

[Shri B. K. Nehru]

coons. The concentration of ownership of newspapers should be restricted. No one should be allowed to own more than two or three newspapers. If it comes about, an appropriate action should be taken.

Then, there is clause 14 in regard to complaints, how to deal with complaints. A complaint is brought to the Council and it will be discussed in the Council. What do they do about it? They express in writing that a warning may be issued. But no action is being taken against them. So, this sort of an imbalance as regards the owners on one side and the newspapers on the other side should be removed. The owners of newspapers should also be restrained in their operations. The newspapers should expand their activities that will help the nation.

\*SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA (Keonjhar): Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak in my mother tongue.

This Press Council Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. The hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting has presented this Bill in the House which I welcome. After it is passed by Lok Sabha it will become an Act.

Madam Chairman, I am glad that our Government is fulfilling the promises they had made during the elections. They have already passed the Constitution Fortyfifth (Amendment) Bill and the present Bill is another legislation in the same direction. While supporting this Bill I remember the days of emergency. Madam, I was a press reporter. One night at 12.00 p.m. the policemen knocked at my door and when I appeared before them they forced me to sign on a paper. I am really happy that this Bill make an end to that black period.

Madam Chairman, you will agree that atrocities are still being perpetrated on persons belonging to the weaker sections of our society and it is the responsibility of the press correspondents to highlight the truth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you require more time you can continue on Monday because we have to take up Private Members Business now. The House will now take up Private Members Business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—  
Contd.

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूँ: "कि यह सभा गैर सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के 23वें प्रतिवेदन से, जो 23 अगस्त, 1978 को सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, सहमत है।"

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd August, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

15.29 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TO CHECK RISING PRICES—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up further discussion on the resolution moved by Shrimati Ahilya P. Rangnekar.

Mr. Mohan Dharia.

\*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Madam Chairman, last time I have dealt with the several points that were raised by the hon. Members. I had said this; and I would like to reiterate, that the Resolution moved by Mrs. Ahilya P. Rangnekar is of vital importance for me because it reiterates the faith of the House in the creation of the public distribution system.

As I had placed before the House, this House will be happy to know that, on the basis of the various suggestions made by the hon. Members, on the basis of what was then regarded as the report of the Committee on Essential Commodities and Articles of which I was the Chairman, and also considering the various views of the State Governments and also of the Central Ministries, we have finalised our own report. It has been submitted to the Cabinet, and the Cabinet has constituted a Committee to go into this report. I am sure, the Government will soon come up with the proposals as may be approved by the Sub-Committee and then by the Cabinet.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

However, I would like to reiterate today and make it very clear that we have found faith in the public distribution system because if the grievances of the people in general and particularly of the weaker sections of our society and their agonies are to be properly dealt with, essential articles and commodities shall have to be made available at reasonable prices. The organized sections of the society can mobilise themselves; if there is any rise in the cost of living index, at least they can have their agitation and secure some dearness allowance. But it is not at all possible for the disorganized sectors; they are the worst sufferers. It is in

this context I have said this; when nearly 40 crores of people are living below the poverty line, it is the public distribution system which will be in a position to render them justice. When we are thinking in terms of distributive justice and socialism in our country, these ideas will have no meaning if we fail in making available essential commodities and articles to the common man at reasonable prices. And there should be a permanent system. Therefore, you will be happy to know, the House will be happy to know that we have finalized....

15.34 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair.]

Madam Chairman, I was saying that the public distribution system alone will be able to take care of the millions of our masses, particularly the weaker sections of our society. When this is being finalised by the Cabinet, I would like to tell the hon. Members of this House, the feelings that have been expressed here are very much being taken care of.

It has been said that the recent policy on textiles and also de-controlling of sugar will do great harm to the public distribution system. So far as the new textile policy is concerned, as has been announced by my colleague, 400 million metres of controlled cloth will be produced by the mills coming under the National Textile Corporation, and to the extent we are subsidising the controlled cloth, it will come from the other mills. It is not as if Government has given up the scheme. It is not correct. On the contrary, it will be possible for us to take care of the quality of the cloth, to take care of the pricing of the cloth and also to have proper distribution system. Here we are charging the other textile mills which are producing the other cloth—not the handlooms; the handlooms are excluded—and they will have to pay

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

the additional price for these losses that we shall incur on the controlled cloth....

AN HON. MEMBER: Handlooms also have been given....

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Handlooms are given the opportunity to produce Janata cloth. I can say to the hon. Members that this has helped in giving new production capacities to our handlooms. For that purpose also, a certain element of subsidy is given; some sort of expenditure is borne by the Government. It is how the handlooms are being provided with additional work.

Today there are hundreds of our handlooms which are not getting additional work. Nearly 1000 million metres of cloth, 400 million metres of controlled cloth and nearly 600 million metres of Janata cloth will be produced for the people at large and it will be given to them at reasonable prices. Therefore, it is extending the system and in no way it is destroying the system.

In case of sugar, I know....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): What is the guarantee that the handloom weavers will get the yarn that is required for your Janata cloth?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: All possible care has been taken since last year. We are making available the yarn required for the handloom purposes, right from the spinning centres, right from the spinning mills and it goes to the State Handloom corporations or the Apex Co-operative Societies of these handloom weavers and it is distributed through them. I would like to assure the House that not only yarn but along with yarn, other dyes, chemicals, inputs including credit facilities as are required for the handloom purposes shall be made available because it is the policy of the

government to give all possible encouragement to these handlooms because they have been taking care of thousands of our people who are unemployed.... (Interruptions).

I am coming to that and I shall have done.

I know hon. Members are agitated over sugar and some of them rightly feel that the price shall have to be paid more. But this House will kindly appreciate that barring two or three States all over the country sugar that was made available as levy sugar, particularly, to rural areas was never reaching the masses. It was again coming to some consuming centres and was being sold at higher prices and naturally along with that, there were distortions. So far as the sugar cane growers are concerned, they are not getting a remunerative price for the cane and the factories that are inefficient are perhaps being rewarded as against efficient units. Under the circumstances the government has taken the decision. But I would like to make it very clear today that government will not only have a strict watch, that the government shall not only be vigilant but it has been decided by the Cabinet that we shall very much like that the price of sugar at the consumer level is maintained below Rs. 2.75. The moment the government come to know that the prices are not maintained at that level and it crosses, the government has taken a decision to immediately intervene and whatever measures are necessary, they shall be taken.

Here, on the one hand we have taken care of the prices and on the other hand, let us not forget that today there is surplus sugar in the country and if we do not take care of consumption here or through exports, it will not be possible for us to sustain this rate of growth in our sugar production. We in no way want to bring down the rate of production. On the

contrary, we would very much like to have better yields for our farmers and also the producers get remunerative prices. Under the circumstances, the House should, as has been rightly explained by my colleague, Shri Barnalaji in this House as also in the other House, please take into consideration all these various aspects and why this new policy has been evolved. That does not mean that we have failed in our distribution system. So far as the distribution system is concerned, it is being strengthened further. As I said, there are 240,000 distribution centres. We are not happy with their functioning. We want these 180,000 fairprice shops in the private sector and nearly 60,000 fairprice shops in the cooperative sector to function in a fair manner as fairprice shops. For that the last portion of the resolution is also taken into consideration. We would like to have vigilance committees.

There are fairprice shops; whether they belong to the cooperative society or to the private traders we did not want to oust them from the present profession. But they are expected to have a certain discipline; they have to sell at reasonable prices as has been prescribed by the Government. Also we would like to have vigilance committees as has been suggested in the Resolution. For every fairprice shop, the social workers from the locality will be attached by way of advisory committee. And if the Vigilance Committee has any complaint to make that the fair-price shop dealers are not dealing in a fair way, on the basis of their recommendations, the licences given to them shall be automatically cancelled. This is the scheme which we have evolved under this new production-cum-distribution system. I am sure that without the involvement of the people, it shall never be possible for us to meet this challenge in our country. Today it is being witnessed that if onion is produced, the farmers hardly get at the production

centres at 30 or 40 paise per kg. and, at the other end, the prices are somewhere at Rs. 1.50 or 2.50 per kg. If we could have a proper network of the producers' cooperatives and the consumers' cooperatives or the distribution system by taking care of these middlemen properly and taking care of the middlemen's profits being eliminated, then we can give remunerative prices to the growers and also making these essential articles or commodities available at a reasonable price to the consumers. This is what is envisaged under the new scheme and this is not only a distribution system. We have gone a step ahead; along with the distribution, it is a production-cum-distribution system. Distribution system may be a good system but it cannot function or operate. What are the essential commodities required by the consumers, the common man and what is the present production. We shall have to take care of that. Whatever is required by the country or whatever is consumed by the country is properly produced or manufactured within the country. We shall have to take care of the distribution properly. And all possible emphasis has been laid on production I am happy to say that it is, for the first time, that the new Plan document takes care of the production on a priority basis. It has been the resolve of the National Development Council which met on the 20th March, 1978 that to render the social justice, equitable justice, the production-cum-distribution system is a must, the country's basic imperative. They have given all possible emphasis upon it. On these recommendations, we are going ahead and I trust this House will bear with me that when the Government is going ahead on the right track, we would very much like to have your cooperation. Without the cooperation and active involvement of the people, it shall never be possible for us to implement this scheme. I would take this opportu-

[Shri Mohan Dharja]

nity—you will appreciate it—through you to request the hon. Members that in their constituencies they see that they take care of the distribution system and see how they are functioning and to what extent we can mobilise consumer cooperatives and provincial cooperatives. It is that sort of involvement which can ultimately take permanent care of the whole production-cum-distribution system. (Interruptions) You will be involved in the Vigilance Committee at the district level. We have suggested that Members of Parliament should be involved in the vigilance committee at the State level or at the district levels wherever it is possible and even in your own constituency. (Interruptions) Instead of spending the time this afternoon here you better spend the time for some good cause for the people. That would be better.

Now, madam, I dealt with this subject at great length. I would like to pay compliments to all the hon. Members who participated in the debate because they have kept up a very high level of discussion and there was nothing like attacking the Government. So far as prices are concerned, we are very much aggrieved over it; we have tried our level best. It is because of that that there are certain areas where the Government has shown the results also. But, I am not happy unless and until all the weaker sections are happy and are helped. Madam, Chairman, you know the Gandhian philosophy—the talisman given by Mahatma Gandhi. That is when you get frustrated, you get disillusioned. Please look to the poorest of the poor in the society. When you could look up and do something for them, that will ultimately serve the humanity.

Unless and until we can do something for the formation of the egalitarian society, whatever may be our efforts and whatever be our feelings, the correct approach would be to-

wards the direction of the Gandhian principle, on the basis of the commitments made to society. When we are trying to go ahead, your cooperation is very much needed.

I would request the House to give that cooperation and I would request the hon. Member, Shrimati Rangnekar to withdraw her Resolution. By this resolution she has rendered a great service in focussing the attention of the country and also of the Government towards this matter of vital importance.

So, with this much of support, instead of having any voting this way or that way, if she could consider withdrawing of her resolution, I can assure you here that the feelings expressed by her in the speech as well as the Resolution will be properly respected by the government. I request that she may not press for vote.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Chairman, may I seek one clarification from the Minister. How de-control is going to benefit the sugar-cane growers? My doubt is that though the factory owners are getting so much money yet there is no obligation on their part to pay it to the producers.

SHRI MOHAN DHARJA: While announcing the scheme my colleague has made it very clear that sugarcane with 8.5 per cent recovery a price of Rs. 10 per quintal will necessarily be given. That protection has been given and any moment we feel they are not giving it again government will take care of it.

श्रीमती अहिष्मिका पी० रांगनेकर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य): सभापति महोदया, मंत्री महोदय ने भाषण में बहुत कुछ कहा है। अंगर शब्दों से काम हो जाता तो आज पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जोर से चिल्लाती कि हमारा काम सब हो गया है। उन की इंटेंशन है लेकिन जिस

तरीके से गवर्नमेंट चल रही है यह कहना कि वह राइट डायरेक्शन में है, यह ठीक नहीं है। वह राइट डायरेक्शन नहीं है। उन्होंने अभी बहुत कुछ बताया है। मैं टैक्सटाइल के बारे में बताती हूँ। सवाल यह है कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन शाप्स में हम कौन से आइटम देने वाले हैं? अभी तो गवर्नमेंट पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में देने वाले आइटम को हर एक को निकाल रहा है, शुगर निकाला, क्लाय निकाला क्यों कि जो खुले बाजार में मिलने वाला है वह पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन शाप्स में नहीं है। थोड़े दिन के बाद में कहती हूँ कि दवाइयाँ भी वहाँ से निकालेंगी क्योंकि जिस तरीके से फार्मास्यूटिकल कम्पनीज को सब सहायित्व मिल रही है उस का नतीजा यही होगा। अभी थोड़े दिन में कांच के बर्तन का भी यही होगा क्यों कि सोडा ऐज का भी वही हाल हो रहा है। जो प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े मोनोपलिस्ट्स हैं, मल्टी नेशनल्स हैं उनको प्रोडक्शन करने की इजाजत देते हैं, उन के ऊपर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है, उन के नफे के ऊपर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है और वे जानबूझ कर स्केयर्स निर्माण करते हैं। बाद में उस का रास्ता यही निकलने है इमपोर्ट कालेज; लेकिन इस से हमारा सवाल हल नहीं होगा। मंत्री महोदय ने बराबर यह कहा है कि नेशनल प्लान में हम ने यह तय किया है कि प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हो जायगा लेकिन प्रोडक्शन भ्रान किस के हाथ में है? जिन के हाथ में प्रोडक्शन है वे वही आइटम प्रोड्यूस करने का तय करते हैं जिस से उनको नफा हो, जनता को नोड्स के बारे में उन का कोई दखल ही नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ, बम्बई आफ कामर्स और मैन्युफैक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन ने पिछले साल बम्बई में एलान किया था कि अभी हम नफा नहीं लेंगे और हम प्राइसेज कम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन हम ने देखा प्राइसेज कैसे कम किया? दो पैसा कम किया तो साइज भी कम कर दिया। 1000 पहले थाल जितना बड़ा मिनता था, उस से छोटा कर दिया और थोड़ा पैसा भी कम कर दिया।

इस तरीके से आइटम की क्वालिटी घटा कर के पैसा कम किया। बाकी मैन्युफैक्चरर्स ने और कुछ नहीं किया और तीन महीने बाद उन का वही पुराना तरीका चालू हो गया। आज भी हम इशारा देना चाहते हैं कि शुगर की प्राइसेज बढ़नी शुरू हो गई हैं, शुगर मिलती नहीं है। अभी तो फेस्टिवल के दिन आ रहे हैं, गणपति फेस्टिवल है, दुर्गापूजा है, दीवाली है, ग्रीनम है, अगले महीने में हिन्दुस्तान में सब जगह फेस्टिवल है और इस फेस्टिवल के समय में स्केयर्सिटी बढ़ कर रहे हैं और जानबूझ कर कर रहे हैं। यह जो आप ने डि-कंट्रोल का डेसीशन लिया है इस से किसको फायदा होने वाला है? जो शुगर केन थोभर्स हैं उनको तो कुछ फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। जो मिल वाले हैं उनको फायदा होने वाला है। जो शुगर मेगनेट्स हैं उनको फायदा होने वाला है। हमारे देश में जब शुगर प्रोडक्शन कम था तब भी उन्हींको फायदा होता था; जब शुगर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है तब भी उन्हींको नफा है। वे प्रोडक्शन नफे के लिए, बाहर भेजने के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं। जो हमारे प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं उनको फायदा नहीं जा रहा है। जो शुगर मेगनेट्स हैं उनको ऊपर सरकार को कंट्रोल रखना चाहिए।

आपने कहा कि अगर सीमेंट की शार्टेज रही तो सीमेंट का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हम आपने हाथ में ले लेंगे। आप इस देश में बाहर से सीमेंट लाते। उसका डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आपने कितने लोगों के हाथ में दिया? वही डालमिया एण्ड कम्पनी ने हाथ में दिया। हमारी एस० टी० सी० समूह तक सीमेंट लाते हैं, किनारे पर लाती है और फिर उसको डा लमिया कम्पनी को देती है। बम्बई में हम ने इस के खिलाफ धावाज उठायी थी कि क्या हो रहा है। ए० टी० सी० का काम समूह के किनारे तक ला कर रखने का है। हमारे पास गेरेज नहीं है। आप चाहते क्या हैं कि जो यह सब कुछ कहने वाले हैं, उन्हीं के हाथ में आप यह सब देना चाहते हैं? एक सहायित्व आप

[श्रीमती ग्रहिया पी० रांगनेकर]

उनको प्रौर देते हैं। अगर वेन टूट जाता है तो वे उसमें से ले लेते हैं। इस तरह से उन्हें जो करना है वह कर लेते हैं। आपकी स्टैट ट्रैडिंग कारपोरेशन इम्पोर्ट करती है और आप इन संस्थाओं के हाथ में दे देते हैं। इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

दूसरे आपने कहा कि हम वन थाउजेण्ड मीलियन मीटर कपड़ा हैण्डलूम के अन्दर बनायेंगे। हैण्डलूम की आप केपेसिटी देखें। आप कहते हैं कि इससे बहुत लोगों को काम मिलेगा। इस तरह से आपने मिल मेनेजर्स को सहूलियत दे दी है। उनके ऊपर जो कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाने का था वह भी आपने उनसे ले लिया। इसके मायने यह है कि उन्हें जो कम्लसरीली कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाना होता था, अब वह उन्हें नहीं बनाना होगा। आप कहते हैं कि नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की जो मिलें हैं उनसे हम काम लेते हैं। वे भी लास में चलती हैं। वहां भी जालबाजी चल रही है। कोहिनूर मिल की मिसाल में आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं। कोहिनूर मिल का कपड़ा बाहर ब्लैक में बेचा जाता है। वहां के मैनेजमेंट के लोग, वहां की जो कांग्रेस की यूनियन है, उसके लोग मिल कर बाहर कपड़ा ले जाते हैं और ब्लैक में बेचते हैं। हमने उनको पकड़ा भी है लेकिन उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं हुआ। आप कहते हैं कि करप्शन है लेकिन जब हम करप्शन के बारे में आपको बताते हैं तो आप उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं करते हैं।

इंडिया यूनाइटेड मिल नम्बर एक का एक ब्लाथ है। उसमें मजदूर लगाने के लिए एक चिट्ठी दी थी लेकिन वह नहीं लगाया गया। उस चिट्ठी की फोटोस्टैट कापी है। नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के पास वह चिट्ठी है लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया। जब जो मजदूर करप्शन के खिलाफ लड़ते हैं उनको काम पर

से जाना पड़ता है। सब जगह से जाना पड़ता है। जो भी करप्शन के खिलाफ शिकायत करेगा उसको काम पर से जाना पड़ेगा।

आज डीकंट्रोल की वजह से कीमत कपड़े की बढ़ रही है, टैक्सटाइल की कीमत भी मंहगी हो रही है। आपने यहां के स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन में जवाब दिया था और कहा था कि जून महीने में मन्थली प्राइस इंडेक्स 325 था, और जून महीने में 327 हो गया। जुलाई का अभी आया नहीं है। जुलाई में भी इंडेक्स बढ़ा है।

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी (मंगलदाई): चीनी का दाम आपन मार्किट में कम हो रहा है, क्या यह सही नहीं है। चीनी का दाम एक तरफ बढ़ रहा था और अब कम हो रहा है।

श्रीमती ग्रहिया पी० रांगनेकर : यही तो हमारी शिकायत है। आपन मार्किट में बड़े लोग लेते हैं। गरीबों को इससे कुछ लाभ नहीं मिलता है। गरीब तो राशन की दूकानों से लेते थे और उनको सस्ती मिलती थी। अब उनको आपन मार्किट में लेनी होगी और उनको ज्यादा दाम देने पड़ेंगे। यही हमारा कहना है कि आपने जो डिकंट्रोल चीनी का किया है वह गरीब लोगों के लिए किया है और गरीब लोगों का आपने ध्यान नहीं रखा है।

आपने कहा है कि आप पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को लाने वाले हैं। कब आप इसको लागू करेंगे? बंगाल सरकार ने जब मुख्य मंत्रियों की कॉन्फ्रेंस हुई थी तो दस वस्तुओं की एक लिस्ट आपका दी थी जो लोगों को मुलभ की जानी चाहिये इस सिस्टम के द्वारा। अगर आप वैसा कर देते तो जनता को कुछ लाभ हो सकता था। एक आध चीज आप सस्ती कर के दें उससे कुछ लाभ नहीं होगा। ये जितनी आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं इनको आपको गरीब लोगों को

सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा करके देनी होंगी। आप कुछ इनकम फिक्स कर सकते हैं। उस के नीचे के जो लोग हैं उनके वास्ते सबसिडी दे कर कम कीमत में आप इन चीजों को उनको देने की व्यवस्था करें। तभी पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे जो लोग हैं उनका कुछ लाभ होगा। जो शाप्स खुलें वहां से जो गरीब से गरीब लोग हैं उनके वास्ते सबसिडी दे कर कम कीमत में आप चीजें सुलभ करवायें। चीनी, दवाईयां, कपड़ा, तेल, मसाले आदि जो जरूरी चीजें हैं इन सब के दाम कम होने चाहिये।

आपने विजिलेंस की बात कही है। आपने कहा है कि विजिलेंस के बगैर कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं इस बात को मानती हूँ। हमने बम्बई में विजिलेंस कमेटीज स्थापित की हैं, वहां महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने की हैं। हमारी इनके बारे में मांग थी जब हमारा वहां आन्दोलन चल रहा था। तब उन्होंने हमारी इस मांग को कबूल किया था। हर वार्ड में इनकी स्थापना हुई थी। अभी वे फंक्शन नहीं कर रही हैं। वहां पर जो म्यूनिसिपल कार्डरिस्स हैं, वहां के जो एम० एल० एच० हैं और एम० पीज हैं सब को बुलाया गया था और हर एक वार्ड में एक एक कमेटी की स्थापना की थी। उसको कार्ड दिए गए थे, हर किसी को कार्ड दिए गए थे, आर्थोरिटी दी गई थी कि वे जा कर दकानों को चैक कर सकते हैं। हम ने ऐसा किया। तेल की दुकानों में तथा दूसरी दूसरी दुकानों में चैक करने पर बहुत काला बाजारी पाई गई। आपने कहा है कि जनता का इनवाल्वमेंट इस काम में बहुत जरूरी है और जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है तब तक यह नहीं होगा, यह चीज कामयाब नहीं होगी। मैं इस बात को मानती हूँ। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि कब आप इसके अधिकार जनता को देंगे और कब आप हर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को

कहेंगे कि वह इसके बारे में भागे कदम उठाए। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। आपने चीनी का जो डिकन्ट्रोल किया है उस से कुछ लाभ नहीं होगा।

मैं आपको कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें। हम आपके साथ हैं। आपने कहा है कि केबिनेट को इसके बारे में डिशिशन लेना है। इस में कुछ समय लग सकता है? केबिनेट द्वारा डिशिशन लिए जाने तक हम लोग इंतजार करने के लिए तैयार हैं, हम आपको तब तक मदद देने के लिए तैयार हैं। किस तरह से आप इस चीज को भ्रमल में लाते हैं इसको देखने के लिए हम तैयार हैं। महीने में, दो या तीन में कितने महीनों में आप इसको भ्रमल में लाते हैं इसको हम देखेंगे। अगर आप इस को जल्दी भ्रमल में नहीं लायेंगे तो मैं तम्बत पुर्बक आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम औरतें चुप बैठने वाली नहीं हैं हम आन्दोलन करेंगी, बेलन को हमें हाथ में लेना पड़ेगा। उस स्थिति में हमें जो कुछ भी करना होगा, हम करेंगे।

मंत्री महोदय ने जो एग्जोरेंस दिया है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं अपने इस रेजोल्यूशन को बिदडा करती हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there are two amendments. I will first put Mr. Yuvraj's amendment No. 1 to the vote of the House. Is Mr. Yuvraj here? No, he is not here.

*Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The second amendment is by Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan No. 3. Is Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan here? No, he is not here. I will put his amendment to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mrs. Ahilya Rangnekar, do you want to withdraw your resolution?



**SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR:** Yes.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Is it the pleasure of the House to grant permission to Mrs. Ahilya Rangnekar to withdraw her Resolution?

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Yes.

*The resolution was, by leave withdrawn.*

15.57 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE : REASONS FOR RECENT RESIGNATIONS FROM**

**THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The House will now take up the Resolution by Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu.

Do you still want to move your Resolution in view of this morning's proceedings?

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor):** Yes, Madam, and speak also.

I beg to move:

"This House expresses its serious concern over the controversy regarding the reasons for the recent resignations from the Council of Ministers and regrets that the Prime Minister did not, in spite of repeated demands on the floor of the House, explain to the House the circumstances whereunder he asked for the resignation of the Ministers."

16.00 hrs.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I might mention that Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak is very keen that he gets time to introduce his Resolution today so that it can be taken up next time. Therefore, I request that you may please cut short your speeches.

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Surely, Madam.

श्री इरुम चन्द कच्छाय (उज्जैन) :  
सभापति जी, मेरा भी एक संकल्प है जिसे रखने के लिये उत्सुक हूँ। मुझे भी एक मौका दें।

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Madam Chairman, When Janata Party succeeded in the last General Elections, though we were defeated we thought that the Janata Party will do its best to promote the welfare of the country. We thought that all the constituents of the Janta Party will come together and work for the progress of the country. They came with new slogans. Some of their slogans were to enrich democracy, to develop rural areas, to remove unemployment within ten years and so on. These are, no doubt, laudable objectives. There was another thing also. They raised the hopes of the people by all the leaders going to Rajghat and taking an oath in the name of Gandhiji that they are going to do a lot for the people in the Gandhian way. We never thought that these were only slogans; we never thought that there is going to be a power struggle, very fierce power struggle between the constituent parties and leaving the interest of the nation, they will quarrel among themselves and bring down the name of the nation not only in the eyes of our people, but also in the eyes of the people of the other nations.

Immediately after the Janata Party came to power, what they have done is that they began to victimise their political opponents, especially the Congress people. They set up so many Commissions, they wanted to enquire into the lapses and also the so-called corruption charges. They have not left even one leader. There are so many Commissions against the Chief Ministers, against Congress leaders etc. but when it comes to them, they are going back. When so many charges were levelled against Shri Kanfl Desai, is it not necessary for