

Finally it should also take steps to ensure that Article 74(1) is fully observed whether it is in respect of imposition of emergency or dissolution of the House or any other matter in which according to this Article, the aid and advice of the Cabinet is the very basis of presidential action."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (CHAUDHURI CHARAN SINGH): Sir, the factual position in respect of the promulgation of emergency on 25th June 1975 is that the Proclamation was signed by the President on that date, that is, 25th, while the Cabinet approved the Proclamation on 26th June 1975. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I understand this cry is not aimed at me!

The approval of the Cabinet, therefore, was *ex-post-facto*. As the Vice-President acting as the President of India has stated in his Address to both the Houses on 28th March 1977, the Government are already seized of the matter and are examining the question of providing adequate safeguards to prevent the possibility of declaration of emergency in similar circumstances in future. This is a matter which requires careful consideration and the Government would be taking appropriate measures in due course.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
अगर साबिका प्रधान मंत्री ने कोई गलत कदम उठाये हैं, तो उनके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं होनी चाहिये ?

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: होगी, होगी ।

11.35 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1977

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I beg to move*

"That the Bill to continue for the financial year 1977-78 the existing rates of income-tax with certain modifications and to provide for the continuance of the provisions relating to auxiliary duties of customs and excise and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year, be taken into consideration."

The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill briefly explain the specific provisions contained therein. This short Bill seeks to continue the existing tax structure for the financial year 1977-78. Accordingly, the rates of income-tax specified in the Finance Act, 1976, for the purpose of deduction of tax at source from salaries during the financial year 1976-77, for computation of advance tax payable during that financial year and for certain special purposes are proposed to be continued for making assessments for the assessment year 1977-78. The same rates are also proposed to be continued for deduction of tax at source from salaries during the financial year 1977-78, for computation of "advance tax" payable in that financial year, as also for the said special purposes.

The provisions enabling companies to make deposits with the Industrial Development Bank of India in lieu of payment of surcharge on income-tax are also proposed to be continued.

Under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1976, the net agricultural income of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms etc. is taken into account for determining the rates of income-tax applicable to their non-agricultural income. These provisions are proposed to be continued for the financial year 1977-78. A consequential modification is, however proposed to be made in the provisions relating to the set off of the unabsorbed loss in agriculture. The amendment seeks to secure that besides the unabsorbed loss for certain years, the loss for the previous ac-

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

(Shri H. M. Patel)

counting year relevant to the assessment year 1976-77 is also set off against the agricultural income for the accounting year relevant to the assessment year 1977-78. The proposed amendment further seeks to provide that the unabsorbed loss in agriculture for the accounting year relevant to the assessment year 1977-78 may also be set off in determining the net agricultural income for purposes of payment of advance tax etc. during the financial year 1977-78.

Clauses 3, 4 and 5 of the Bill deal with indirect taxes while clauses 3 and 4 seek to levy up to the 31st day of March 1978, the existing rates of auxiliary duties of customs on all imported goods and auxiliary duties of excise on all excisable goods. Clause 5 provides that salt shall be duty free for another year.

Clause 5 provides that salt shall be duty free for another year. Hon. Members will notice that so far as indirect taxes are concerned, the Finance Bill does not contain any new tax proposals and all taxes continue in the same form as in the year 1976-77. I trust that this short and simple Bill will receive the unanimous approval of his House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to continue for the financial year 1977-78 the existing rates of income-tax with certain modifications and to provide for the continuance of the provisions relating to auxiliary duties of customs and excise and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year, be taken into consideration."

I find that nobody wants to speak from this side.

SHRI BASHIR AHMED (Fatehpur): Sir, I have moved an amendment, shall I read it out?

MR. SPEAKER: But it is for clause 2. Anyway you may say what you want to say. You need not read out that amendment.

SHRI BASHIR AHMED: During the period of emergency several persons were detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and the Defence of India Rules. Several excesses were committed. Some businessmen were also arrested. I do not want to talk about persons who had been arrested for economic offences. I am talking about persons who had been arrested for political reasons. They were arrested for no rhyme or reason; the only reason was to settle the former Prime Minister in power. It is in the fitness of things that efforts should now be made to grant some income-tax relief to those persons who had been released only recently. They have not been able to carry on their business; their operations were brought to a standstill. There are a large number of professors, teachers, lawyers, doctors, etc. and their houses were searched and all this was for political reasons. You are also aware that a large number of raids were carried on under the garb of income-tax raids; their properties were raided and searched. Big business houses were spared; only the poor persons were affected. Those income-tax raids were carried on by income-tax authorities without any rhyme or reason to terrorise and demoralise the public. Certain persons were put behind the bars. I have moved an amendment that those persons who suffered due to such politically motivated actions should be granted income-tax relief because they had been converted into virtual refugees and they are in great distress. So the hon. Finance Minister should accept the amendment proposed by me, which should include a provision like this, namely, excluding those who had been arrested under the Economic Offences Act. The rest of the amendment should remain the same.

MR. SPEAKER: I find there are no other speakers. The question is:

"That the Bill to continue for the financial year 1977-78 the existing

rates of income-tax with certain modifications and to provide for the continuance of the provisions relating to auxiliary duties of customs and excise and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Income-tax)

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up clause 2. Father Anthony.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): There should be a general discussion; I want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called him.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This is the general practice. I do not know how you had been advised like this, because you were not here for a long time. There should be a time limit for general discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: I knew the procedure. Nobody stood up to speak. We have taken clause 2. You can speak on clause 2 also.

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD (Fatehpur): I beg to move:

"Page 4,

after line 12, insert—

"Provided that no income-tax shall be charged on the income of detenus held under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and D.I.R. and from the heirs of the deceased victims detained during the period of emergency." (1).

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak on Clause 2, if you want.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Certain urgent issues are there. You are not allowing us to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am allowing him. He is speaking on Clause 2 of this Bill. You can also speak on this. Anyway your name also must come from the party.

फाइर अन्योनो मुइम (राजमहल) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस आदिवासी क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, जहाँ पहाड़ी इलाकों और जंगलों में हिन्दुस्तान की खदानें और हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश का जो पैसा है, उस का वितरण सही रूप से नहीं होता है। ज्यादा पैसा शहरों में जाता है और गांवों की उपेक्षा की जाती है। जब क्षेत्रों में खदानें और हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, वहाँ के निवासी भूख से मर रहे हैं और उन के पास कपड़ा और मकान नहीं हैं। यदि आप के मन में शेयरहोल्डर का कनसेप्ट है, तो जिस इलाके से आप कोयला, लोहा और तांबा आदि तरह तरह के खनिज पदार्थ मिलते हैं, वहाँ के आदिवासियों और हिरजनों को भी शेयरहोल्डर समझना चाहिए और कुछ सामान उन के लिए भी रखना चाहिए। लकड़ी आदि सामान की बगनों की बगों बाहर जाती हैं, लेकिन उन क्षेत्रों के रहने वालों को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। यह कहां का न्याय है ?

यह भी समझ लेना चाहिए कि आदिवासियों ने हिन्दुस्तान के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है। पंजाब से लेकर आसम तक और काश्मीर से लेकर कुमारी अंतरीप तक हम लोगों ने देश के लिए बहुत काम किया है। हमने हिन्दुस्तान को हैबिटेबल बनाया है और जंगलों को साफ कर के जमीन को खेती के लायक बनाया है। लेकिन उस के बदले में हम को क्या मिल रहा है ? तीस बरस की आजादी में हम को कुछ नहीं मिला है। जो भविष्य में शहरों में मिलती हैं, वे गांवों में भी मिलनी चाहिए। ट्राइबल एरिया एक सेन्सिटिव एरिया है। अब हम चुपचाप नहीं बैठ सकते हैं। जो गलती पहले हुई है, वह अब नहीं होनी चाहिए।

[फ़ादर अन्थोनी मुहम्म]

हम लोगों पर यह दोष लगाया जाता है कि हम अपना अलग एरिया बनाना चाहते हैं— हम झारखंड या नागालैंड मांगते हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े किस ने किये? आप हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा लाइये और बताइये कि पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश किस तरह बना? हम आदिवासी तो एक अखंड भारत को जानते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak something which is relevant to the Bill.

फ़ादर अन्थोनी मुहम्म : रेलिवेंट बात यह है कि हम को खाने को नहीं मिलता है। आप हम पर दोष लगाते हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आप ने हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े टुकड़े कर दिये हैं। मैं आप से यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप जितना धन हमारे क्षेत्र से लेते हैं उसी के अनुपात में, उसी औसत से हम को भी कुछ खाने को दीजिए, रहने को सुविधा दीजिए, यह मैं कहता हूँ, नहीं तो झमेला हो जायेगा।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampore): Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to make some observations which to my mind are very important and urgent. Some impression was sought to be created here by the opposition, that is, the Congress Party, specially by Mr. Subramaniam, that the picture of the Indian economy was very rosy. I find from today's newspapers that the West Bengal Finance Minister also has tried to paint a rosy picture of the economy of West Bengal. But the fact is that there is a mess everywhere—in industry, in agriculture and in everything. Already ten jute mills are closed for a long time. So many assurances were given on the floor of the House by the previous government that they would be re-opened, but still they are closed and more mills are facing crisis. They may also be closed at any time. I gather this information from the

newspapers today. So, the new Finance Minister must make a positive statement as to what will happen to the sick mills, which have been deliberately made sick by the big industrialists. The then Central Government were responsible for all this sickness.

I heard big talk here about rural unemployment and rural industries but nothing had been done by Mrs. Gandhi's Government. The condition of handloom weavers is beyond imagination. They are starving. A whole of family of 8 members work hard for the whole day, but still they cannot earn two square meals a day. All the cottage industries are also facing the same crisis. Some positive action must be taken immediately. I know the present government did not get much time and this Bill does not reflect the policy of the Janata Government. This budget was prepared by the Congress Government whom the people have thrown out into the dust bin. The Janata Government must come forward with positive statements and actions to solve these issues. Apart from the creation of additional employment potential, I want to know the condition of the existing sick mills and the lakhs of workers who have been thrown on the street. This must be looked into seriously.

In the budget papers I saw some item about increase in the expenditure on police and jails. Why? Congress Government depended only on police and jails and they had no face to go before the public and announce their policies? This is why in every election meeting the then discredited Prime Minister herself had no guts to explain to the public what was her policy regarding the development of our country. I heard that in her first election meeting lakhs of people were gathered to hear her but afterwards, nobody came to listen to her speech and she had to come frustrated from wherever she went.

My humble submission to the Finance Minister is that he must take care to see that the increase in the prices of essential commodities must be checked. You will wonder to know that in eastern India we have to purchase mustard oil at Rs. 14/- to 15/- a kilo. You could not dream of it in any time. So, this increase in the prices of essential commodities must be checked. I know that you do not have any magic as Mrs. Gandhi had. Very often she used to point out that she would eradicate poverty. What she had done was that she had eradicated the poor people. Even from Delhi lakhs and lakhs of jhuggi jhopriwalas had been driven out of Delhi.

AN HON. MEMBER: Now, you will bring them back.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In spite of your obstacles those people will be brought back. The Government must try for that. But is it not a fact, I ask you gentlemen, sitting on the Congress side that you have driven out washermen,

हजामत वालों को और सभी को भगा दिया ।

One more point and I will end my speech, positive steps must be taken to bring down the prices of essential commodities. There should not be any increase in the expenditure of police or jails. They are saying that Janata Party have pleaded for the release of smugglers. You, Congressmen, should be ashamed of the fact that you fought the election with their money. Is it a fact or not?—I ask you Congressmen. You fought the election with their black money. Smugglers are always with you. And even now, they are making a conspiracy to topple the Janata Government along with you. You must know the feeling of the Janata. Masses have voted the present government to power. There is a slogan common among the people, which

I hear when I go from place to place in West Bengal. They say: 'Indira khatam ho gayi hai; Indira fund ko wapas karo'. Not only do they want the CDS to be stopped, but they want the money to be returned to them. That is the cry of the masses. The Finance Minister should consider it. No pious wish and promise will do. People want to hear you say that you will not only stop taking CDS money—you were withholding 50 per cent from the ordinary workers—but you must also return the money that has been accumulated and lying with the government. That is the cry all over the land. In our place they say: "Indira ko khatam kardiya; ab hamara Indira fund wapas karo".

12.00 hrs.

I am grateful to the Railway Minister who has made a bold statement To-day Mr. Fernandes also has made a statement that all the dismissed employees will be taken back, and also all the suspended employees will be taken back. The same thing should be done with regard to the other who are not directly in government service, but are serving in the private sector. That point must be looked into. I know that it is not within the purview of the Finance Minister. Government as a whole must take a policy decision to the effect that those who were dismissed in a vindictive manner should be taken back.

Another point. My friends know that some textile mills were taken over by government and then nationalised. They are run by the so-called National Textile Corporation. It is nothing but the looting people. They used it as a political asylum for goondas who worked for them in the election. I can cite hundreds of examples before this House to indicate how the factories run by the NTC are being used to employ the goondas who worked for them for purposes of election propaganda. An enquiry is necessary in this mat-

(Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya)

ter. The ex-Commerce Minister said on this very floor that the 14 mills run by the NTC in West Bengal are incurring a loss of between Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 60 lakhs every month. The present Finance Minister should look into this matter and set up an inquiry, so that all this corruption may be brought to light.

Now the last point. It has been published in all the newspapers of West Bengal that during the last elections, riggings and corrupt practices were organized by no less a person than the Chief Minister, Mr. Ray. Why should not an enquiry be set up against such a person who has no moral right to continue in office? This point is being raised by my people. That is why I am raising this issue. With these words, I conclude.

श्री बटेश्वर हेमरम (दुमका): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के सामने दो तीन बातें कहने के लिए खड़ा हुए हूँ।

आज देश में एकता आई है और मानवता के लिए यह एतना बहुत अच्छी होती है। जहाँ पर से हम आए हैं वहाँ हम प्रति दिन देखते हैं कि वहाँ के वनवासियों की हालत के बारे में आज तक नहीं सोचा गया है और इसलिए देश के राजनीतिक सम्बन्धों के बारे में वहाँ के लोगों को भी मालूम नहीं रहता है। वह केवल इतना देखते हैं कि कौन हमारी बातें सहानुभूतिपूर्वक और प्रेमपूर्वक सुनता है और उस के साथ वे बराबर रहते हैं। आप को मालूम है संथाल परगणा में, जहाँ पर अंग्रेजों के जमाने में एक क्रांति हुई थी, वहाँ के लोगों के बराबर कहने पर भी अंग्रेज लोग उन की बात नहीं सुनते थे और जब लोगों ने देखा कि हमारी बातें सुनने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है, तो उन्होंने एक आन्दोलन किया। पहले उस जिले का नाम पर्वतीय अंचल था और वह इस नाम से

प्रसिद्ध था लेकिन जब एक हो कर लोगों ने वहाँ आन्दोलन किया और आन्दोलन के बाद उस जिले से 1855-56 में अंग्रेजों को खदेड़ दिया था, तो उस के फलस्वरूप अंग्रेजों ने सोचा कि इस तरह से तो लोग इस देश से उन्हें भगा देंगे और हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा और उन्होंने उन लोगों के लिए एक योजना बनाई। उन्होंने वहाँ के लोगों को बुलाया और बुलाने के बाद वहाँ कुछ समितियाँ बना दी गयीं जो वहाँ के लोगों की मांगों को देखती थी और वह देखती थी कि कैसे गांवों के मामलों का फैसला किया जा सकता है। उस के अनुसार अंग्रेजों ने उस जिले का नाम 1856 में संथाल परगणा रखा, लेकिन आज संथाल परगणा के लोग इतनी बुरी हालत में हैं कि प्रति दिन उन को 30, 40 मील आ कर शहरों में काम करना पड़ता है। वहाँ पर जमीन है, पर्वत है और जंगल हैं लेकिन वहाँ के लोगों को आप यदि जा कर देखेंगे तो पाएंगे कि 4 महीने से अधिक उन्हें काम नहीं मिलता है। अभी जो इलैक्शन्स हुए थे, उस में आदिवासियों के क्षेत्र से 30 प्रतिशत से अधिक वोट नहीं पड़े क्योंकि लोग गांवों में नहीं रहते हैं और वे काम की खोज में दूसरे प्रान्तों में चले गये हैं। कोई बंगाल चला गया है, कोई आसाम चला गया है और कोई कोयला-खानों पर काम के लिए चला गया है और बाकी जो लोग हैं वे सारे आसपास शहरों में काम की खोज में चले जाते हैं।

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): Sir, on a point of order. I think there is some confusion about the list of names. Because, the names of Members have been given for speaking on the President's Address. But that discussion has not yet started. Now the Finance Bill is under consideration, this confusion should be removed.

MR. SPEAKER: They are speaking on the amendment that has been moved.

श्री बटेश्वर हेमरम : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस इलाके में लोग इतने विवश हैं कि काम की खोज के लिए उन्हें दूर दूर जाना पड़ता है और वे लोग स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक कोई भी काम नहीं कर पाते । इसलिए उस इलाके में यदि कारखाने खोले जाएं तो मजदूरी से उनका जीवन सफल हो सकता है ।

दूसरे उन लोगों के पास जमीन बहुत अधिक है किन्तु उस जमीन में सिंचाई का कोई साधन नहीं है और न जमीन ही उपयुक्त है । अधिकतर जमीन बंजर पड़ी हुई है । सरकार की ओर से जमीन की खुदाई के लिए पैसे खर्च किए जाते हैं लेकिन वह पैसा इतना अपूर्ण होता है कि उससे केवल मेढ़ बना दी जाती है और जमीन असमतल पड़ी रहती है । जमीन पर केवल मेढ़ बना देने से खेती नहीं हो सकती है । जब तक जमीन को उपजाऊ नहीं बनाया जाता तब तक उसमें उपज कैसे हो सकती है ? जो मेढ़ बनाई जाती है वह भी एक-दो वर्ष में समाप्त हो जाती है और फिर असमतल जमीन ज्यों की त्यों पड़ी रहती है । इसलिए सरकार की ओर से उन आदिवासियों के लिए ऐसी योजना बनाई जाए कि जो पैसा जमीन के लिए खर्च किया जाता है वह आदिवासियों को मिल जाए और वे अपने से जमीन को खेती के लायक बनावें । अभी यह होता है कि उन स्थानों पर ठेकेदारों को इस काम के लिए जमीन दे दी जाती है और जो पैसा इस काम के लिए खर्च किया जाता है उसका आधा पैसा ठेकेदार खा जाते हैं और कुछ पैसे से ठेकेदार खेत की मेढ़ बना कर छोड़ देते हैं । सरकार की ओर से यदि योजना बना कर जमीन के लिए पैसा उन लोगों को दे दिया जाए तो उतने ही पैसे से उनका खेत भी बन जाएगा और मेढ़ भी बन जाएगी ।

जमीन की सिंचाई वहां कुओं के द्वारा ही हो सकती है । क्योंकि वहां इस तरह की जमीन वही है कि कोई डैम बना कर या बांध बना कर उस जमीन के लिए सिंचाई का प्रबंध किया जाए । वहां की जमीन ऊबड़ खाबड़ है, उंची नीची जमीन है । उस जमीन पर नीचे से ऊपर पानी नहीं जा सकता है । डैम को तो नीचे ही बनाया जा सकता है । अगर वहां बड़े बड़े कुएं बना कर सिंचाई का प्रबंध किया जाए तो इससे भी वहां के लोगों को काम दिया जा सकता है ।

वहां के लोगों को काम करने के लिए दूर दूर की जगहों पर जाना पड़ता है । इस तरह दूर दूर के स्थानों पर जाते हुए कहीं कहीं मजदूरों को रास्ते में भूख के कारण अपना जीवन भी समाप्त करना पड़ता है और गर्भवती स्त्रियों का रास्ते में गर्भपात भी हो जाता है । इस सब का कारण है कि वहां यातायात का बहुत अभाव है । रेलवे लाइन एक भी नहीं है । रामपुर से दुमका होते हुए वैधनाथ्याम तक और बौसी से हसडिया होते हुए जसीडीह तक रेल लाइन बिछाने का प्रबंध किया गया था लेकिन वह काम अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है । इसका क्या हुआ यह नहीं कहा जा सकता । इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए एक ऐसी योजना बनाई जाए जिससे उनकी रोजी-रोटी की व्यवस्था हो सके । वहां कारखाने खोले जाएं, रेलवे की लाइव बिछाई जाएं, सड़कें बना कर वहां के लोगों के लिए यातायात के साधन जुटाए जाएं । इसी तरह से उन लोगों को कुछ राहत मिल सकती है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I shall put the amendment to the House.

SHRI BASHIR AHMED: I do not press it.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: There are no amendments to other clauses. I shall put them to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clauses 3 to 5, Clauses 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 to 5, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.15 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE ADDRESS BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT ACTING AS PRESIDENT

MR. SPEAKER: We shall begin discussion on the President's Address.

श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर (समस्तीपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :—

"कि राष्ट्रपति के रूप में कार्य करते हुए उपराष्ट्रपति की सेवा में निम्नलिखित शब्दों में एक समावेदन प्रस्तुत किया जाए :—

"कि इस सत्र में समवेत लोक सभा के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति के रूप में कार्य करते हुए उपराष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के लिए जो उन्होंने 28 मार्च, 1977 को एक साथ समवेत संसद की दोनों सभाओं के समक्ष देने की कृपा की है, उनके अत्यन्त आभारी हैं।"

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में जो चुनाव अभी समाप्त हुए हैं और उनके जो परिणाम आए हैं उनके आधार पर देश और दुनिया को यह बताया है कि लोकतन्त्र की जड़ें भारत में गहरी जमी हुई हैं और जनता लोकतन्त्र में विश्वास करती है। उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि चाहे जो कुछ हो भारत की जनता लोकतांत्रिक तरीकों पर न केवल विश्वास करती है बल्कि उनके माध्यम से देश में सत्ता परिवर्तन करना भी जानती है और देश को निर्माण के पथ पर अग्रसर करना भी जानती है। जो चुनाव परिणाम आए हैं, चुनाव आयोग से मोटे मोटे तौर पर मैंने कुछ आंकड़े प्राप्त किये हैं और उनको मैं सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ। इनके अनुसार आंध्र में कांग्रेस को 57.36 प्रतिशत तथा जनता पार्टी को 32.33 प्रतिशत मत मिले हैं। असम में कांग्रेस को 50.56 प्रतिशत और जनता पार्टी को 35.78 प्रतिशत मत मिले। बिहार में कांग्रेस को 22.90 प्रतिशत और जनता पार्टी को 65.01 प्रतिशत मत मिले। हरियाणा में कांग्रेस को 17.95