

(vi) STEPS FOR PROHIBITION IN THE
COUNTRY.

श्री बी. डी. सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आय दिन जहरीली शराब से देश में मौतें हो रही हैं। विडंबना है कि गांधी के देश में गरीबों को शराब पिलाकर मारा जा रहा है। गरीबों की बस्ती में आवश्यक वस्तुयें तो उपलब्ध करा नहीं पाते, परन्तु उनके परिवारों के अनाथ तथा बर्बाद करने के लिए शराब की दुकानें अवश्य खोल दी जाती हैं। सरकार अश्वस्त करे कि गरीब, मेहनतकशों की बस्ती के आस-पास शराब की कोई दुकान नहीं खुलेगी और हरिजन आदि-बासी बस्तियों के समीप विद्यमान शराब की दुकानों को शीघ्र स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जायगा।

हास्यस्पद है कि एक ओर तो करोड़ों रुपए ऐसे विज्ञापनों पर व्यय किये जाते हैं कि शराब जहर है, यह सर्वविनाशक है, दूसरी ओर बोटलें लोगों के गलों में डालते जा रहे हैं। देश, समाज में निरन्तर बढ़ रहे भ्रष्टाचार, अत्याचार, बलात्कार, अनाचार आदि राष्ट्रीय चरित्र में जो ये हास आया है, उसके प्रमुख कारणों में शराब भी एक है। देश को तय करना होगा कि उसे शराब की आय प्रिय है अथवा राष्ट्र का चरित्र। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस समस्या के प्रति निरपेक्ष है। मद्य-निषेध एक राष्ट्रीय नीति है। संविधान के निदेशक सिद्धांतों की धारा 47 के अन्तर्गत इसके प्रति सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है। एक लम्बी कहानी हो जायगी कि इन्सान शराब के उन्माद में हँवान बनकर कैसे-कैसे अकल्पनीय आनाचार कर बैठता है। यह देश की प्रति दिन की करुण गाथा है।

अतएव मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे राज्यों

के गृह मंत्रियों, समाज कल्याण मंत्रियों एवं ऐच्छिक संस्थाओं आदि के सहयोग से कोई ऐसा मार्ग प्रशस्त करें, जो धीरे-धीरे मद्य-निषेध की दिशा में अग्रसर हो सके। इस ज्वलन्त समस्या पर दो-तर्फा प्रहार होना चाहिए मद्य निरोधनम् तथा मद्य-वर्जनम् के द्वारा। कठोर वैधानिक कार्यवाही तथा ऐच्छिक संस्थाओं द्वारा जागृत चेतना, दोनों का समन्वय विशेष लाभकारी होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs will make a statement on Prime Minister's visit to USSR and the recent visit to India to H. E. Lt. Genl. Hussain Muhammad Ershad, President of the Council of Ministers of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as soon as the House re-assembles after lunch at 1405 hrs.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twelve minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Narasimha Rao.

STATEMENT RE. PRIME MINISTER'S
VISIT TO U.S.S.R.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): As the House is aware Prime Minister paid an official visit to the U.S.S.R. from September 20 to 26 at the invitation of President Brezhnev. Besides Moscow she visited Tallin and Kiev. Her talks with President Brezhnev were held in the traditionally friendly and warm atmosphere that marks Indo-Soviet relations and covered a wide range of subjects of mutual interest. Prime Minister also had discussions with the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr.

Nikolai Tikhonov, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, and prominent members of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow and with leaders of the Estonian and Ukrainian Republic in Tallin and Kiev respectively. In Moscow she addressed a public rally organised by important Soviet organisations. A Square in Moscow City was named after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at a special function. In Kiev the honorary citizenship of that historic city and a doctorate by the Kiev State University were conferred upon her. Wherever she went PM received an enthusiastic welcome from the people and in turn conveyed to them the warm greetings of the people of India.

The relationship between India and the Soviet Union has always rested on firm and secure foundations and PM's visit further strengthened the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. PM's talks with President Brezhnev, the results of which have been set out in a Joint Declaration, brought out the high value that the Soviet Union attaches to relations with India and its readiness to enlarge its cooperation with us in various fields. We reciprocate these sentiments. Apart from being mutually advantageous, Indo-Soviet relations are an important factor for peace and peaceful co-existence in the world. President Brezhnev spoke warmly about India's adherence to non-alignment and our work for international peace, cooperation and friendship.

In her public speeches and private discussions Prime Minister emphasised our deep concern at the deteriorating world situation and our determination to exert ourselves to the utmost for peace and disarmament.

She also explained our consistent efforts to strengthen our economy and achieve technological self-reliance, as also our endeavour to normalise relations with our neighbours and to settle differences through discussions in spite of the increasing militarisation of our region.

Both sides reiterated their belief that international relations should be based on the renunciation of the threat or use of force and on the respect for the integrity

of States and non-interference in one another's internal affairs. We also called for effective measures towards general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. The Soviet Union has supported our proposal for a Convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons and our call for the immediate suspension of nuclear weapon tests as a prelude to a complete test ban treaty. Both sides stressed the special responsibility of nuclear weapons States to take urgent measures towards disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and expressed their willingness to give serious consideration to all constructive proposals towards this end. We welcomed the Soviet Union's declaration not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as an important step towards a complete ban on the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

The two sides also discussed recent developments in the Indian Ocean, West Asia, South-West Asia including Afghanistan, and Africa. They gave expression to their shock and dismay at Israel's expansionist and aggressionist policies in flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter, its unprovoked invasion of Lebanon and the brutal and reprehensible massacre of civilians, especially of refugee women and children, and the torture perpetrated in prisons. As regards Afghanistan we were agreed that a solution could and indeed must be found only through political negotiations. We also felt that the initiatives taken by the U.N. Representative were useful.

Prime Minister and President Brezhnev reviewed the economic relations between our two countries which are already extensive and are steadily expanding. Her visit to the Soviet Union was preceded by the annual session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. The Commission reviewed the progress achieved during the last year and set concrete targets for the immediate future. Both sides will examine the possibilities of further expansion of cooperation in such areas as ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, coal and oil, machine building and power, and in several fields of fundamental and applied sciences and technology. We have reaffirmed our

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

resolve to ensure growth in the trade between our two countries of the order of one and a half to two times in the next four years.

In the course of discussions, President Brezhnev referred to economic and other developments in the Soviet Union. Prime Minister availed herself of the opportunity to review developments in the neighbourhood and the situation in our country and pointed to the necessity for national unity and strength in order to deal with the many challenges that India faced and how India's stability and adherence to non-alignment contribute to peace in our region and in the world.

Our relations with Soviet Union have been tested by time and are without detriment to any other nation. Prime Minister has invited President Brezhnev and Premier Tikhonov to visit India and these invitations have been accepted. We are confident that such high level exchanges of visits will contribute to the further strengthening of our relationship invested as it is with a popular character based on the enduring foundation of friendship, mutual respect and cooperation.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिस्त्रिब) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संसद की सीमा पर तूफान मचा है, गोलियां चल रही हैं, पब्लिक के लोग मारे गए हैं, तमाम गाड़ियां फूंक दी गई हैं। मैं कहना चाहूंगा गृह मंत्री जी से कि वह जानते थे यहां पर कोई प्रदर्शन होने वाला है मकालियों का तो उन्होंने पुलिस की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जिससे सुरक्षा हो सकती और लोगों की जानें बच जाती, जो जन सभ्यता नष्ट हो गई है वह बच ज तो, यह सरकार का निकम्मापन है। सरकार का हीनापन है। पब्लिक की तमाम मोटर साइकलें फूंक दी गई हैं, गाड़ियां फूंक दी गई हैं। इस समय भी बाहर तूफान मचा हुआ है। ससद के बाहर निकल कर सीमा पर आप देख सकते हैं। एनईसी के एक गेट पर पत्थर चल रहे हैं, तमाम

लाइटें तोड़ दी गई हैं, तमाम सीमा तोड़ दिए गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ की इस सब को रोकने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई थी? क्यों इतनी पुलिस फोर्स नहीं लगाई, क्यों तत्काल बचाने की कोशिश नहीं है। आपको बताना चाहिए। समस्याओं को हल करने से सरकार कतराती है। गृह मंत्री को तत्काल ब्यान देना चाहिए।

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting him. Let him shout.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not permit him. Please do not record. This is not the proper way. Let the Minister complete his statements.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not supposed to do like this. Do not record. This is not the way.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is nothing in this. Mr. Narasimha Rao, you can read your second statement.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record. He is speaking now without my permission. The Minister is making an important statement. There should be some seriousness in the House.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not going on record. This is not the method.

* No t recorded.

** Not recorded.