दर्जनों कैदियों को मौत के घाट उतार दिया, जिन में एक छात्र नेता भी सम्मिलित है । सवा सौ से अधिक कैदी गोली से घायल हुए । अधिकांश कैदियों को (कमरे) बैरक से खींच कर मारा गया । कुछ कैदी अस्पताल में चिकित्सा के अभाव में मर गए । कैदियों की मुख्य मांगें थीं कि उन्हें नियमानुसार कम्बल दिया जाए, जेल धांधली को समाप्त किया जाए, जेल मेनुअल के अनुसार खाना, कपड़ा आदि दिया जाए तथा कैदियों से मिलने वालों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार किया जाए ।

जेल की आम शिकायत है कि कैदियों को घटिया किस्म का खाना दिया जाता है तथा उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है ।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार जेल संहिता में सुधार करे, दोषी पदाधिकारियों को दंडित करे, प्रत्येक मृतक परिवार को एक लाख रुपया मुआवजे के रूप में दे तथा घायलों को पचास हजार रुपया दे ।

(viii) SHORTAGE OF EDIBLE OIL IN DELHI.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement:

Besides non-availability of sugar and wheat in 80 per cent of the ration shops in Delhi edible oil has also now disappeared.

Though STC has large supplies of edible oils and has delivered full supply of oil for the month of February meant for public distribution many ration shops in Bombay, Delhi and number of places have stopped supplies of palm oil to the consumers. The reason behind the non-availability of edible oil is not because there is shortage of imported oil but because of its open market sale as groundnut oil at higher prices. The price of the imported oil is fixed at Rs. 8.25 for retailers whereas the price of the imported oil is fixed at Rs. 8.25 for with the imported oil, is Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 a K.G. My personal experience is that I have bought groundnut oil from a Delhi shop which smells like rapeseed oil.

I request the Minister of Civil Supplies to institute an inquiry into the matter and save the consumer from buying adulterated oil at exhorbitant price.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यह तेल खरीदा है, जो मैं लाई हूं, जो कि मैं आपके सामने नहीं रखती हूं लेकिन उसको टेस्ट होकर जांच करवानी चाहिए । क्योंकि इस प्रकार का तेल यहां दिल्ली की मार्केट में मिल रहा है ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : आप पकौड़ी बनवाकर सबको खिलवाइए ।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : तो इस आयल का बनवा दूं ।

(ix) DESERTION OF ASIAN GAMES COACHING CAMP BY INDIAN FOOTBALL PLAYERS

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, 17th February, 1981 will be termed as black day for the Indian sportsmen in the world sports history because of the anti-national act of nineteen football players who deserted from the Asian Games Coaching Camp by signing a written undertaking giving the preference to Club's and individual interest to nation's interest. It will not

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

be out of point to mention here that because of the most irresponsible decision of the Education Ministry in 1977 when some Bengal players were allowed to leave the camp of Agha Khan Gold Trophy, the present incident could take place.

I shall demand a full statement on the above incident from the concerned Minister and a detailed report of the proposed disciplinary action against the anti-national players. Unless firm and stern action is taken, it will spread like a cancerous growth in the other training camps organised by various National Federations. It is noted with great concern that some lobby is very much active to give them protection. For the national interest, may I expect the Minister to enlighten the House immediately.

16.16 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up further discussion on the following Motion of Thanks moved by Shri V. N. Gadgil on the 19th February, 1981 on the President's Address:

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

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 16th February, 1981."

Shri George Fernandes is already on his legs. I may remind you that you have already taken 33 minutes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Out of that also some time was taken away by the obstructions of some hon. members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, you are the sole speaker from your party.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is right.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, judging from the President's Address, I would like to submit that there is nothing to look forward to in so far as the poor, the downtrodden, the farmers, the workers, are concerned. I am reminded of the slogan that the Prime Minister gave in 1971 when she talked about *garbi hatao*. We know what happened in the years that followed that slogan just as we know what had happened preceding that slogan.

I have here the *Economic Times* of February 19:

"Poverty goes up in U.P. Poverty and landlessness are on the increase in U.P. according to the national sample survey.

According to the survey, there were 172 lakh households depending on agriculture in Uttar Pradesh in 1971-72. 50 per cent of these were either totally landless or owned less than 1 acre of land. Together, they accounted for only 4 per cent of the total cultivable land.

What was more distressing, said the survey, was that the number of households has increased from 45 lakhs in 1953 to 86 lakhs in 1972. It noted that although the population increased by 18 per cent during 1963-64 in U.P., the number of agricultural households increased by 35 per cent during the same period."

For years, we were fed with these slogans, how the Government was going to tackle and then came this grand slogan of 1971. Andl here we have the results which tell us that, in fact, poverty has been on the increase. There is a general feeling in the country that a State like Punjab, for