

[Shri Sushil Chand Mohunta]

to donounce this country as a nation. We are all citizens of this free country and each one of us has a responsibility of keeping the flag of this country at the highest point and also upholding the dignity and the sovereignty of this country. Any person who detracts from this cannot be considered to be a friend of this country or a loyal citizen of this country. What has appeared in the press and what has happened in Los Angeles, to that extent, I would say the Government should institute an inquiry and find out whether it was the act of any person who is a citizen of this country or of persons who are not citizens of this country, and what was the inspiring force for these people to act in such a manner as to cause insult and injury to, all the people of this country by insulting the national flag. We understand, any person who smarts under a sense of indignation the Government is duty bound, we are also duty bound, to inculcate in him a sense of feeling that he is an equal citizen like all other citizens of this country, but at the same time we must impress that where the honour and dignity of this country is concerned, we cannot brook any deviation from this golden principle, golden rule.

Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to, this very important and sensitive aspect of the matter and request the Government to forthwith get an inquiry conducted, get all the details and inform the House as to what the nature of those protests done by those people was at Los Angeles, who those people had been, at whose behest it was done.

THE PONDICHERRY APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1984

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY); Sir, I beg to move:

"That the 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, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members are aware, the budget of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for 1984-85 was presented to Parliament on the 5th of March, 1984 and a Vote on Account to meet the requirements of the Union Territory Government for the first six months ending September, 1984, was obtained and Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1984, was passed in March, 1984. The Lok Sabha has granted the balance of the Demands for Grant and has passed the connected Appropriation Bill which is now before this House.

To meet the total estimated expenditure during the current year, the Bill provides for appropriation from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry of a total sum of Rs. 77.12 crores, comprising Rs. 70.20 crores voted by the Lok Sabha and Rs. 6.92 crores charged on the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory and inclusive of the sum earlier authorised for withdrawal under the Pondicherry (Vote on Account) Act, 1984.

Sir, in March, 1984, while discussing the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, this House had a general discussion, on the Pondicherry Budget for 1984-85. I do not therefore wish to take the time of the House by again dwelling on the various provisions in the Budget. I shall, however, endeavour to deal with the points that may be raised by the hon. Members in my reply to the discussion.

The question was proposed,

*SHRI O. J. JOSEPH (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, this Bill is being discussed here today because there is no elected Government in Pondicherry now. There is no Governor either there. This is not a happy state of affairs. This situation is not peculiar to Pondicherry alone. If you look back you can find that it has become a regular programme of the Congress

•English translation of the original speech delivered in Malayalam.

Government to dismiss elected Governments wherever the Congress Party cannot form its own Government.

Sir, an election was held in Keraia in 1965. The Marxist Party, in spite of many adverse circumstances, then secured the largest number of seats. But the Marxists were not even given an opportunity to try whether they could form a Government and the assembly was dissolved. That is the sample of the democratic tradition of the Congress Party.

Earlier on, Sir, the late Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai's Party, although it was a minority Party, was offered the support of the Congress Party to enable it to form a Government. Later the support was withdrawn and the Ministry collapsed and finally the Congress Party itself formed the Government. Sir, what happened recently in Kashmir is known to everybody. The defectors were given support to form the Government there. Sir, the Congress Party has not yet been able to bring forward an anti-defection Bill. (Interruptions). There is an anti-defection law in Kashmir. Sir, when there was a split in the Congress Party earlier a criterion was adopted to decide the official party on the basis of its strength in Parliament and Assemblies. If that test was applied in Kashmir, especially when there was an anti-defection law there, the Farooq Government could not have been brought down. But nothing of the sort was done there. On the other hand a new Government was installed with plenty of opportunities for horse-trading.

Sir, after the last general elections in Haryana the largest party was given enough elbow-room for manoeuvring and horse-trading to form a government. Thus wherever you look you can find that when the Congress Party cannot form its own government, it will not hesitate to resort to highly immoral practices.

Sir, I think it is about an year or so that an elected Government has not been in office in Pondicherry. Some people offered to support a new Government, but they were not even al-

lowed to try to form a government. As all these matters were discussed on an earlier occasion, I do not want to go into those details at the moment. Normally elections were to be held within six months after the imposition of President's Rule. But it is strange why the Central Government has not been able to hold elections and instal a democratically elected government in a territory which is directly under its rule. Normally elections should have been held within six months. If it is on the plea that the Congress Party may not secure enough majority I can understand it. Therefore, I would like to tell them that it is not good for the country if they go on misusing the office of Governor to rule the States whenever their party fails to secure majority. In Kashmir the Congress Party is functioning as an opposition party supporting the government. Sir, I have no doubt that Mr. Shah also will meet the same fate as the late Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai. Anyway I do not want to dilate on it any further.

Sir, Pondicherry is a small territory comprising of many pockets in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. What is the plight of this small territory under the government's rules? This territory has only a small population. The most important industry there is a textile mill, the Anglo-French Textile Mill. Sir, how long that factory has been remaining closed and the workers have lost their jobs. I think it is about a year. During this period about 30 workers have committed suicide due to starvation. Out of 7,600 workers in that mill, about 30 workers have committed suicide. Sir, they are talking about self employment programme. They are spending about 400 or 500 crores of rupees also on that account. This mill is a modernised mill on a sound footing which could function very efficiently. But it is a pity that no effort is being made to take over and revive this mill. Sir, this Government always complains that the production in the country is going down due to labour trouble. But whose fault it is in Pondicherry that this mill

[Shri O. J. Joseph]

is not working. Why they are not able to take over this mill and reopen it. All Sections of the people, people belonging to all parties demanded that this mill should be reopened. But I do not find anything in this Bill to show that they are making any effort to revive this mill. I understand that they are putting forward some conditions for the reopening of this mill. Sir, they want that the number of workers should be reduced, seven days work to be introduced workload should I increased and wages should be reduced. I wonder whether they have no sense of shame to make such conditions. When the workers are forced to commit suicide ^{or} want of employment, due to starvation, they are coming out with such preposterous conditions. Sir, I do not know what is the future of this country. Sir, I am of the view that the mill can be taken over without any of these conditions. They had taken over some mills in Bombay. Nobody talked about any conditions then. But now they are coming out with all sorts of conditions. Therefore what I want to suggest that this mill should be taken over immediately without any conditions because the territory is under the Central Rule at present. Now another thing I want to mention is about the medical institution there. It is named after our late Prime Minister, Shri Nehru. What is the plight of that institution now. Out of 120 professors and teachers required to be there, the Faculty is short of 30 teachers. Therefore the Faculty could not even be constituted. There is (Even the possibility of its recognition being withdrawn. The students are not able to pursue their studies. There are no facilities for post-graduate studies. Sir, when this territory is under the Central Rule, why they are not able to appoint these 30 teachers in that college. Why proper academic atmosphere is not created there. Is there any provision for that in this budget? Does anything stand in your way? If you cannot make arrangements for postgraduate studies there,

why cannot you make arrangements for these students to pursue their post-graduate studies in other States by making reservations for them. I do not find anything in this regard either in this budget.

Sir, a large number of people of that territory are engaged in fishing industry. What is the arrangement for providing employment to these people during the rainy season and off-seasons. Even during the season the fishermen are not getting their dues. They are often exploited by the boat-owners. Is there any provision for relief to these people? Is there any proposal to set up a fishing harbour for the development of the fishing industry there? It might be probably said that the foundation stone has been laid for a fishing harbour. Sir, there is nothing new about this business of laying the foundation stones. Often the stone is forgotten after the fanfare is over; Sir, we come across news items regarding the laying of foundation stones for various purposes. Many stones have been laid in my State also. Ministers come and lay the stones. After that nobody bothers about that. Often the stones are removed and buildings are constructed for other purposes. Therefore, I do not have much expectations about the stones said to have been laid there for a fishing harbour. Thus one can find that nothing has been done for the development of the fishing industry there.

Sir, this territory of Pondicherry is often mistaken for a part of Tamil Nadu. There is a place called Mahe. A large number of people of that area also are engaged in fishing. Mahe is an old port and there is a good river there. Therefore there is enormous potentiality for the development of the fishing industry there. At least you can lay a foundation stone there for the present. Mahe also deserves consideration. There are problems facing the people of that area also. There are areas in Andhra also belonging to Pondicherry. When one talks about Pondicherry he conveniently forgets about these areas. There is a textile mill in Mahe also. That mill also is

remaining closed. It is strange that even the existing industries are remaining closed under the Central rule. That is the plight of Pondicherry under President's Rule.

A Central study has revealed that there are about 56,000 families below the poverty line in Pondicherry. Then we would also like to know how many families are there above the poverty line. Sir, the entire territory of Pondicherry may be of the size of a Corporation, perhaps may be even less. There are so many people below the poverty line in such a small State. Therefore I want to know what steps government propose to take to provide succour and relief to these people who are below the poverty line?

Sir, it is claimed that about 400 crores of rupees is being spent for the self-employment programme. If you set apart 400 crores for ten years and at least one per cent of the profit earned by the industrialists and capitalists every year you will be able to provide unemployment benefits to all the unemployed people in the country. If you had spent this 400 crores during the two Five Year Plans, that would have been sufficient to provide unemployment relief at the rate of Rs. 100 per head per month to all these people. What are you going to do for these starving people of Pondicherry? What relief measures do you propose to take?

Sir, the problems do not end there. The people of this area, this territory want an engineering college for their children. Are they expected to go to States like Karnataka to secure admission to Engineering Colleges after paying Rs. 50,000 or so. Is it not the responsibility of the Central Government to create such facilities there? There are no arrangements for engineering courses there. I do not know whether there are any arrangements for free education in Pondicherry. When the neighbouring States are pro-

viding facilities for free education and free meals to the children, is it not the responsibility of the Central Government to provide similar facilities to the students in Pondicherry also. I do not want to go into the details now as it was discussed on an earlier occasion. But I would very much like the Government to look into the problems of the people of Pondicherry and do whatever is necessary. I would also request the Government to initiate action for holding election there so that an elected Government may be installed there as early as possible. If that is not done expeditiously it will be a great injustice not only to the people of Pondicherry, but also to the entire people of the country. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): Shri M. S. Ramachandran. Not there. Shri D. Heerachand.

SHRI D. HEERACHAND (Tamil Nadu): (Started speaking in Tamil).

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Tamil Nadu): All South Indian languages today.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सयद रहमत अली) :
आप तो अच्छी हिन्दी बोलें लेंते हैं ।

श्री. डी. हीराचन्द: मैंने पहले लिखकर
दिया है तामिल में बोलने के लिए ।

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Let him speak.

SHRI D. HEERACHAND: Once in a while we want to speak in Tamil also. (Again started speaking in Tamil).

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, there is no translation.

SHRI D. HEERACHAND: Yesterday I informed that I would speak in Tamil.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Already yesterday it was given in writing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): All right. You speak later. Dr. Shanti Patel,

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Sir, he has already given in writing Yesterday itself.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): The Interpreter is in the Lok Sabha. He is coming. *T* will give him a chance later on.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: This is the facility they are providing here. In languages also we are discriminated against like this.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Why should there be only one Interpreter?

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Let them, provide more Interpreters. Because we come from a far away place we are treated like this.

DR. SHANTIR G. PATEL: Sir, we are having the discussion on the subject which should have been properly discussed in Pondicherry itself. ' But because "of the situation that we have, we have to discuss it here on the floor of the House.

Sir, Pondicherry is a meeting place of several civilisations. It is a historical place. Recent excavations have shown that there are relics showing that there was a lot of trade between this place and the Roman Civilisation. Sir, it is not merely this. Longback of course, the Western people came and invaded' this part of the country and established their kingdom. There is also that French culture which is found there.

We also have one of our greatest revolutionaries setting down there and preaching the philosophy which has been the outcome of the deliberations during his life time and attracted people from all over the world. This place came to be known as a holy place. Of course Aurobind Ashram

still exists and reminds us of the services that this great man rendered to this country and awakened many people all over the world. Sir, here again poet Bharati who is known for his patriotic literature-poems—also drew inspiration.

This is a place of such significance and we find ourselves today discussing the matters which vitally concern the people who inhabitate this place, in the Rajya Sabha.

Sir, this has happened because unfortunately on the 24th June, 1983 the elected Members were asked to go home—the Assembly was dissolved and the Ministry which existed, which ruled that particular Union Territory, was also dismissed.

Sir, dissolution of the Assembly and the dismissal of the Ministry are events which seemed to have arisen, from a certain grand design which was perceived and later on executed from time to time. It appears that a political decision was taken at the central level—at the Delhi level—and that too at the party level, not from the angle of the State but from the angle of the party as to how the party is going to benefit and can capture power all over the country.

Sir, the Constitution which gives us federalism was sought to be undermined in this very clever manner. So, what we find is that the first salvo was fired at by saying that there was corruption. Sir, I am repeating all this which has been discussed because it is necessary that certain things need repetition not merely to refresh our memory but to see that the point is driven home, in the hope that they realised that this is not the way the country should be taken for a rule. Sir, that is why I am saying that this was the salvo fired everyone of us knows that there were three Congress Ministers in this coalition Ministry along with D.M.K, who knew what was happening and what happened. They were a party to it. It was

something new which happened in the country. Once it was decided, right or wrong, various charges were sought to be made. Ultimately when it came to the distribution of seats particularly in Rajya Sabha, the whole matter broke through. Then it was decided that this alliance with D.M.K. should be abrogated. In the course of time, as I said, first salvo was fired by making allegations which were not enquired into. When the distribution of seats for Rajya Sabha came up, the DMK insisted, very rightly so in my opinion, because they had the largest number of people in the Assembly, that the seat should go to them. This was last straw in the camel's back and it had to be taught a lesson. They were going in a particular direction in which they found an opportunity to move with a greater speed and that is what they did. They engineered some defections and after engineering defections, without going in constitutional manner or in a democratic manner the Lieutenant Governor sent a report to the Centre recommending dissolution of the Assembly and proclamation of President's rule. On his advice the Centre promptly dissolved the Assembly and the Ministry was dismissed. So this was a most undemocratic step. It was not merely undemocratic, but it was an authoritarian step. It shows how politics is sought to be managed in this country. It was the first action as far as dissolution of Assembly and dismissal of Ministry are concerned. As we saw, later on it was followed in Sikkim. Once people whom they consider undesirable or parties whom they do not want are in charge of the Government of a State, they are sought to be removed under the shelter of the powers given by certain articles of the Constitution or under the law which governs the Union Territories. That is how, without giving an opportunity to the people concerned or to the elected representatives concerned, the Sikkim Assembly was dissolved.

Here in Pondicherry, Mr. Ramachandran, the then Chief Minister, goes to the Lt.-Governor and gives

him in writing—not merely talks to him but gives him in writing—that* this is the support that he has, that he has at least 13 men belonging to the DMK, three men of the Janata Party, one of the Indian Muslim League and one of the Communist Party (Marxist) and so they had 18 out of 30»-I repeat, 18 out of 30. And yet the Lt.-Governor thinks it proper that the Ministry has lost the majority. Sir, even the party leaders had gone and met the Governor saying, "we have pledged our support. If there is any doubt, let there be physical verification, or let there be a vote on the floor of the House so that it is proved beyond doubts as to who has got the majority." This is the real democratic way.

Sir, this dismissal is violative of not merely constitutional propriety but also established conventions. After all, democracy is not just a letter of law. Democracy is just not government by the majority. Democracy is something which has to be properly understood and the people's aspirations have to be kept in mind. Democracy is a system in which conventions play a lot of important role. Sir, it is said that the government in the U. K. is run more on conventions because they have the force of law. Those who believe in democracy, those who swear by democracy, must lay down by their own example as to how they want to do it. But the present rulers, I am very sorry to say, have the least respect for the value system. In every walk of life, the* value system is falling and the political life of this country is also being eroded by such actions, i.e., such dismissals and dissolutions.

Sir, this design was carried out, as I said in Sikkim and the last example ' is of Jammu and Kashmir. Of Course, one may argue that Mr. G. M. Shah was given an opportunity to test his strength in the Assembly. But we know & that happened. Sir, it is good that you were not there in the Chair of the Speaker. Otherwise your fate would have been the same as that of the Speaker of the J & K Assembly.

[Shri Shanti G. Patel]
He was bodily lifted and removed from the Chair. He, sitting alone in the Chair, could not do anything. Persons from the gallery had also rushed to the Chair.

श्री जगदम्भी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार): इनकी
चोर उठेगी नहीं। . . . (व्यवधान)

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL: The Chair was not to be lifted. The person sitting on the Chair was to be lifted. It was very easy. If the Chair could not be lifted, they would have broken the Chair also. Let us not go into that part. What I am trying to say is that democratic traditions and conventions are sought to be broken and this is how the country is sought to be governed, which brings no credit to any of us.

Sir, where it suits the ruling party, they always allow things to go their way. In the case of Haryana, a lot of horse-trading was allowed to take place—Rs. 2 lakhs or Rs. 3 lakhs, or whatever the price may be and a decided minority—there was no elected majority there—was converted into a majority. There the Assembly was not sought to be dissolved because it did not suit them. There the Chief Minister was a man who was capable of bringing in other people and making a so-called majority—bought majority.

That again brings me to the point why fresh elections have not been held. Enough time was there. If they really felt that the people are tired or that there really was corruption, then the people would have expressed their views and given their vote to that party which really stood for honest politics. But they were afraid. So elections have not so far

been held. Elections are overdue. They should have been ordered within a few months and people's wishes should have been obtained. But this was not done.

As I said at the beginning, one can talk about the Budget. But I believe that the persons who hail from that place would have been more eligible to speak on it. My predecessor had already referred to some aspects of it. I would only like to repeat them with a view to emphasising the points. This is a coastal town where there is a lot of scope for fishing. But what has been done for developing this place as a fishing harbour? A number of times in this House and in the other House suggestions have been made that this place should be developed as a fishing harbour. Fishing has a lot of potential. Not merely does it provide a good and nutritious food which we, of course, do need and which we can collect in plenty, but it offers a lot of export potential. If in a right manner an approach is made and a plan is prepared with proper allocations made by the Finance Ministry, then probably, this Budget itself could bring prosperity not merely to the people inhabiting this place but also to the country at large. But, I am sorry to say, this particular opportunity is being wasted and no concrete step is being taken.

Then there is question of the textile mill there. Like all other mills, this only good mill there, is also going to dogs. This was one of the best mills like the BNC mills in Tamil Nadu. Now that remains closed with the worst of conditions existing as far as the workers are concerned. Here is a means for the running of it or for the taking over of it; all the persons from all the trade union organisations including INTUC have appealed, please take this over and set it right. It is no use blaming thi*

party or that party. If you are already having 125 mills under NTC one more is no going to make "a difference. But When you are governing the Territory from the Centre, you should provide an ideal rule, an ideal way.

Similar is the inactivity also in the sphere of education. They have been asking for a Central university for a long' time. Promises have been made saying we are planning this college, that college*. But a properly planned university is not yet being opened there. I wish that this step were taken along with similar other steps so that the level of the people of this Territory comes up.

In conclusion I would only like to say it is still not too late to retrace the steps and save the country from the complete political immorality and from the atmosphere wherem only wrong succeeds and right is not allowed to raise its head. One can fool one for some time but one cannot fool all for all the time.

Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): Shri M. S. Ramachandran.;

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Mr. Vice-Chairman, before the honourable Member there speaks, I would like to make a humble submission. We &re here 18 Members from Tamil Nadu, in this House _ out of a total of 240 or so. I have not been able to understand why there is no person appointed to work as an interpreted for Tamil. I appreciate your position and I appreciate the practical difficulties' of the officers here. My point is even though the Members from Tamil Nadu are not speaking in Tamil, yet, there are 18 Members coming from Tamil Nadu, representing Tamil Nadu in this august House, and it is the duty of the Government to appoint a permanent Interpreter to interpret from Tamil to Hindi or vice versa, even if he does not have any

work. It is my humble request that the Government should apDoint an Interpreter from Tamil Nadu who too must occupy a seat somewhere there in those booths. Because of this particular shortcoming one Member from Tamil Nadu is not in a oosition to speak now. This demand may appear to be a small thing, but it is an important point. It may be said that it is a very small thing. But for those of us coming from Tamil Nadu it is a very important thing. It creates the impression that we are considered to be second class citizens and therefore, our language is not given due importance. We have been discussing this problem for the past 37 years, since independence. You may think it is a . very small thing. But if things are allowed to continue in this fashion, this will be considered a major thing one day. If the interpreter js here, he wiH be able to speak. But because of this difficulty ol! npt having a Tamil 'Interpreter, a very important Member is denied an opportunity to speak. This is something' which I wanted to bring to the notice of the House and, through you, to the authorities concerned.

3 P.M.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL: I fully support his demand.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): I have noted it and will convey to proper quarters. Shri M. S. Ramachandran.

SHRI M. S. RAMACHANDRAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir I rise to support the Appropriation Bill for Pondicherry. Let me also avail this opportunity to congratulate ths present administration in Pondicherry for the good developmental work done at a faster pace. The Pondicherry State Government have not only come to the expectation of our planners, but they have also exceeded their expectation in regard to the target. - They have increased revenue and they have also mobilised more resources than what was expected of them.

[Shri M. S. Ramachandran]

One thing I am not able to understand. Whenever there is a change of Government following the Constitutional crisis or whenever the ruling party loses its majority, my friends in the opposition say: Democracy is in danger, democracy is in danger. This I do not understand. It has become a stock slogan for them. With regard to Pondicherry, I would like to remind those who complain about non-existence of democracy in Pondicherry, of one thing.

In the election held in 1980 the DMK and Congress (I) combined and formed an alliance. The DMK secured 14 seats and the Congress (I) party got 10 seats. In all they together had 24 out of 30 seats. In June 1983 my Party found that the people there were having the impression that the Chief Minister and the whole Government there were not able to deliver the good* as promised by them in their election campaign. Then my party decided to come out of the coalition. It is our right as a political party to decide whether, to continue in the Government or not to continue in the Government. It is purely the prerogative of the party concerned. In our political wisdom we took the decision not to go with them and so we came out of that coalition. I do not think that in so doing any injustice was caused to democracy. That was our democratic right and that was what we simply did. And our party with ten Members came out. What happened to the rest? The Deputy Speaker belonging to DMK Party, made a written representation to the Governor saying that he is not going to support the Government any longer. After giving this statement he left India and went to France. Two more DMK members left the party and joined the AIADMK Party. Let alone that the DMK was not able to

go along with the coalition but they could not keep their own party members together. The Deputy Speaker left and two more members left. Thus they lose the majority.' How was democracy in danger there? I am not able to understand that. If democracy is safe when the party after having lost majority continues in power? Is that your interpretation of democracy?

If the then Government of Pondicherry was dismissed, it is not because of anybody else trying to tamper with the democratic processes in the country. Because they lost the confidence of their own people, because they lost the confidence of their own alliance party and because they lost the confidence of their own members, they fell and that was why they brought about their own fall as a Government.

Sir, some points- I would like to make at this stage. There are two demands of the Pondicherry people which I would like to mention. The previous speaker, Dr. Shanti Patel, also mentioned about them. Pondicherry is a Union territory surrounded by the State of Tamil Nadu and the Pondicherry people, when Pondicherry was liberated from the French rule, were promised that their becoming a part of India would be better for them and that would be in the interests of the people of Pondicherry and that Pondicherry as a Union territory would flourish. But these promises, though fulfilled to some extent, remain still and the aspirations of the people of Pondicherry have not been met in full. Some of the demands were also mentioned earlier which I also would like to repeat. Sir, the people of Pondicherry have been demanding that a Central University should be established in Pondicherry and I understand that the

setting up of this University there has already been cleared by the Union Education Ministry but for some reasons, the necessary legislation is not being passed. I would like to urge upon the Government to take early steps to expedite the setting up of a Central University in Pondicherry.

Sir, there is another thing which I would like to mention. Many of the honourable Members may know that "because of the Aurobindo Ashram and the Auroville Village, Pondicherry has become an international tourist centre and thousands and thousands of people from all parts of the world are visiting this place. But, Sir, till now, there is no airport there. I would like to urge upon the Government to consider the question of setting up an airport in Pondicherry.

Another thing that I would like to mention is about the textile mills there. There are three textile mills in Pondicherry. One mill, Bharati Mill by name, has already been taken over by the National Textile Corporation. Another mill, the Swadeshi Mill, though not actually taken over, its management has been taken over by some Government agency. The only mill that remains is the Anglo-French Mill which is under closure for the last fourteen months and more than seven thousand workers are facing unemployment because of the closure of the Anglo-French Textile Mill. I was a member of the delegation of the trade union leaders who met the Prime Minister and other Ministers and we urged upon the Government that in the interest of the continued employment of those workers affected by the closure the Government should take over this Mills also. During those discussions, Sir it was suggested that the National Textile Corporation was not interested in taking over any more

mills, but if the State Government could come forward with their own corporation, they could take it over. This suggestion also has been accepted by the State Government and they are prepared to form the corporation and take it over. During the debate on this Bill in the Lok Sabha, Sir, our honourable Finance Minister has said that the delay in taking over is not with the Government but all the trade unions should come up with a proposal to make the mill work in a viable condition. In this respect, I would like to submit that just two years back, before the present management of the Mill was taken over, there was an award relating to rationalisation. The local Government appointed an arbitrator and both the parties argued before the arbitrator and the arbitrator gave an award which was accepted by both the sides, implemented by both the sides and, after that award the Mill was running very well. I am not able to understand how, under these circumstances, there could be any complaint against the workers. Even assuming that something more has to be done, I would like to urge upon the Government to reopen the Mill immediately and then start the negotiations. It is not fair to continue the unemployment of 7500 workers for over 14 months. Another point I am unable to understand is that the Government expects all the trade unionists to come to some terms. Sir, I am myself a trade unionist. I am sorry to submit that in the present political set-up it is not possible to come to an agreement with all the unions. Some of the unions, I am again sorry to state are more interested in keeping the mills closed till the elections are over. When there are some who have vested interests and they are interested in keeping the mills closed till the elections are over, how can you expect all those unions also to come to a reasonable settlement? I would again and again urge upon the Government not to lose any further time in re-opening the mills. (Time Bell)

[Shri M. S. Ramachandran]

You should open the mills immediately. And whatever the terms to make the mills viable, on my part as a trade unionist connected with mills' workers, I can assure you that a fair and reasonable settlement is possible.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. HEERA CHAND (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as the Union Territory of Pondicherry is adjacent to my State of Tamil Nadu and since there is no representative of this Union Territory in this House, have necessarily to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister certain important issues confronting the people of this Union Territory.

The hon. Members who preceded me pointed out the imperative necessity of opening the Rodier Mill in Pondicherry, which is remaining closed for about a year now. My hon. friend Shri Ramchandran in his speech gave a graphic account of the grave situation prevailing in Pondicherry as a consequence of continued closure of this textile mill. 7500 families of the workers of this Mill are on the streets in search of their next meal. These families are in the dire need of succour and relief, which can be provided only by the opening of this Anglo-French Textile Mill. Neither any political reason nor any other extraneous consideration should be a hurdle in the re-opening of this mill. Some of the workers were driven to find a solution in their suicide. The situation, if it is allowed to continue may result in some more unnatural deaths of workers. The starving workers must be saved from extinction. The Government must explore all possibilities of opening this Mill. If the Government wants to prevent this tiny territory from being overtaken by economic chaos then the Anglo-French Textile Mill must be nationalised forthwith or the National Textile Corporation must take it over. I appeal to the hon.

Minister to strive seriously for the re-opening of this Mill in whatever way he deems fit.

We have a pre-eminent medical institution in Pondicherry, which is known as JIPMER'. 25 percent of the hospital facilities are used by the people of Pondicherry and the remaining 75 percent by the people of Tamil Nadu. This hospital has sophisticated and modern medical apparatus and machines. Yet, unfortunately, it is on the verge of being wound up. 30 to 40 teaching posts are remaining unfilled for years at a stretch. The Medical Council of India has issued a warning to the Health Ministry that the recognition of JIPMER is likely to be withdrawn on this score. When I was talking to the Health Secretary this morning, he candidly admitted that no capable Doctor is willing to go to JIPMER Pondicherry. In the earlier years, the posting in Pondicherry was considered to be a punishment in Andman Island. After going to Pondicherry it was wellnigh impossible to get out of this JIPMER. The administrative deficiencies should not stand in the way of competent medical men being posted in JIPMER. Earnest endeavours must be made to eliminate them so that the teaching staff continue to work in Pondicherry.

My hon. friend, Shri Joseph stressed the need for expanding Pondicherry Port so that the fishing community here is enabled to have livelihood. By the expansion of Pondicherry, the congestion in Madras port will also get reduced. Pondicherry will also have avenues of augmenting its revenue.

I demand that Pondicherry must be given B-2 status. This will help the Government employees, besides giving fillip to the trade and business here*. This has been the long standing demand of the government employees of this Union Territory. This genuine grievance should be redressed.

English translation of original delivered in Tamil.

The Government of India have honoured those who have sacrificed their everything for the freedom of the country. They have been given pension for their life time. Unfortunately, I do not know on what grounds the freedom fighters of Pondicherry, who also similarly gave their everything at the altar of liberation from French regime, have been denied their legitimate dues of recognition. They must be given pension immediately. Their number is just 450 or so. Their contribution to the freedom of India is in no way less than that of their counterparts outside Pondicherry. The hon. Minister should sanction pension to the freedom fighters of Pondicherry.

Some years ago Central Minister laid the foundation stone for the Airport in Pondicherry. Now we see only the foundation-stone. No Airport nor any aeroplane is seen in Pondicherry. I urge upon the Minister to bring Pondicherry on the air-map of India.

The patriot-philosopher-sage Shri Aurobindo established the Aurobindo, Ashram in Pondicherry. His devout followers derived spiritual solace at the feet of their Master in this Ashram. After the samadhi of this 20th century rishi, this Ashram has become a den of undesirable activities because of the power of foreign currency pouring here. The foreign money has catapulted the value of property here. The prices of primary necessities are soaring sky-high. The people of Pondicherry are the worst affected by the corroding influence of foreign money. Since this is in the domain of our Finance Minister, I suggest that suitable steps should be taken to curtail this centre of spiritual solace from the overpowering influence of foreign money. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had given a solemn assurance that the exclusive culture of Pondicherry would be preserved 'or ever. He was enamoured of the synthesis of Indo-French civilisation. I suggest that the present Government should also protect Pondicherry and sustain its own cultural moorings. For many months now there is

no representative Government in Pondicherry. I urged upon the Minister to conduct elections soon so that the people of Pondicherry have their own elected Government.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity and I conclude my speech.

श्री अश्वनी कुमार (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग पॉण्डिचेरी के बजट के ऊपर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। वास्तव में यह सदन इसके लिए उपयुक्त स्थान नहीं है। पर परिस्थितियों के कारण आज इसको चर्चा हमको यहां करनी पड़ रही है। मेरे कुछ मित्रों ने आपके माध्यम से सरकार और सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया है कि ऐसी जो परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न होती हैं यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। देश के संघात्मक शासन, देश के प्रजातांत्रिक विकास के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न प्रान्तों के अन्दर भिन्न-भिन्न दलों की सरकार होना एक साधारण बात हो जाती है। परन्तु यदि इस प्रकार का वातावरण बनेगा, इस प्रकार की चर्चा होगी कि यदि उस दल की सरकार, जिस दल की सरकार केन्द्र में है, प्रदेशों में होगी तो तभी उन प्रदेशों को, उन राज्यों को ठीक प्रकार से आर्थिक सुविधाएं प्राप्त होंगी, डेवलपमेंट की सुविधाएं प्राप्त होंगी। यदि इस प्रकार की चर्चा सरकार के उच्चतम अधिकारियों की ओर से आयेंगी तो यह देश के संघात्मक शासन की दृष्टि से अच्छी चीज नहीं है। व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से भी हम देखते हैं कि पॉण्डिचेरी एक यूनि-यन टैरिटरी है। साल भर से ऊपर हो गया, राष्ट्रपति शासन वहां पर लागू है। यूनि-यन टैरिटरीज के लिए बाकी राज्यों से अलग प्रावधान किया गया है। अन्य राज्यों के अन्दर साल भर से ज्यादा राष्ट्रपति शासन नहीं रहना चाहिए, ऐसी संविधान के अन्दर धारा दी गई है। परन्तु केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के अन्दर जब तक केन्द्र सरकार की इच्छा हो, राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू रह सकता है। एक ही देश के भिन्न-भिन्न क्षेत्र के नागरिकों के साथ भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार का व्यवहार, भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की सुविधाएं प्रदान करना उचित है क्या, इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

[श्री अश्विनी कुमार]
यह उचित नहीं है। जो कार्य अनुचित होता है उसके कारण मन के अन्दर एक आक्रोश पैदा होता है, अलग-अलग की भावना पैदा होती है और फिर कहा जाता है कि रीजनविभक्त की भावना उत्पन्न हो रही है। दिल्ली के अन्दर केन्द्र की पाठों का शासन है। पर दिल्ली के अन्दर भी, पहले वाले शासन को समाप्त करके चुनाव कराने में लगभग ढाई और पाँच साल का विलम्ब किया गया। माध्यम, आपके माध्यम से मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि दिल्ली, पाण्डिचेरी इत्यादि केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के नागरिक और अन्य प्रदेशों के नागरिकों को संविधान द्वारा समान अधिकार प्राप्त हैं। लोकन यूनिजन टैरिटरिज के लिए स्पेशल प्रिविलेज राष्ट्रपति शासन का तें दिया गया है, कि चाहे जितने भी दिन हों, यह उचित नहीं है। इसको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। इससे लोगों के अन्दर आक्रोश फैलता है। इतना ही नहीं, जहाँ-जहाँ यह किया जा रहा है, वहाँ से यह अनुभव प्राप्त हो रहा है कि केन्द्रीय शासन अपनी सविधाओं के अनुसार दलगत सविधाओं के अनुसार, दल के राजनीतिक हितों को ध्यान में रखकर कहीं विधान सभा को भंगकर, कहीं विधान सभा को सस्पेंड करके लाभ उठाने की चेष्टा करता है। यह एक अच्छा प्रकरण नहीं है। सिके कम में आपने क्या किया? पाण्डिचेरी में आपने क्या किया? लगभग ठीक उसी प्रकार की स्थिति काश्मीर की बनती है। पंजाब में आज साल भर हाने जा रहा है अस्सेम्बली सस्पेंड है, आगे कोई शासन वहाँ जल्दी बनने वाला है ऐसा नहीं लगता है। इसीलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उसके लिए कुछ मान्यताएँ बननी चाहिए। अगर संविधान संशोधन नहीं तो जहाँ से हमने यह संविधान की परम्पराएँ स्वीकार की हैं इंग्लैंड की कुछ मान्यताएँ बनी हैं परम्पराएँ बनी हैं उनके आधार पर प्रजातान्त्रिक पद्धति को देश के अन्दर मजबूत करने के लिए हम को कुछ आज परम्पराएँ डालनी हैं। आज आपके मायम से मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा जिस सरकार का दोनों सदनों में बहुमत है अधिकांश प्रान्तों

में बहुमत है इस प्रकार के दल की सत्कार भी अगर मान्यताएँ और परम्पराएँ बनाने में असफल रही तो देश को आने वाली पीढ़ियों पर एक संकट का विषय होगा कि जिनको इतनी मान्यता प्राप्त हुई उन्होंने भी देश के लिए योग्य परम्पराएँ निर्माण नहीं कीं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पाण्डिचेरी नवीन भारत के कुछ सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों में एक बन कर उभरा है। नए भारत ने जब से जन्म लिया है कुछ नए सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र बने हैं जिसमें दक्षिण में दो सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र बने हैं एक कन्या कुमारी का अरविन्द कल्चर और आध्यात्मिक केन्द्र पाण्डिचेरी बना है। वचपन से हम अरविन्द का नाम अरविन्द को आश्रम के नाम से जानते हैं और वास्तव में एक बड़ा शान्त, भव्य स्थान है और वहाँ पर जो आज हो रहा है जिस प्रकार से असन्तोष वहाँ फैल रहा है वह देश के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। देश के कोने-कोने से विदेशों से हजारों नागरिक वहाँ जाते हैं। वे भी वहाँ से असन्तोष को ज्वाला ले कर ले जाते हैं इसके समाधान को आवश्यकता है। फिर मैं आपके माध्यम से दोहराना चाहूँगा कि आज जीं हम बजट पास कर रहे हैं मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि पाण्डिचेरी का यह अन्तिम बजट होगा और शीघ्रतिशीघ्र वहाँ चुनाव कराएँ वहाँ की जनआकांक्षाओं की सरकार बनने दें और उसके माध्यम से आप काम करे। इस बजट के अन्दर जो कुछ भी दाते रखी गई है मुझे उन पर बहुत अधिक नहीं कहता है परन्तु कुछ बातों की ओर मैं ध्यानी आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ की कुछ मांगें हैं मरे मित्रों ने दोहरा दी हैं। टैक्सटाइल मिल की समस्या है उसको पूनः खोलना चाहिए। सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है आश्वासन दिया है प्रधानमंत्री जी ने परन्तु बजट के अन्दर जो प्रावधान है इण्डस्ट्रीज के अन्दर उसको देख कर ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि मिल खोलने की कुछ सम्भावना है। घोषणा हो गई है प्रधानमंत्री का आश्वासन हो गया है परन्तु बजट उसके अनुरूप है ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है। अगर वैसे प्रावधान किया गया है तो मैं वित्त मंत्री से इसका स्पष्ट आश्वासन चाहूँगा। इसी प्रकार से जवाहरलाल नेहरू इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मॉडिकल साइंसेज है उसकी

समस्याएँ हैं जो मरे मित्रों ने भी रखी हैं उनके अन्दर भी सुधार करने की दृष्टि से कुछ बजट के अन्दर व्यय की सीमा दिखाई नहीं देती है। मंडीकल के नाम पर साढ़े पांच करोड़ रुपए का बजट है जो लगभग प्रतिवर्ष जितना ही है इस यूनीवर्सिटी के लिए कोई विशेष प्रावधान रखा हुआ नहीं है। अभी मरे मित्रों ने कहा कि वहाँ के आम आदमियों की कुछ मांगें हैं। वहाँ एक फिशिंग पोर्ट होनी चाहिए मछलों के लिए व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए उसके लिए केन्द्र के मंत्री ने आधारशिला भी रख दी लेकिन आधारशिला के अनुसार बजट में प्रावधान नहीं है। बजट में फिशरिज डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में मात्र 135 लाख रुपया दिया गया, और अगर वह पोर्ट के अन्दर लिया जाएगा तो मात्र 34 लाख रुपया होगा इसमें मुझे नहीं लगता है यह शीघ्र बनेगा। आधारशिला जरूर रखी गई है यह मान घोषणा हो सकती है और यह कार्य नहीं हो सकेगा ऐसा मेरा मत है। अगर सरकार प्रावधान कर रही है तो मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह कर रहा हूँ। इसी प्रकार एअरपोर्ट की मांग है उसकी भी आधारशिला रखी गई है परन्तु बजट के अन्दर उसका प्रावधान नहीं मिलता है अगर हाँ तो वित्त मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करें। मरे मित्रों ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। वहाँ एक आम समस्या है स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की। वहाँ पर उनकी संख्या लगभग 450 है। अभी तक उनको उस प्रकार से स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन प्राप्त नहीं हुई है जैसे कि गोआ के लोगों को प्राप्त हो गई है। स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी किस उम्र के होंगे 60-70-75 वर्ष के होंगे, कोई आज स्वर्ग सिधारे की बात करेगा कोई कल इस-लिए मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इसका भी कौधितशोध करने का प्रयास करें। अगर नहीं कर सकते कोई कठिनाई है तो उसको भी सामने रखें। आज जब शासन केन्द्र का है, गवर्नर वहाँ शासन कर रहे हैं तो भी उसमें दुरुद स्थिति सामने आती है कि पांडिचेरी के अन्दर गवर्नर नहीं है। मद्रास के जो गवर्नर हैं वहाँ पांडिचेरी का शासन कर रहे हैं। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि वहाँ का प्रशासन ठीक प्रकार से चले तो जैसे तामिलनाडु सर्राई प्रांत में बहुत

बड़ी समस्याएँ आती हैं वैसे ही वहाँ होती हैं। इसलिए पूर्ण समय का गवर्नर वहाँ चाहिए। पांडिचेरी के लिए भी एक अधिकारी भेजा जा सकता है जो पांडिचेरी की विभिन्न समस्याएँ को देखे। पांडिचेरी की विभिन्न समस्याएँ हैं परन्तु जो नहीं समस्याएँ हैं इनको लेकर मुझे लगता है कि यहाँ जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए वह नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इस सारे बजट के अन्दर एक चीज मैं और जानना चाहूँगा। जहाँ तक मंत्री जानकारी है संल्स टैक्स से कुछ आय होती है। यहाँ संल्स टैक्स पर साढ़े 17 लाख रुपए व्यय दिखाया गया है, यह क्यों है और किस प्रकार है। क्या इस प्रकार का संल्स टैक्स स्टाफ रखा गया है कि उनसे आमदनी नहीं होने वाली है? इसकी ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करके उसका स्पष्टीकरण चाहूँगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः आपको माध्यम से सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि आज हम लोग पांडिचेरी की चर्चा जो यहाँ कर रहे हैं सरकार इस बात की व्यवस्था करे कि अगला बजट पांडिचेरी के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि स्वयं पांडिचेरी में बैठकर, उसका विचार करें और दिल्ली में उसको लाने का प्रसंग न आए।

SHRI S. W. DHABE (Maharashtra):
Sir, I wish be brief in my submission. The Appropriation Bill does not show any intention of this Government to hold elections in the near future. No expenditure has been provided in the budget or any' additional charge. The only items which provide for additional expenditure are like public works with the biggest item of public debts. Sir, Rs. 3,50,34,000 have been provided for public debts and capital amount Rs. 3,27,41,000. Therefore, the main item on which we have this Appropriation Bill is about the public debts amounting to RS. 6,77,00,000. I would like to know whether these 'amounts' were due when we passed the Budget or whether it has become due after passing the Budget and how such a big liability has been shown therein. The whole Appropriation Bill only relate to public debts, I would like to know the details of these public debts which you have to discharge and for which

{Shri S. W. Dhabe}

additional provision from the Consolidated Fund has become necessary. The ratal Appropriation Bill is nothing but Public debts. There is no provision for amenities or for other items which were expected to be attended, because Pondicherry has got a number of problems. The main problem to which my friends have already referred is the takeover of the mills. "Why has the Government not appointed a committee under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to make an enquiry and to take over the mills. Only this morning we heard from the Minister of Commerce that National Textile Corporation is running 125 sick units in the country. Such a small territory of Pondicherry has got a major industry, which is the textile industry, the Anglo-French Textile Factory, having an employment of 7500 Workers; that means, about 50,000 persons, If 7500 families are taken together, in a population of 1J lakhs are depending on it. But the Government does not seem to be serious about the solution of their problems. To say the least, the attitude of the Government seems to be callous. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to give an assurance to the House in this respect. He need not take up the plea that he is not concerned with it and that he is only concerned with the Appropriation Bill, and nothing else. I would like to know why is the Government not in a position to take over these mills and solve this problem?.

The other question which comes to my mind is in regard to the limited powers of the Legislatures in the Union Territories. I am told, there is a common Governor for Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu. These Legislatures have not much powers, as in the case of the State Assemblies. Even in regard to Bills, they have to seek the consent of the Central Government. They are treated as second class citizens. Tb*J

have a lesser status than *in* the case of a State Assembly. When these institutions have come to stay, there is no reason why they should not be brought on par with the State Assemblies, so far as the powers of the elected representatives are concerned. Not only that. In the case of these Legislatures, the Governors are given powers to do certain acts. I think, this anachronism in the Constitution should be removed and the Legislatures in the Union Territories should be brought on par with the State Assemblies.

Sir, Pondicherry is an example of the blatant misuse of article 356 of the Constitution. There is no mention in the whole Appropriation Bill; there is no additional amount asked for, for the purpose of holding elections to the Assembly. This means, for the whole year, 1984-85, they want to continue with the Central rule, without any rhyme or reason. The time has come when a consensus should be found and the Prime Minister should call a meeting of all Opposition leaders to decide as to what should be the guidelines for the use of article 356. Even now, as you know, the institution of Governor is being eroded. Anybody is appointed as Governor. In fact, it has become the dumping ground for political discards, for politicians and other civil and defence officials whom the ruling party likes, and also those Unwanted political heavyweights. Those who are found unfit in the Ministries and so on are eased out and they are appointed as Governors in various States. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister, the test for appointment of Governors were: experience, ability, integrity and impartiality. Those were the considerations which weighed with the rulers then in the appointment of Governors. But what is happening now? Today, yes men are appointed as Governors. Their only duty is to send papers to the Prime Minister's office, even before they pass orders, as to who should be the Chief Minister and

whether the State Assembly should be dissolved or not. I do not understand this. The intention of the framers of the Constitution and the letter and spirit of the Constitution have been flouted recently in the case of Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir and Pondicherry. I take this opportunity to warn the Government. Simply because they are small territories, you should not think that any misuse of power will be entertained and liked by them. In fact, why should the Central Government, which is so powerful, why should the ruling party, which claims itself to be so powerful, bother about having a Government of one party or the other, in those small areas like Sikkim and Pondicherry?

What is the story of Pondicherry? My friend will give more details about it. There was an alliance between DMK and Congress I in Pondicherry. Because the Congress I parted company with the DMK, they thought it fit to pull down the Government there. They did this simply because they broke away from the DMK. They were not given even a chance to explore the possibilities of forming an alternative Government. This is a clear example, where the misuse of power is so explicit. I would appeal to the Government, through you, Sir, it is high time they take some steps in this regard, before the people take to more and more violence and terrorism. People are losing faith in the political and democratic institutions. People are feeling disillusioned. If you want to restore confidence in the minds of the people, it is necessary that Parliament, specially, the ruling party, inspire confidence among them. They should have the right to establish whatever Government they want. I would like to know, why elections in Pondicherry are being postponed? The machinery is there. Anytime, elections can be held. There is absolutely no reason for extension of the period under article 358. There is also no reason for this Minister to present the Budget and the Appropriation Bill to

authorise payment of certain sums for the year 1984-85. Under these circumstances I think this is not a very fitting position and the Government should immediately announce fresh elections for Pondicherry.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I extend my gratitude to you for giving me this opportunity Sir, the very name 'Pondicherry' inspires all freedom loving people in the South. This is the birth place of a great revolutionary poet Bharathi Dasan. I recall his famous dictum to our people.

Engai Vazhuvuri Engal Valamum
MangaU'ii
Tamil Enro Sange Muzhangu"

Our life and prosperity, everything depends upon the flourishing language Tamil. This is the land which gave asylum to the great revolutionary poet Bharathi. I would like to quote his famous song: Ethantharu Manayien Neenge Idar Migu/Siraippattalum Vithantharu Kodi Innaz Viiainthennai Varythittalum Pathnthar IrandCm Maui Pazli Mignuthizhivuttalffin Suthnthiira Devi Vnnai Thozhuthici J Marakkilene.

I would like to translate this couplet. Even if I am subjected to prolonged privation from my family, even if I am thrown to the dark prison cell, even if I am deprived of all the world pleasures and comforts, even if I am subjected to scores of tortures, I would never forget to worship the Goddess of freedom and liberty. It is the plate which gave asylum to the poet the freedom fighters. Had the outcome of the Plassey battle been different, India would have become a French colony rather than the British colony. But the French ruled Pondicherry. After we got independence Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Pondicherry. He described it as a paradise in South. It is very unfortunate that we discuss the budget of Pondicherry. It has been fortunate if the floor of the Pondicherry Assembly had discussed the Budget, but we are discussing it

(Shri V. Gopalsamy)-

budget of Pondicherry today. Is it not a mockery of democracy? We discuss the budget of Punjab. Is it not a mockery of democracy. We discuss the budget of Sikkim. Is it not a mockery of democracy? We discuss the budget of Pondicherry, is it a mockery of democracy, and we discuss the budgets of* States every now and then. Is it not a mockery of democracy? (Interruptions. you please listen. (Interruptions). You are having false impression. You are under an illusion. (Interruptions). You please listen, I have not still come upon you, I am going to you please wait. They shout at times. They shout, they do not have the patience even to listen. You are, 120 members in this House. If you shout all together, nobody can beat you, I cannot beat you. But you should have the patience to listen. I was going through the debates of 1959 of both the Houses. When Mr. Nambudrioad's government was dismissed. Accusations were made heavily against Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Ministers, but they listened patiently to the speeches. Those days have gone. Today's Congress is a muscleman Congress. They shout about one nation at time. (Interruptions). You do not have any patience. This is your style r>f functioning. (Interruptions). Very often in this House I hear the cry of one nation. Not only from the Treasury Benches but from the Members on this side also we hear that we are 'or one nation. We are for one nation. Of course, it was made one country, but this country consists of many lationalfties. You should not forget this.

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVUIT SINGH (Maharashtra): Not many nationalities, only one Indian nationality.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY; They speak about one nation. At the same time they forget that when they speak of one nation, they imply only one party vule—meaning Congress (I) rule. If

any political party does not suit their purpose, does not toe their line, its government will be dismissed. In Pondicherry the Government was dismissed because the Chief Minister of Pondicherry participated in the conference convened by Mr. Hegde at Bangalore. So that caused inconvenience to you. So that government was dismissed. I agree with Mr. Ramachandran that three members defected, including the Deputy Speaker. But, Sir. . . . you please listen. (Interruptions) You don't have the patience to listen.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): Just a minute, Mr. Gopalsamy-. Kindly don't interrupt the speaker. If any one of you wants to speak, I can give you a chance.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS (Karnataka): His intention is only to utter "Congress (I)". Let him give some concrete suggestions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): Mrs. Monika Das, if you want, I can call you. But no interruptions, please. Otherwise this will go on.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: The Janata Party, the Muslim League and the Marxist Party extended support to us. And Mr. Ramachandran, the then Chief Minister, went to the Governor's Palace and he said: "Here, I have got support of these parties. So I am ready to prove my majority in the Assembly. I am prepared even for the counting of heads. You convene the Assembly and I will prove my strength on the floor of the House". Why was that not done by the Governor? The Government has no answer for that.

Sir, here it is different situation in Jammu and Kashmir. Dr. Farooq Abdullah's Government was dismissed and you found a quisling in the name of Mr. G. M. Shah. He was given the opportunity. He was given one month's time. Different standards are applied; different scales are applied by

the Government—i.e. the Congress (I) Government. (Interruptions) Yes, according to your own convenience, according to your own purpose. Why was that opportunity not given in Pondicherry when he was prepared to prove his majority on the floor of the House? If you believe in democracy, why that opportunity was not given? (Interruptions) That is the simple question for which you have no answer. You can shout in the House. But you have no respect for democracy.

Sir, four bye-elections took place in Tamil Nadu. Why have you not conducted the elections in Pondicherry? To this question you have no answer. If you really believe in democracy. . . You are scared to face the people; you are not prepared to face the people. (Interruptions) Yes, if you have got the guts, you go and face the people of Jammu and Kashmir. If you have got the guts, you go and face the people of Sikkim, go and face the people of Punjab. But you have no guts. You are very much scared.

SHRI K. MOHANAN (Kerala): They are like Punjab terrorists. (Interruptions).

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Sir, they talk about a very- powerful Central Government. Sir, we should not forget the past. This country consists of different cultures, different civilisations, different ethnic groups. The originality and individuality of these different ethnic groups should be protected in this country. But I am very sorry to say that the Central Government, the people who are running the affairs of the Central Government do not realise the importance of this. That is why you are facing problems in the north-east; that is why you are facing problems in Punjab; that is why you are facing problems in Kashmir and that is why you are facing problems even in Bihar. The minorities have lost faith in you.

Sir, there was a very powerful central government during the Mauryan Empire. What happened? . . . (Interruptions) . . .

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: Wh; happened . . . (Interruptions) . . .

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: You don't know anything about history. Please keep quiet; don't disturb me. . . (Interruptions) . . .

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, point of order.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: In the beginning he attacked Congress (I)—that is his intention. Again he is getting angry. He does not have any concrete subject and so he is getting angry. Congress (I) is his subject.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Sir, can any hon. Member ask another hon. Member to shut his or her mouth?

" SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: If you go on interrupting me like this. . .

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: Sir these people are spoiling the image of the whole country. They

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संदेद रहमत अली): आप बैठ जाइयें । आप बैठ जाइयें ।

श्रीमति मोनिका दास: आप को लीडिंग से बात करना नहीं आता तो आप कैसे बात करेंगे हाउस में .
do not kfi
how to behave' with Members.

SHRI S.'W. DHABE; How can the? ". (Interruptions).

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Sir, I want ruling from you. Can he ask a Member. . . (Interruptions) . . .

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उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सैयद रहमत अली): अगर इस तरह से इंटरपान्स होंगे तो दो, तीन बिल अभी और बाकी हैं। वे पूरे नहीं हो पायेंगे। इसीलिए मैं मोरारजीजि मन्बरान से दरखास्त करूंगा कि आप मेरे साथ कोअपरेट करें और इस तरह से इंटरपान्स न करें। किसी मन्बर के ब्यादात से अगर आप को इतिफाक नहीं है और आप बोलना चाहते हैं तो मैं आप को बोलने के लिये एलाउ करूंगा। आप अपनी बात कह लें। उसके लिये आप को नोका है।

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: So, Sir, the dictum of a very powerful Central Government will not serve the purpose. The federal concept should be accepted. Otherwise, you are treating the States as dole recipients, you are treating the States like subject-States.

In 1969 when Madam Gandhi had a minority Government, we supported her welfare measures and policies, but when Emergency was declared in 1975, we were not directly affected at all; We had very good relationship with Madam Gandhi, we had very good relationship with Congress. . . (Interrup- 'tis) . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): Let him say anything he likes. Why should you suggest to him?

SHBI V. GOPALSAMY: But when We opposed Emergency, because Jay a ^Prakash Narayan, a great leader, was f>Ut in a dark cell, we incurred the wrath of Madam Gandhi and Congress and our Government was dismissed. In •J 990 we entered the platform with a jeomon programme to serve the people, but when things were not carried 4a the democratic way by Mrs. Gandhi leaders went and participated in the opeiition leaders' meeting. The

Chief Ministers' meeting was convened by Mr. Hegde. . . (Interruptions). . . . When we participated in the convention convened by Mr. Hegde, then you found that the DMK was not fulfilling its promise and so we were dismissed. You have no guts to face the people Not only that.

Sir, many Members raised the subject of Anglo-French Textile Mills. What are you doing about it? Are you really interested in people's welfare? Seven thousand five hundred people are suffering. Thirty workers of the textile mill have committed suicide. Forty thousand people are really suffering due to this, but you are not-prepared to take anj

Sir, the famous JIPMER Hospital also is facing de-recognition due to shortage of faculty members. Though this is a serious problem, you have not- taken any steps fo solve it.

Sir, I understand that they have proposed to open a Central university there. In that case, I would request them that; the Central university should be named after Anna. Sir, before I conclude, I would like to say one thing about article 356 which was quoted by Mr. Dhabe, which was applied in some of the States, which is being applied from 1959. We moved an amendment to. scrap article 356 through our DMK Leader of the Parliamentary Group Mr. Murasoli Maran, but it wa.i not supported by some political parties here. But the very same people now come and say that article 356 will have to be scrapped. Whether they have changed their mind or it is a double-standard. If seems they have changed their mind. As long as article 356 is there, whichever party comes tr> power, whether Janata or Congress. they will be templed fo use that article. So that article should be scrapped. When you do not respect the aspirations and the feelings ef the people, the minorities, the ethnic groups. the nationalities. I warn you that the unity and integrity of this country IS

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in jeopardy. You fail to see the writing on the wall. That is why you are facing problems even in Bihar; that is why you are facing problems in the north-east, in the west and also in Kashmir. So this one nation they rather one party, rule will demolish the structure of India. I warn you. You have no guts to face the people. You are not there for democracy. You have murdered democracy. You have forgotten the stock slogan of socialism even.

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is all very well that you can allow a certain amount of parliamentary beway to criticize another party, but when a Member uses vituperative language about a party which has been duly elected, about a party which has always conducted elections on time, when certain words are used about that party describing it as a murderer of democracy, I am afraid this is very wrong. I am afraid something should be done about this, to control this. I can understand their ire at not being elected. But that does not mean that you take it on us. We are the representatives of the people.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: I may change my words and say that they are trying to wipe out democracy and you have wiped out democracy. So you have no right to speak about democracy. Therefore, I condemn the action of the Government. Not only that. That Government has* been promoted. Now the Government in Madras is handling the affairs of Pondicherry also. The people of Pondicherry and the people of Tamil Nadu are very much angry. You come to the polls and they will give a lesson.

SHRI T. THANGABALU (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir a number of friends have spoken and participated in the Pondicherry Bill debate. I would like to place certain facts before the august House before I support this

Bill. Sir, the Union territory of Pondicherry had been progressing in the past when it was under Congress regime and also the Union territory was in a position to develop in all walks of life because of selfless and devoted Congress leadership when the Congress Ministry was there. Soon after the United Front Government led by the DMK Party came, progress came to a standstill. The DMK regime was not dedicated to the interests of the people and was not interested in the welfare programmes. In fact, Sir, after the Congress regime there were no development projects and no schemes were implemented by the regional and parochial rule in Pondicherry. Sir, I am happy to note that Pondicherry at present under the President's rule is fulfilling the commitments of our beloved Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi to the people of Pondicherry

and it is progressing by implementing the Prime Minister's 20-point programme

in a very effective manner. It is also ensuring a clean and honest administration. Sir, the DMK was ruling the State, not only from 1980 but even before. It was a fact that the DMK Government had never in their mind the need to safeguard the norms and duties to the people of the State. They were indulging only in corrupt malpractices. That is why,(Interruptions)

SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG AIYUBBAIG (Gujarat): A point of order Sir. This is his maiden speech.

SHRI T. THANGABALU: Whatever it is.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: That is why I have allowed him to speak (Interruptions).

SHRI T. THANGABALU: You are not my master to allow me.

At this juncture, Sir, I would like to make it clear and point out that the DMK Party and other Opposition parties in this august House are

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(Shri T. Thangabalu)

misleading not only the House but outside also. They say that the Central Government headed by our beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, dissolved the Pondicherry Government as it was headed by the DMK leadership. Sir, further several Opposition Members of this august House say that the Centre would never allow the opposition parties to continue in office, but impose President's rule. They level the charge- that the Congress Government at the Centre is destabilising the democratic values and norms. Sir, I would like to remind Mr. Gopalsamy, my learned colleague, that his leader was the first man who came in 1980 to the Centre and requested the hon. Prime Minister to dissolve the elected AIADMK Government.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: He is misleading the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI T. THANGABALU: Sir, my friend may not have forgotten that we were also part and parcel then. And I request him not to misuse this august House by false presentations.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: He is pie are misleading.

SHRI T. THANGABALU: Sir, the DMK Party and the Congress Party were ruling the State from 1980 elections. The Congress (I) and the DMK gave a joint manifesto to the people of Pondicherry, and the DMK led coalition government remained in power for three years. Sir, the DMK Chief Minister was never interested in fulfilling the commitment given by the coalition partners. Also the DMK Party, the Leadership there and particularly the Chief Minister and other Ministers misused the very offices of Chief Minister and other Ministers and functioned in an indifferent manner to safeguard only the interest of the DMK partymen at large. That

is why, the Congress Party was compelled to withdraw their support to the DMK Ministry there. Sir, at that juncture the DMK lost its majority and it had only eleven Members. They had 14 elected Members, and their own Members defected from that party and came away.

Mr. Gopalsamy was saying that they were not given an opportunity to show the strength in the House. I would like to remind this august House that Mr. Ramachandran went to the Governor and told that he wanted to contest the majority. At the same time he was telling that the Janata Party was supporting them. I am told, Sir, it is a fact, a written fact, a well known fact that the Janata Party in Pondicherry refused even though Janata Party high Command, directed them to support the DMK.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: He is misleading.

SHRI T. THANGABALU: You do not know. It is there. It is written in the newspapers also (Interruption)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI) : No interruptions please.

SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG AIYUE-BAG: The facts are against you:

SHRI T. THANGABALU: I will tell you when the elections are there. Do not worry.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: You are finished in Tamil Nadu. You can sit on the shoulders of somebody else. You are already finished. The tomb of Congress in Tamil Nadu has already been erected. Your Party has been buried in Tamil Nadu. You sit on the shoulders of some body. Your Congress Party has been buried thousand fathoms deep.

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SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Punjab): Where are you?

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Our party can stand on its own legs in the coming elections and we will win. But your party has no basis to win elections.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): Mr. Gopalsamy what is this going¹ on? For God sake please do not interrupt. We are in the Parliament.

SHRI T. THANGABALU: The Congress Party in Pondicherry did not like to have any truck with the regional and flarochial D.M.K. party. The people of Pondicherry should not be deprived of the rights and moral values. That is why the D.M.K. Government could not last long. And they are their own failures. Sir, my friends on the opposite side were talking about Sikkim, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. Sir, I would like to point out here that in Sikkim the Congress Party was ruling and it is the responsibility of the Congress-I High Command to dismiss or to hav[©] our party Chief Minister there. My friends on the opposite side have no right to interfere in our party affaire. They have also mentioned that we have dismis-ed Dr. Farooq Abdullah's Government in Jammu and Kashmir. The fact is that Dr. Abdullah lost majority and he has no right to continue as Chief Minister. Dr. Abdullah lost majority because of his failure to mannage the law and order situation in his State where anti-social elements were raising their ugly heads and threatening the country's unity and integrity. It is not our mistake if he failed in his duties as Chief Minister. An h»n. Member also alleged that we had installed G. M. Shah's Government there. I want to enlighten my friends on the other side that on 31st of July, 1984 Mr. G.M. Shah proved his majority on the floor of the House. (Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): We should not convert this House into a talking" House. Please cooperate with me an do not interrupt Mr. Thangabalu.

SHRI T. THANGABALU.- On July when the Governor summoned the Assembly to enable Mr Shah to prove his majority one hon. Member remarked that Speaker of the Assembly was not allowed to preside. Sir, I want to put the records straight. The Speaker had lost the confidence of th majority of the Members. That was why he was removed. Even after his removal in a democratic process . the Speaker was clinging to his chair and warranted the Members of the Assembly to throw him out. Therefore my was not vacating it—and the situation friends on the other side cannot call it an undemocratic method. I say he had been thrown out in a democratic-method. They also talked about' democracy. Sir, the Speaker has no right to disqualify any Member of the Assembly. That right ia only with the Courts. That was why he was removed. He had not followed democratic norms.

My friends on the other side also referred to dissolution of many Assemblies. In this connection, I wo like to present one very important factor. Sir, the Central Government is allowing some opposition ruled State Governments to function. We ki that the Janata Government in Karnataka is in minority and still we ai^c allowing it to function. During thf Janata rule in 1977 in the counti; they dismissed democratically elected State Assemblies. At that time our party had majority in many State Assemblies. Even then the Janata Government dissolved th_e State Assemblies. And for that at that time they never cried. Because they are affects now, because they have lost the majority now, they are crying. This is verv unfortunate in a democratic set-up.

Sir, the Anglo-French Textile Milk in Pondicherry had remained closed for the past 14 months. Because of thi?

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इस विधेयक पर सदन में हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं और मैं बहुत गहराई से सुन रहा था सत्ताधारी दल के माननीय सदस्य जो बोलते हैं तो यह आरोप लगाते हैं कि वहाँ भ्रष्टाचार काफी हो गया था। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जब वह सत्ताधारी दल के साथ कांग्रेस (आई) के साथ उनकी साठ-गांठ रहे देस्ती रहे, खान-पान रहे, रिश्तेदारी रहे तब तो वे ईमानदार हैं, चरित्रवान हैं चांद के जैसे बेदाग हैं लेकिन जब इनके साथ कुछ बात हो जाए तो सारे दुर्गुण उसमें चले जाते हैं। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती आखिर जब आपने सरकार बनाई थी उनके जो लोग थे आप उनके बारे में पहले से जानते थे उस पार्टी के जानते थे उनके नेताओं के जानते थे सब की जानकारी थी अगर आप कहेंगे कि आपका यह जानकारी नहीं थी तो आपका सरकार चलाने का कोई हक नहीं था क्योंकि सी. आई. डी. को क्या आप नहीं रखे हुए हैं। जानकारी नहीं थी कि वह करप्ट है, बेईमान है, चोर है, डाकू है, जानकारी नहीं रहते हुए कांग्रेस (आई) ने उसको सपोर्ट किया मुख्य मंत्री बनवाया तब तो आपकी सरकार को नहीं रहना चाहिए क्योंकि यह सरकार बिलकुल निष्कामी है। अगर जानकारी रहते हुए आपने बनाया तो आपने चालाकी की आपकी जैसे कोई बेईमान नहीं है। या तो आपने चालाकी की या बेईमानी की। आप निष्काम हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि राज्य कोई नाकरानी नहीं है और केन्द्र कोई महारानी नहीं है। आप अगर ऐसा समझ कर चलते हैं केन्द्र महारानी है और राज्य सरकार नाकरानी है, केन्द्र कलेक्टर है और राज्य सरकार चपरासी है, अगर यह रिश्ता लेकर के चलेंगे रानी और नाकरानी का रिश्ता ले कर चलेंगे तो यह देश मजबूत नहीं होगा। आपका कहने का मतलब यह है कि देश को मजबूत करें केन्द्र को मजबूत करें। अगर आप सम्पूर्ण शरीर को सुन्दर नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हाथ टूटा है, टूटा रहने दो, पैर लंगड़ा है तो रहने दो, पेट बुरा है तो रहने दो, टीबी है तो रहने दो, केवल इनका मुख मण्डल सुन्दर चमकदार

हो चन्द्रमा जैसा सुन्दर दिखाई पड़े, केवल मुंहपर लिपिस्टिक पाउडर लगा कर सड़क पर चलने वालों का मन मचल जाये चाहे अन्दर शरीर में कितने दुर्गुण हों। उसी प्रकार से राज्य की सरकार चाहे वे लंगड़ी हों कमजोर हों, गुंगी हों, लूली हों, भूखी हों, नंगी हों लेकिन केन्द्र की कांग्रेसी सरकार इतनी मजबूत हो और उस सरकार को चलाने वाली इन्दिरा जी इतनी ताकतवर हो कि दुनिया में सब पर बलबोज़र चला दे तब भी आप वहाँ (व्यवधान) महारानी को आप लोगों ने 1975-76 में धोखे में रखा था (व्यवधान) मैं उस दिन सुन रहा था (व्यवधान) - जरा उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय आप उनमें कहें कि मुझे बोलने दें (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य श्री के. के. बिरला जी बोल रहे थे, कह रहे थे कि जनता पार्टी ने बड़ा अपराध किया चौधरी चरण सिंह ने उनके खिलाफ वारंट निकाला था उस दिन सुन कर मेरी छाती चाँड़ी हो गई। (व्यवधान)

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA (Rajasthan): On a point of order, I never said.

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव: नहीं कहा तो सुनी की बात है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार बिरला: आप रिकार्ड देख लीजिए।

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव: चूंकि अंग्रेजी में बोल रहे थे इसलिए हो सकता है समझने में गलती हो गई हो लेकिन मैंने इतना जरूर सुना था उन्होंने तकलीफ जाहिर की थी उनके साथ इनजस्टिस हुआ है।

श्री भीष्म ईशदबेग एंयूबबेग: इंटरप्रिटे-शन तो सही होता है उसको सुन लें।

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव: उनके साथ जनता सरकार ने इनजस्टिस किया था, कानून का उल्लंघन किया था अन्यायी किया था इन्होंने कहा था मैंने इतनी अंग्रेजी समझ ली थी।

(Interruptions)

SHRI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal): It is good that we have good defenders of Mr. K. K. Birla.

[श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव]
मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि उस दिन मुझे गरिब हुआ था और मेरी छाती चाँड़ी हो

[श्री हज्जमदवे नारायण दादव]

गवी कि हिंदुस्तान की कुसी पर एक गाय भैंस चराने वाले का बेटा चौधरी चरण सिंह बेटा था जिसने हिन्दुस्तान को शिरोमणि, बड़े पूंजीपतियों के खिलाफ वारंट कटाकर, अपनी मजबूती का परिचय दिया था। आप सब उन पूंजीपतियों के गुलाम हैं, इसलिए आप कभी बोल नहीं सकते हैं लेकिन हमें गौरव है कि हिंदुस्तान के पूंजीपतियों के खिलाफ हमारे चौधरी चरण सिंह ने वारंट इश्यू किया, हमारी इमानदारी और चरित्र का यही प्रतीक है।

मैं अंतिम बात कहकर खतम करूंगा, वैसे कहना बहुत चाहता था। जब चाहे बदलो। केवल डॉ. एम. के. के साथ आप नहीं करते हैं। मैं काश्मीर की ही बात नहीं करता जहाँ कांग्रेस "आई" की सरकार है, चाहे बिहार जो उत्तर प्रदेश हो, वहाँ लगातार नेतृत्व परिवर्तन करके... (व्यवधान) आप राज्यों को कमजोर करते हैं, आप अपनी ही सरकार को बदलते हैं, नेतृत्व परिवर्तन करते हैं। आपने इन राज्यों को समझ क्या रखा है। याद रखो राज्यों को कमजोर मत करो। जनता की चूनी हुई असम्बलोज है, विधान सभा में चूनी हुई सरकार है... (व्यवधान) विधायक जिनको नेता चुनें उनको चुन लेने दो। दो मापदण्ड मत रखा करो, कभी कभी आप एकड़ें जाते हैं। दो मापदण्ड मत रखा करो। एक मापदण्ड आपने हरियाणा में रखा था जब हरियाणा में लोकदल और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के मेल से अधिक एम. एल. ए. जीतकर गए थे और कांग्रेस "आई" को एम. एल. ए. बहुमत में नहीं थे लेकिन तब भी आपने जबर्दस्ती अपनी सरकार बनवाई थी। जहाँ जहाँ जितनी जबर्दस्ती करना चाहो करो... (व्यवधान) लेकिन याद रखिए आप नापाक हथकंडों द्वारा, संविधान की हत्या लोकतंत्र की हत्या करके, विधान सभाओं पर प्रहार करके, नकली काम करके और लोगों के सामने घड़ियाली आसू बहा करके लोकतंत्र की रक्षा के प्रहरी बनना चाहते हैं। एकाएक अगर देश के ऊपर कोई आघात पड़ा तो आप रोओगे।

मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी से निवेदन करना चाहता

हूँ कि आपको पिता का बहुत ही स्वनाम था। पीड़ित जवाहर लाल नेहरू हिंदुस्तान के संविधान के रक्षक और हिन्दुस्तान के एक माननीय नेता के रूप में उभरकर आए थे। अफसोस है कि हिंदुस्तान की जनता को पीड़ित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की बेटों के हाथों से... (व्यवधान) नुकसान हो रहा है। इसलिए आप पिता के स्वनाम को बचाएँ और अगर पीड़ित जवाहर लाल नेहरू और अपने पूर्वजों के कारणों के स्वनाम को बचाना चाहते हैं तो लोकतंत्र की मर्यादा के लिए, संविधान की मर्यादा के लिए नापाक हरकतें बन्द करें, राज्यों को कमजोर मत करो। राज्यों पर प्रहार करने से जिस दिन हिंदुस्तान की नींव हिल जायेगी तो उसी दिन इस केन्द्र का गुमबज भी हिल जायेगा धराशायी हो जायेगा।

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh) • Mr. Vice-Chairman, while I stand to speak on this Bill, I feel sorry for the people of Pondicherry. I feel sorry because in the first instance they were denied the opportunity to be ruled by an elected Government. As if it was not enough, they have been denied an opportunity to be ruled even by a Governor. Now they are ruled by a Governor, sitting some 100 miles away. He has to look after them.

Whenever the question of pulling down properly elected Governments is raised, the Congress (I) Party always brings in the dismissal of certain State Governments by the Janata Party. I would like to go on record in this House that I do not approve of the action of the Janata Government in dismissing State Governments. But there is a difference. There is a difference between what was done by the Janata Government in 1977 and what is being continuously done by the Congress Government at the Centre.

I may accuse Janata Government "of foolishness. But I cannot accuse them of craftiness which is the sole prerogative of the Congress (I) Government. I can accuse Janata Government of in--

solence or arrogance. But I cannot accuse them of manipulation which is the sole prerogative of the Congress (I) Government. I will show how.

The Janata Government did not create defections. They did not make people change sides. But you, having made the people change sides, did not care for the spirit of the Constitution or spirit of democracy. You went only by the letter of the Constitution and democracy. This is exactly what is being done by the Congress (I) and what has been done over the last several years. Therefore, Sir, while I do not approve of the action that has been taken by the Janata Government in 1977, I will, in stronger terms, in much more vocal terms, condemn the action taken by the Congress (I) Party over a period of several years in bringing down the properly elected Governments. Sir, this is the second point which I wanted to make.

Now, I come to the third point. Here was an opportunity, a great opportunity, for the people of Pondicherry to be ruled by a very enlightened and broad-based Union Government. My simple question is this: Has there been any blueprint prepared for the development of Pondicherry during the last one year or so? You see, the previous Government of the DMK-Congress (I) alliance in Pondicherry was corrupt and was not doing anything at all and, therefore, it had to be pulled down by manipulation, by creating defections, and so on and so forth. But what happened in one year's time to the present Government in Pondicherry which is there by proxy, that it has not prepared a blueprint at all for the development of that area? Even now we have not heard from the Union Government as to what they are going to do for the people of Pondicherry for the remaining period of four years. This is the third point which I wanted to make.

Now, Sir, my next point is this: We have been talking about, and we have

been hearing about, the likely polls all over the country. But, in the same way, we do not even hear anything about the elections in Pondicherry though the Government of Pondicherry was pulled down nearly a year back and there has been one extension and another extension is being sought now. Still not a statement is being made by them, by the Government, that they are going to hold the elections there. I am saying that it is not convenient to them. But I might say that they are not even saying whether they are holding the elections in a short period or alongwith the general elections. No. No such statement comes forth. Even now the possibility is that the elections may not be held at all there because that is more convenient to them. This is the fourth point that I wanted to make.

Then, Sir, I would like to mention one more thing. The elected Government was removed and the Lt. Governor was transferred. Is this country devoid of all talents? Is there not one person among the so many crores and crores of people in this country who could be appointed as the Lt. Governor of Pondicherry? What is the difficulty? Is it not possible for the Union Government to find one person who could administer Pondicherry as the Lt. Governor there? What is the difficulty and why is the Lt.-Governor not being appointed? Therefore, Sir, I would say that the Union Government, if its professions of democracy if its professions of concern for the well-being of the people, are genuine, should try to give what is legitimately due to the people of any area and here, in this case, Pondicherry. I would, therefore, appeal to the Union Government, who are the persons now who are in charge of Pondicherry, to at least appoint the Lt.-Governor or at least to assure the House that they are going to appoint a Lt.-Governor to rule Pondicherry in a very short time, in fifteen days, in twenty days, or something like that. But even that is not forthcoming from

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them and I would like to ask why. Here, Sir, I would like to caution some of our own friends who have, at varying times, been trying to be partners with a manipulative system which is known as the Congress (I) Party. Even amongst us here there are some now who are trying to be close to them. But they should learn the lessons of history. It happened with Mr. Charan Singh; it happened with the DMK in Pondicherry. And it will happen to any political party which is likely to be in alliance with them because that party has only one aim, namely, to be in power. To be in power, I think, is the legitimate aim of any political party and I do not find anything wrong. Nonetheless in order to be in power to do illegitimate things, to be in power to do manipulative things and to be in power to do crafty things—this is the only thing which I object to. Therefore, I would like to give a friendly warning to some of the friendly parties who are now with the Opposition and who are trying to hobnob with the Congress (I) that their fate would be the same and they should beware of the great dangers that are there. Therefore, I would request the friendly parties in the Opposition to be united and not to hobnob with the Congress (I) Party. Let them take care of themselves.

With these words, Sir, now I would like to repeat that at least there should be the appointment of a Lt.-Governor, that there should at least be some announcement regarding the elections and at least there should be a blueprint given to the people of Pondicherry for its development. I do not want to go into the details as to how a Central University has been denied to Pondicherry for a very long time. A port has been denied for a long time. Instead of this, as my learned friend has pointed out, the foundation-stone has been laid for a port, Inner port,

but nothing comes forth. (Time bell rings). One thing I have noticed: Laying foundation-stones has been a very special prerogative, a particular, special technique of Congress (I). I just want to share with you, in my State there is a river valley project, for which there has been a foundation stone laid seven times, and only when a non-Congress Government came to power there is some hope of realising what has been only a foundation stone project several times. With this, Sir, I would like to appeal to the Congress (I) to at least announce some developmental activities through a blue print because they cannot get anything else, and thereby fulfil the aspirations, fulfil the needs, fulfil the dreams of the people of Pondicherry. If you do that I think I will be grateful even to this extent. In view of what I have said, I oppose this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT AU): Reply by the hon. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for their contribution in this debate on the Pondicherry Appropriation Bill. Sir, the hon. Members have touched upon the political issues as well as the economic issues. The political issues have been earlier discussed in detail on the floor of the House. So far as the economic issues are concerned, I am going to touch some of the important points raised by the hon. Members.

I am sure, Sir, the hon. Members from this side and that side are interested in the welfare of the people of Pondicherry and also their economic development. Now, whether the present administration has done any effective job in the administration so far as the economic developments are concerned, Sir, if I first bring to your

notice about the performance of the administration in Pondicherry, I may just bring to your notice the targets and also the achievements.

So far as the irrigation potential is concerned, the hectares that have been covered, the target fixed was 360; the achievement is 430 hectares. Oilseeds, in terms of tonnes, 12500 is the target; the achievement is 12,800. Families, covered under IRDP the target was 2400—1 am referring to 1983-84—the achievement is 2415. Under NREP the number is about 2 lakhs and 32 thousand as the target; the achievement is 2 lakhs 34 thousand. Drinking water problem: the villages to be covered were 23 as per the target; the achievement is 24 villages. Construction assistance: the number of families covered was 2450 as the target, the achievement is 3755. Slum population covered: the target is 4000, the achievement is 16,000. EWS houses: 200 is the target the achievement is 1318. Pump-sets which were emergised: 100 is the target; the achievement is 168. Family planning sterilisation; the target is 4100; the achievement is 5858. Universalisation of elementary education, enrolment in age-group of 6—14: the target is 5000; the achievement is 5290. Fifty new fair price shops were opened. Now, so far as the Prime Minister's Educated Unemployment Scheme is concerned, the target was 450 beneficiaries, whereas 418 people were covered'.

This is the performance of the present administration during 1983-84. The hon. Members from the other side and from this side are interested in the welfare of the people and in their economic development. *In* far as political issues are concerned, as I stated earlier, they have been discussed in detail on the floor of the House.

Coming to the projects which are being taken up, so far as Arlam Kupam project is concerned, it has been sanctioned and the cost of the pro-

ject is 8.41 crores. So far as Fort Fishing Harbour is concerned, it has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 6.49 crores. So far as fishermen are concerned, about 9000 families have been covered under the Group Accident Insurance Scheme and the cover against death has been to the tune of Rs. 15,000. Coming to education, an engineering college is likely to start soon. A central university has been sanctioned. The estimated cost of the stadium would be Rs. 3 crores. Rs. 50 lakhs have been sanctioned during 1983-85. So far as airport work is concerned, land acquisition is at its final stages. Industrial Training Institution for Women will be started with electronics. So far as housing is concerned, 1318 house sites have been given. From this point also, we can say that the performance of the present administration is good. Keeping in view the projects that have been sanctioned and the work that has been taken up, nobody can say that the people of Pondicherry have been neglected or that the Administration is not doing anything. Under these circumstances, my humble submission to the House is that we should not criticise the Administration. Let us not let down the Administration. When the performance is good, we should not demoralise them by saying that the performance is bad. We have to criticise if the performance is bad. Here we should not look at party affiliations. We have to criticise if there is deficiency or if there is shortcoming and we have to bring them to the notice of the Administration. But when there is no deficiency and the performance is better as compared to 1982-83 and 1983-84, particularly during the present Administration, why can't we admire them or why can't we give them a word of appreciation?

Coming to some of the points raised by hon. Members, Mr. Dhabe, who is not present here, stated that under the Public Debt, the amount that has been shown is 6.77 crores out of 77.11 crores. This commitment has been made to

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

meet the Interest commitment and also to meet the Central Government loan. So far as this aspect is concerned, it was already included in the Budget for which the vote on Account has been passed earlier.

Coming to the difficulties of the Anglo-French Textile Mill, I have to say that we are all concerned about the plight of workers. 7000 families were involved. It has been stated that about 40,000 people are involved. The modernisation was taken up and it was earning profits in 1979. It started incurring loss after 1981. What is the reason? According to the present study, it is not financially viable. Apart from that, some new promoters have also come up to take up the management. They have put forward some conditions. They say that there is surplus labour and that there should be retrenchment. Then, they say that there should be seven day work. If I am not mistaken, these are the conditions which they have been placing before the Administration. Now, Sir, we have to think in one aspect. We say that earlier there was exploitation by the management. Now the time has come in the country to realise not only from this side but even from that side for the people of this country also to realise that from the management and also the administration point of view there should not be exploitation of the labour. What is happening in the country? It has been stated that there is mismanagement. Even according to a study conducted by the Reserve Bank of India about the sick mills, 52 per cent of the sick mills have gone sick because of mismanagement. And because of want of power and raw materials also, the mills have gone sick. And we cannot ignore another factor also. The labour is also contributing. When there is surplus labour, why cannot the trade union leaders come and sit together and consider the plight of the workers? The Members from that side referred to the deaths

that have taken place and they said that 31 people have died and they committed suicide because of poverty and because of the closure of the mill. When the fact is like that, why cannot we sit together and why cannot we give a particular direction?

Sir, the 20th point in the 20-point programme is the efficiency in the public sector enterprises. When we are

going to do that, why can't we do it if the private sector also? Why can't we think of improving the efficiency in the enterprises including the public sector and the private sector?

Therefore, Sir, my submission would be that when this is the plight of the workers, why can't the workers also join us?" Why can't we sit together and think of the problem and think whether the Administration can take up the opening of this mill? And one proposal has come from the Ex-Governor of Pondicherry to the effect that there should be the Pondicherry Textile Corporation, thereby taking up the administration of not only this mill but also the other two mills. This proposal has been to the effect that we have to take up the administration in the interest of the workers. And this proposal is under the consideration of the Government. Not only that. Even the IDBI and other financial institutions are also interested. On behalf of the financial institutions, I can also assure the House that they are also very serious about it and they will also take these into consideration.

With these words, Sir, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): The question is:

"That the 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 as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICECHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the BUI.

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

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

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I beg to mo,ve.

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**THE ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1984**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1976, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Bill seeks to amend the Estate Duty Act mainly with a view to excluding agricultural lands from the levy of estate duty under the Central enactment. As the hon. Members are aware, estate duty in respect of agricultural land is a State subject. Parliament has, however, been empowered to legislate on this subject by virtue of legislation to that effect passed under article 252(1) of the Constitution by the Legislatures of various States, except the State of West Bengal and the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Sir, the yield from estate duty in respect of agricultural lands has, however not been significant. For example, the estate duty attributable to agricultural land amounted to about rupees one crores in the financial year 1982-83 and Rs. 70 lakhs in the financial year 1983-84. Our experience is that the valuation of agricultural land also leads to administrative difficulties and litigation. Moreover, after the abolition of wealth-tax in respect of agricultural lands, including plantations,

there is little justification for continuing the levy of estate duty in respect of agricultural lands under the Central enactment.

Having regard to these considerations, the Finance Minister had announced in his Budget Speech for 1983-84 that it is proposed to exclude the levy of estate duty in respect of agricultural lands from the ambit of the Estate Duty Act, 1953. This Bill has been introduced, after obtaining necessary resolutions from the State Legislatures, to implement the announcement made by the Finance Minister.

When the provisions of this Bill come into force, the power to levy estate duty in respect of agricultural land will stand restored to the concerned State Legislatures, which may then enact laws for levying estate duty in respect of agricultural lands in their respective States. The exclusion of agricultural lands of purposes of the Central levy would also result in a considerable simplification of the procedure for sponsoring amendment to the Estate Duty Act, as the desired amendments could then be directly introduced in and passed by Parliament without following the special procedure of obtaining resolutions from the State Legislatures under Article 252 of the Constitution adopting the proposed amendments.

The value of agricultural land in respect of which estate duty is not leviable under the Estate Duty Act, that is, agricultural lands in the State of West Bengal and the State of Jammu and Kashmir is required to be aggregated with the value of the other property of the deceased for the purposes of determining the rate of duty applicable to such other property. With the proposed exclusion of agricultural land from the levy of estate duty under the Central Act, the Bill also seeks to omit the provision relating to aggregation of the value of agricultural lands in the said States.

The Bill also seeks to amend the provision relating to the laying of