery is devised by which it is possible to identify these people and see that they are bona-fide people.

There should not be bogus people, here in many cases managing to get away with pension. But arrangement can be made for that. Such reliable people whose veracity and reputation cannot be questioned are there, who are in a position to recommend and to verify such cases. I would like him to go into these matters.

I would end by saying once again, at the moment everything in Pondicherry is overshadowed by terrible continuing unemployment and suffering of these mill workers along with their families and dependants. All the people are agitated about it. It is such a good mill, viable mill and yet Government is not doing anything to see that it is opened and it may resume production. (Interruptions)

If strike takes place somewhere then there is no end of talk of the anti-national workers indulging in strike by which production is stopped. But what about these fellows, this kind of employers who loot these mills, run away with the whole money, take loan from the Government, eat up that money and close the mill, keep it closed for years together? I do not hear anything from the Government saying a few harsh words about such people. Are they not doing anti-national activities? So, please, apart from that, think of this and try to help these people as soon as you can.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur)** : Certain political questions have been raised here by several Members. I do not know how the Finance Minister is going to reply to all those questions? At least the Home Minister should have been here to reply to these political questions about



[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

election, formation of a popular Government and all that.

So far as the dismissal of Government is concerned, this has become a routine work of the present Government at the Centre. They are dismissing Congress(I) Governments. They are dismissing opposition Governments. They are dismissing coalition Governments. All sorts of Governments....

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : I think they should dismiss themselves.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : They should dismiss themselves. The situation is there because they are in the habit of doing all these things.

Mr. Ramachandran's Government was functioning there with Cong (I) support. After some time they withdrew their support. At the same time Janata Party, Muslim League, Communist Party, all pledged their support to Mr Ramachandran's Government. But he was not allowed to function there. Immediately his Government was dismissed, as in the case of Mr Bhandari's Government in Sikkim and Dr Farooq Abdullah's Government in Kashmir. What they have been doing everywhere, they have done there also.

The basic thing here is that there is enormous misuse of the institution of Governor and Lt. Governor. Everywhere, Governors or Lt. Governors are just working according to their advice and dismissing all the State Governments which are strictly belonging to the Opposition parties. It is a very bad practice and the Government is out to demolish democracy. Their policy is such that if they do not have their own Government, then they will not allow any other Government of any other political party to function. If in any state there is animosity of the Government with the ruling party, which is ruling the country at the Centre, no opposition Government should be allowed to function. This has become a continuous process. We observe this everywhere. Therefore, at this point of time itself I would like to urge upon the Minister that he should try to see that popular Government is installed as soon as possible and for this elec-

tions must be held soon.

About unemployment I would like to say that enormous unemployment is there as it is seen in various parts of the country and Government should try to effectively control the situation.

There is only one textile mill while there is potentiality of setting up many other mills also, especially of rubber, raw material of which is available there. If they want they can easily set up many rubber industries, based on rubber, for which raw material is available.

There is no university. I think, it has been pointed out by several other hon. Members including the Members from Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu. Therefore, it is very essential that at least one university should be established as soon as possible and the Government of India must pay interest to it. There should be a Central university as we are having a few Central universities in the country.

About fishing industry, I would like to suggest to the Government that there is a lot of potentiality to improve this industry and if we improve this fishing industry, certainly we would be able to solve the problem of unemployment also. For this particular purpose, modernisation of the fishing industry is very essential. Modern technology and equipment should be used for this purpose and if Government does it, it would be solving the enormous unemployment problem which is there.

Regarding the airport also, there has been a demand and this demand has been made for a long time. But I do not know whether the Government is considering it or not. The Government should sympathetically consider it and try to provide an airport which is a very genuine demand of the people of Pondicherry. I hope the Government will do this also. These are the main problems, at present, especially the problem of unemployment about which I have spoken. I think, the Government will seriously consider the matter and do something so that the unemployment problem is solved.

**\*SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN** (Periakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Budget of Pondicherry Union Territory for the year 1984-85. I support the Budget provisions.

Sir, the D.M.K. Government in Pondicherry was dismissed because it could not prove the majority to the Governor. Because of corruption and malpractices, the D.M.K. Government could not gather the support of other political parties and it fell due to its own sins of commission and omission. The Governor's rule in Pondicherry has ushered in an era of clean and stable administration with vigorous implementation of schemes for the economic and industrial growth of the territory.

It is unfortunate that for the past 14 months the only big textile mill in Pondicherry, the Anglo-French Textile Mill has remained closed. The 7600 workers and their families have been reduced to beggary. 30 workers have committed suicide. Before the situation becomes worse, the Anglo-French Textile Mill should be re-opened. The Governor has recently announced that he has written to the Prime Minister also about the immediate necessity for re-opening this Mill so that 7600 workers can get back their livelihood. If such a Mill remains closed in a bigger State, it might not affect the economy of the State and the workers may also get alternative employment. But in a tiny territory, where the workers and their families constitute 30% of the population, the long closure of the Mill tells upon the economy of the territory. The trade and commerce of the Union Territory has come to a grinding halt. The economy is in shambles. I demand that the Government of India should ensure the re-opening of A.F.T. Mill by whatever way it is possible.

Sir, my second point is about JIPMER, the premier medical institution in Pondicherry. Here there is the danger of its recognition being repealed by the Medical Council of India because 30% of approved staff has been lying vacant for nearly a decade. We cannot afford to belittle this

institution of national honour. I demand that immediately the Government should fill up all the vacant posts and restore the pre-eminent position of this medical institute.

My third point is about expeditious establishment of airport in Pondicherry. Pondicherry should be brought on the air-map of India at the earliest. Recently the foundation stone has been laid for this purpose. I suggest that vigorous steps for land acquisition etc. must be undertaken for early completion of this project.

My fourth point is about meeting the genuine and long-standing demand of the employees of Pondicherry Administration. They have been demanding that Pondicherry should be declared as B-2 city so that they may derive monetary benefits enabling them to meet half-way the soaring cost of living.

The government employees in Karaikkal, Enam and Mahe should be given house-rent allowance.

My fifth point is about rapid development of Pondicherry port without which there is no hope of industrialisation of this backward area. During French rule Pondicherry Port was a free port. I suggest that a Free Trade Zone should be set up in Pondicherry so that the Port gets the necessary fillip.

Lastly, I would like to take this opportunity to demand that basic civic amenities should be provided in Pondicherry, a standing monument of Indo-French culture. We see open drains in the city, emanating bad odour all through 24 hours. This gives such a bad impression to the visitors who throng the internationally renowned Aurobindo Ashram. I demand that underground drainage system must be undertaken in Pondicherry and completed at the earliest.

With these words I conclude my Speech.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY** (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Pondicherry is one of our best and peaceful States in India...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is a Union Territory.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : It can now acquire the Statehood also.

I am also very much acquainted with this part of the country. My friend was Governor there and also my daughter-in-law comes from that place.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You go and take dowry there !

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : You can find out that, as a matter of fact, I have given to them.

Sir, this area is always drought-affected and there are no rains. In spite of that, electricity is being given. But that is not sufficient. The people are very hard working and they are using all underground water and they are making the State very prosperous.

There is also one sugar factory. Recently, a cooperative has been organised by our Member of Parliament. He is very much loved there. It is a very successful sugarcane factory. It is coming up well. Also, sugarcane that is planted there is an ideal type of plantation. About 100 cane growers of my district have gone there to see that. Though we have been growing sugarcane in my area during the last 56 years, they are the best cultivators.

There is only one problem and that is about the Anglo-French Textile Mill which is closed. Over 7000 workers are now retrenched and they are without work. I want that the Government should make every effort to take it over and run it. You can imagine what is the state of economy of the State where over 7000 workers are unemployed. It has almost been ruined. So much of money is invested by Government agencies also.

The Government shall have to take it over. The Government is taking over so many mills in so many places. Of course, we do not come in the way. We like it.

Government to take over this mill immediately and see that all these people are given work.

Moreover, the production is going down and the taxes that have to come to the treasury, to the national exchequer, are also not coming. Not only the workers are losing but also the national exchequer which is to get its share of taxes is losing. It is a tiny State which has got very few resources. If these resources are wasted like this, it cannot prosper.

Our M.P. from there is very popular. There is no Assembly in Pondicherry now. In spite of that he is not allowing the people to feel that there is no Assembly. He is going from place to place ; he has got very good relations with the people there. I am glad that he is doing yeoman's service to the State. I hope, the hon. Minister also give liberal financial help to it when the Government giving so much of financial help to so many other States, to the Himalayan States. I do not grudge that ; of course that is a necessity. But why is it that this far-flung area is being starved of finances ? That area must be industrialised. There is a lot of scope. Electricity must be supplied to full capacity so that the kisans do not feel about it. They are good agriculturists. They can produce any amount of agricultural wealth provided electricity is supplied to them in time and also in sufficient quantity. If that is done, I hope, this area will prosper and it will also add to the prosperity of the entire nation.

Thank you, Sir.

(SHRI F.H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Sir, Without touching on the political aspects of the debate, I would only confine myself to the economic issues which have been raised and we note that cutting across party lines a plea has been made for the reopening of the Anglo-French textile mill.

When I had the privilege of presenting the

efforts should be made by the Pondicherry Administration to reopen this textile mill. But unfortunately the efforts which the State authorities have made have not borne fruit. It is largely because there have been conflicting views which are placed before the Government. One study which has been made by the IDBI and the other study which has been made at the behest of the State Administration reveal that this mill, with the present conditions of working which are being insisted upon by the labour unions, may not be a viable unit.

I am not oblivious of the plight of the 7,000 and odd families which are without work for the last 15 months and our sympathies are with them and we certainly will take note of the unanimous plea of this august House that this mill should be reopened.

In this connection, I would like to add that we need the cooperation of labour unions in reopening the mill. Those who wield some influence with the workers can offer some suggestions in regard to retrenchment of certain surplus labour, rationalisation of work-load norms and introduction of seven day working, with a view to rehabilitate this mill. Their good offices can be used to veer the workers round to the views of the Government. The workers can be made to realise that it is only under compelling economic circumstances that the Government has put such conditions.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Did you apply the same yardstick in the case of those mills in Gujarat which you are now trying to help financially to reopen? You were not bothered about this financial viability and all that of the Government when you took over the textile mills in Bombay as a result of the textile strike and which are still not open. You did it only from the point of view of saving the workers from unemployment.

But here is a much more modern mill with a larger export market and nothing is done about it. If some discussions are to be held with the union on certain terms and conditions, well, that discussion can take

This is the first time that I am hearing from you that we are in the thick of such a situation. We have never been told by the Government of this situation that you want to sort out matters with the union, with the workers. If we were told, we could have tried to see how far that can be done.

We are very anxious that the mill should open somehow. But we have never been told of this situation. This thing has never been spelt out.

**SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur) :** The hon. Minister should seek the help of the hon. Minister for Labour to arrange for a meeting with labour union leaders and get the problem settled once for all.

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :** There have been a number of alternatives which have been considered in the Administration itself. One of the alternatives was to hand over this mill to a new management in the private sector. But unfortunately that did not come through.

Suffice it for me to say and to again assure this House that we will take note of the earnestness with which the hon. Members have made the plea that Government should take emergent measures to reopen this mill.

I will certainly convey the sense of this House to my distinguished colleague, the Minister of Commerce, who should be able to set the ball in motion.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta mentioned about the freedom fighters of Pondicherry. As on date, there are 290 freedom fighters who have been sanctioned pension. Mr. Era Mohan and Mr. Shanmugham also mentioned about this. There are about 400 to 500 persons who are eligible for pension, and those are also being cleared. All the categories mentioned by hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta have been included in the scheme of pension for freedom fighters. The only category which could not so far be included is those who went into self-exile during the struggle for merger. This case is being processed by the Home Ministry and we will

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** What is this 'self-exile' ?

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** They went underground for which no records are available. I remember, because I was dealing with it for some time.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Does the general scheme of Freedom Fighters' Pension not provide for people who had to go underground ? You know it very well.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** There should be evidence for that.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Of course. Who said that there should be no evidence ? We did not say that. (*Interruptions*) What is 'self-exile' ?

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** 'Self-exile' is going underground without any warrant.

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :** Taking this cue from you, Mr. Chairman, because you had dealt with it for quite some time—we will try to impress upon the Home Ministry to take a lenient view. Whatever evidence is necessary, it can be provided, and this also can be processed.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** The people who were wanted in India by the British Police took shelter in Pondicherry.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The Pondicherry people took shelter elsewhere.

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :** The Central Government has cleared the proposal to set up a Central University. The land acquisition is at final stages and a token provision also has been made in Pondicherry. Engineering College proposal has been cleared recently, has been sanctioned, and steps are being taken to open the College soon. The Principal has been named and the disciplines would be civil, mechanical, electronics, etc..

The welfare of the fishermen was mentioned by some hon. Members. Group Accident Insurance Scheme has been taken up to cover all the 9,000 fishermen families who are members of the Fishermen's Co-operative Society. Upto Rs. 15,000, insurance

cover against death or permanent disability has been provided for. From 1980-81 to 1983-84, about 1,124 houses have been constructed for fishermen. Loans and subsidy have been given for about 252 mechanized boats for the fishermen.

Many hon. Members have talked about the unfortunate developments in the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research which has faced de-recognition due to vacancies in the teaching staff. Offhand, I am unable to explain why a situation like this has come about in this prestigious institution. I will certainly take it up with my colleague, the Minister for Health, who looks after this.

About the other points which have been mentioned by the hon. Members, if I have not responded to them, it does not mean that...

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** You say something about the elections. I believe, many hon. Members have asked when the elections are likely to take place.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** How can he say ?

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** No, no. If he can say—because many members have made it. Or you can look into it.

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :** There is no substitute for representative form of government....

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** You agree with that ?

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :** Certainly, without any exception. If we have not been able to hold elections, I am sure there are good reasons for that. As Mr. P. Venkatasubbiah, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, assured this House, elections in Pondicherry would not be delayed a day longer than necessary. I can only repeat what he has said.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Union Territory of Pondicherry) for 1984-85 to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to

complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 31.”

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Demands for Grants in respect of Budget for the Union Territory of Pondicherry for 1984-85 Voted by Lok Sabha.*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 15-3-1984		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the Vote by the House	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.

1.	Legislative Assembly	10,35,000	..	10,34,000	..
2.	Administrator	10,000	..	10,000	..
3.	Council of Ministers	7,02,000	..	7,02,000	..
4.	Administration of Justice	17,65,000	..	17,64,000	..
5.	Elections	3,19,000	..	3,18,000	..
6.	Revenue and Food	95,76,000	11,000	95,76,000	11,000
7.	Sales Tax	8,90,000	..	8,90,000	..
8.	Transport	11,31,000	..	11,30,000	..
9.	Secretariat	32,32,000	..	32,31,000	..
10.	District Administration	1,59,43,000	11,25,000	1,59,42,000	11,25,000
11.	Treasury and Accounts Administration	20,13,000	..	20,12,000	..
12.	Police	1,06,67,000	..	1,06,66,000	..

1	2	3	4
13.	Jails	4,38,000	.. 4,37,000 ..
14.	Stationery and Printing	25,86,000	.. 25,85,000 ..
15.	Retirement Benefits	53,49,000	.. 53,49,000 ..
16.	Public Works	3,38,00,000	2,87,96,000 3,37,99,000 2,87,95,000
17.	Education	5,68,30,000	20,000 5,68,29,000 20,000
18.	Medical	2,74,92,000	.. 2,74,91,000 ..
19.	Information and Publicity	24,04,000	.. 24,04,000 ..
20.	Labour and Employment	29,34,000	.. 29,34,000 ..
21.	Social Welfare	1,72,82,000	.. 1,72,82,000 ..
22.	Co-operation	53,14,000	66,04,000 53,13,000 66,04,000
23.	Statistics	6,01,000	.. 6,01,000 ..
24.	Agriculture	1,20,99,000	1,34,000 1,20,98,000 1,34,000
25.	Animal Husbandry	35,88,000	.. 35,87,000 ..
26.	Fisheries	40,88,000	26,87,000 40,87,000 26,86,000
27.	Community Development	13,45,000	6,00,000 13,45,000 6,00,000
28.	Industries	56,79,000	30,00,000 56,79,000 30,00,000
29.	Electricity	3,54,38,000	3,52,01,000 3,54,38,000 3,52,01,000
30.	Ports and Pilotage	4,72,000	12,50,000 4,72,000 12,50,000
31.	Loans to Government Servants	..	65,44,000 .. 65,44,000

PONDICHERRY APPROPRIATION  
(NO. 2) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M.  
KRISHNA): I beg to move for leave to

introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1984-85.