

[प्रो० अजित कुमार महता]

कुछ नहीं किया। इस मद में आंक्टि धनराशि का अधिकांश भाग प्रशासकीय मद में ही अत्यधिक खर्च हुआ है। वास्तविक रजत क्रांति की आवश्यकता है मगर साधन हीन मछुआरों से यह कैसे सम्भव होगा। तालाब, झील, नदी और इन सबसे अधिक सागर के तटीय क्षेत्रों में मछली पकड़ी जाती है किन्तु प्रति वर्ष चक्रवात तथा तूफान जैसी प्राकृतिक विपदायें इस व्यवस्था को रौंद जाती हैं। यदि उन्हें आर्थिक सुविधा के साथ साथ यांत्रिक नौकायें तथा तकनीकी जानकारी उपलब्ध करायी जाए तो उनका उन्नति का सपना यथार्थ बन सकता है। फिलहाल देश के अन्य उद्योगों में कार्यरत मजदूरों तथा कर्मचारियों के हित में गठित कोष की तरह इन श्रमिकों के लिए भी कोष का गठन किया जाना चाहिये तथा उन्हें बैंक एवं अन्य वित्तीय संगठनों से पर्याप्त आर्थिक सहायता भी सुनिश्चित होना चाहिये। सागर तटीय इलाकों का, जहां इनकी भरपूर आवादी है, चुनावी दृष्टिकोण से पुनर्गठन होना चाहिये जिससे इस वर्ग का भी विधान मण्डलों में भरपूर प्रतिनिधित्व हो सके।

12.30 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy and seconded by Prof. K. K. Tewari on the 22nd February 1983, namely:—

“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 18th February, 1983.”

Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik was on her legs. She has taken five minutes. She will take another 5 minutes and conclude her speech.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I should be given more time.

Sir, I was discussing about inflation, price rise and the public distribution system of our country. We have been able to contain inflation in our country whereas it was raising throughout the world. The inflation rate was 2 per cent to 2.8 per cent in this year whereas during last year it was 6.4 per cent. In spite of the drought situation which generally becomes difficult for the economy, the supply and demand situation in respect of sensitive commodities remains finely balanced. Productivity of coal, power, cement and fertilizers has increased appreciably. The programme for increasing the domestic production of oil has been progressing satisfactorily. The crude output by the end of the 6th Plan will increase five-fold over the output of 1972-73 and now we have achieved remarkable progress in this field.

30 per cent increase in domestic production of petroleum is indeed a tribute to our determination for achieving self-sufficiency in this crucial field. The public sector has increased its turnover and efficiency appreciably. The poor have received benefits from the 330 million additional mandays of rural employment. More than half a million new house-sites have been distributed and water supply arrangements have been made in nearly 25,000 problem villages. There has been nearly 25 per cent increase in the Plan outlay.

The Government is trying to obtain maximum return over the existing investments made. Now the 20 point programme has been emphasised in the sphere of agriculture by representing 26.8 per cent increase over the current year's plan. Our agricultural growth as anticipated could not be achieved this year. But agricultural development has been given very high priority. The introduction of National Bank for Agricultural Rural Development, Oil-seeds Development and the development of dry-land farming, which come in the 20-point programme, have also been emphasised. The Family Planning Programme has also recorded appreciable result in this field. If we had continued this programme from 1977 onwards in the way it was before that year, we would have not only got satisfactory results but also remarkable results. All these are signs of our good performance and signs of optimism.

I must congratulate the Government for taking certain measures in regard to administrative structure, in regard to effecting economy, and the programmes and policies for the benefit of the poor. The recent direction of our Prime Minister to revamp the administration through various measures is a welcome step. The appointment of a Committee of Economists is also a welcome feature.

The introduction of dual pricing system for kerosene oil will solve the purpose of raising more revenue to meet the increasing cost of escalation, to provide this vital item of daily consumption to the poor at subsidised cost, and to eliminate the possibility of adulteration of diesel. The introduction of ration card system for the weaker sections of the society should be effectively implemented so that the poor do not feel the pinch of the new system. The Prime Minister has laid great emphasis on the economy in public expenditure and foregoing ostentatious display of wealth. These steps together with stringent action for unearthing black money will strengthen the economic condition of our country.

Sir, our efforts in the field of science and technology need special mention.

Television has been very popular even for the rural masses. In launching of satellite, we have achieved a technological break-through. In exploration of the seas we have made a good beginning. Firm steps have been taken for protection of environment. The programme for developing alternative sources of renewable energy has made good strides. The vital importance of bio-gas plants has been rightly recognised and the National Biogas Project has been launched with good results. These steps would go a long way for achieving self-sufficiency in the field of science and technology.

Sir, it is true that a few cases of communal violence have erupted in different parts of the country but I must congratulate the Government for taking prompt and firm steps to restore order and communal amity. But the unfortunate thing is that there are some elements and organisations which encourage communalism, sectionalism and political upheaval. Many of our friends on the opposition side say that the country is in a bad shape, but there is no cause for frustration. Problems are natural in a large country like ours, particularly when the international situation is in a flux. In a vast country like ours beset with numerous problems on account of diversity of language, culture and religion, these steps are indeed a tribute to the Government's stability, determination and response to the people's need. Can any deny India gaining reputation in the sphere of science and technology? Although there is poverty, illiteracy, is it not the fact that we have achieved self-sufficiency in food? We are marching ahead and will do so. We are marching ahead practically on every sphere, on the economic front, etc. and we are doing remarkably well. Can anyone deny that we are not amongst the first Seven Countries in the World? Can anyone deny that India has not shown to the world the set objectives before us for which we are marching and advocating for peace and stability as also of goodwill? Many of our friends in the opposition talk of a national alternative to the ruling party. The recent merger of a few poli-

[Shri Jayanti Patnaik]

tical parties may have given them a sense of exaggerated hope. They must remember that their assumed alternative is no alternative. In 1977, they had a big opportunity but their combined strength could not take them beyond three years and the country in their hands was driven to desperation, economic stagnation, political and communal strife. I hope that in the larger interest of India they would not try to create unnecessary confrontation with the Government and would extend their cooperation on vital national issues.

I once again thank the President for capturing the feeling of optimism and hope in his speech and for outlining the strategy of development for the future.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Bobbili): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I speak on the President's Address, I would like to submit that we are both subjective as also objective. Sir, I would say something about my State, Andhra Pradesh, and therefore subjectively what I speak will pertain to my area but objectively I am a Kannadiga and Tamilian. Objectively, if I accept my education as the basis, I belong to Karnataka as also to Tamil Nadu, as I did my intermediate in the Central College, Bangalore and did my honours in Presidency College, Madras. I may, therefore, be permitted to speak subjectively of my area and objectively of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, as far as my constituency is concerned, Vishakhapatnam port is one of the main source of revenue not only for the Centre but also for the State. It is one of the major harbours in India. I would request the Members of Parliament and this House to consider the question of development of the Vishakhapatnam port very seriously. Today, the Vishakhapatnam port allows ships only of 32 feet draft to enter the port. This is because there is a huge granite rock layer under the water at about 32 feet below the sea level. I am told that if the Government of India is prepared to spend about Rs. 100 crores, we can increase the depth of the port by about three to four times, that is between

100 feet and 120 feet., in which ships of 100,000 D.W.T. can enter.

As I said, there is a rock stone below in the sea water, only 32 feet below the sea level at the entrance of the port. But if it is dynamited, we would be able to increase the depth of the entry to the port from 32 feet to 120 feet.

In this context, I would like to mention that the port of Vishakhapatnam was developed under the advice of one of the leading engineers of India, Sir Visweswara Iyer, in 1928-29. He was a leading engineer from the Mysore State and was its ex-Diwan. At his suggestion, two old ships were sunk at the harbour mouth, so that the sea sand would not enter into the port dockyard. The Vishakhapatnam port was thus created by Sir. Visweswara Iyer. If he had not advised the Vishakhapatnam authorities to sink the two old ships before the harbour mouth, I am afraid, the present shipyard would not have come about.

As I said, if the stone rock below the sea level at the entrance of the harbour is blasted, we will be able to increase the depth of the entry to the port from 32 feet to 120 feet. The present depth of 32 feet allow ships to enter the port area with a maximum weight of 28000 D.W.T.; with the increased depth of 120 feet, ships of 100,000 D.W.T. would be able to enter the port. If this is done, the harbour can be made easily four time larger than it is today.

The Hindustan Shipyard is today building ships of 26,000 DWT, but the ship development yard can be increased to four or five times if the depth of the entrance of the harbour is increased to 100 feet or 120 feet and they can produce ships of the weight of 120,000 D.W.T. I do not know the details of the Hindustan Shipyard but today one of the leading naval engineers, Vice-Admiral, Menon is incharge of the Hindustan Shipyard. I would request the Minister to discuss the proposal that I have made with the Vice-Admiral Menon. Sir, I am sure he would be very pleased to increase the development of the Hindus-

tan Ship Yard by four to five times and also to increase the entrance in the harbour mouth to 120 feet from 32 feet as it is today.

Sir, in the beginning I said I am subjectively a Kannadiga, Andhra and also a Tamilian. I would like to say that in 1937-38, the then Madras Government had a scheme to develop a project on the Godavari River known as Ramapathasagar. I may specially mention this because Ramapathasagar is supposed to have been built in Bhadrachalam in Andhra Pradesh. The idea in those days was that if the project over the Godavari is built, water can be taken all the way from Rajamundari area upto Kanyakumari. But unfortunately, the then Government of Madras had two projects before them. One was the Nagarjunasagar and the other Ramapathasagar. Ramapathasagar was on Godavari river and the Nagarjunasagar was on the Krishna river. The then Nizam Government agreed to the development of the Nagarjunasagar, but not the Ramapathasagar. That was because the cost of the Nagarjunasagar in 1937-38 was estimated at Rs. 170 crores and Ramapathasagar at Rs. 220 crores. Out of these two the Nizam's Government preferred the Nagarjunasagar. But, Sir, I would like to say that if Ramapathasagar is revived, the whole of that water can be given to Tamil Nadu. I would not say it is Tamilian water or it is Telugu water in the sense that Godavari river is a national river. It does not belong to Andhra Pradesh. It is the third river in the country after Bramhaputra and Ganga. Sir, today we used only 8 per cent of the Godavari river water and 92 per cent goes into the Bay of Bangal. Therefore, if Ramapathasagar is revived, we would be able to give water all the way from Bhadrachalan to Rajakund—up to Kanyakumari. Apart from this, my friends in Karnataka will be happy to know that they will be able to keep the whole of Cauvery water for their own use. Not a single drop of Cauvery water will be given to Tamil Nadu, and Tamil Nadu will have rice cultivation upto Kanyakumari even though Karnataka will keep

the total flow of Cauvery water. By the development of this project Godavari water will be given to Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The water should go through Rayalaseema. Isn't it?

SHRI P. V. C. RAJU: No, Sir. Only Krishna water will go to Rayalaseema.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If this water does not go to Rayalaseema, then Tamil Nadu is safe.

SHRI P. V. C. RAJU: But this project will cost 200,000 to 300,000 crores of rupees. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government of India should approach the World Bank for the loan and build the Ramapathasagar.

Sir, today we are talking of having a steel plant in Vishakhapatnam. But, Sir, we cannot have a steel plant there unless we have Godavari water there because requirement of water for the steel plant is 30 lakh gallons of water per hour. Therefore, Sir, people should not talk in a roundabout way. Our policy should be to see the reality of the situation. I am afraid we do not go into facts objectively and study the question from a scientific angle. The steel plant in Vishakhapatnam cannot be created unless we have water. And we cannot have water unless we have a project on the Godavari river. Subjectively speaking, Andhra will get the steel plant and the Godavari water project; Tamil Nadu will get water up to Kanyakumari and Karnataka will get Kaveri water, above Mettur Dam.

There is one more point. Vishakhapatnam is proposing to have a steel plant. In Japan and in the Florida State of America, electricity is created from the depths of the sea. The Japanese and Americans have laid a pipeline of cement. Along the cement pipe, mercury is allowed to enter the top of the pipeline. Mercury goes down by pressure. They have an electrical generating plant at the bottom of the pipe. At the bottom of the pipe, electricity is produced.

[Shri P. V. G. Raju]

In America, aluminium is created out of electricity from the sea-depths. In Japan, high-tempered steel is produced from the electricity obtained from sea.

I suggest that this matter of getting electricity from sea be also examined.

I know there is an area called Sompeta in the Srikakulam district where the depth of the sea is nearly 4500 metres. So, if electricity for steel production is got from sea from this area, it will be possible to have an electrical steel plant in Vishakhapatnam, for producing high-tempered steel there. So, this matter may also be examined.

In the end, I must thank Mr. Visvesvarayya for giving these ideas. Some Members from Tamil Nadu mentioned his name as one of the pioneers in engineering of this country. In Bhadravati in Karnataka, high-tempered pig iron is produced out of electrical energy. This idea is not at all new. In 1928, Sir Visvesvarayya developed this idea in the State of Karnataka. So, I have said that if in Sompeta we are able to produce electricity from sea water, from the depths of the sea, and if it can be transported from there i.e. Sompeta which is 140 miles north of Visakhapatnam, and if Visakhapatnam has a steel plant, then high-tempered steel can be produced in that plant. This is the idea I have got by reading the works of Sir Visvesvarayya the ex-Dewan of Mysore. So, I want to thank my friends from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka for allowing me to express these ideas objectively.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish that you also support this Rampadsagar project, and take the water upto Kanya Kumari.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA
SINGH): I would suggest to you to suspend lunch hour today also because a large number of hon. members from both sides want to participate in this discussion; and also the hon. Prime Minister is likely to intervene at 3.30 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the House agrees with this proposal. Mr. Shastri, you can go and take your lunch. Nobody objects to that.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Please first hear me and don't give your own comments.

मेरा उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह आप्रह नहीं है कि आप लंच आवर को सस्पेंड मत कीजिए । सदन का काम चलता रहे । लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह जरूर है कि जब आप अधिक लोगों को बोलने का समय दे रहे हैं तो दूसरे दलों के लोगों को भी जिन दलों के केवल एक-एक ही स्पीकर को आपने बोलने के लिए अलाऊ किया है बोलने का समय दिया जाए । इसीलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप अपोजिशन के दूसरे लोगों को भी समय दीजिए और उन्हें भी एडजस्ट कीजिए तब हमें कोई एतराज नहीं होगा ।

AN. HON. MEMBER: One speaker from each opposition party should be given a chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot give any assurance. Here I would like to make it very clear that every party has been allotted some time. Supposing two hon. members want to speak from one and the same party, they must adjust.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: But you are increasing the time. It is a question of right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have got the General Budget and then the Railway Budget.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Wh^o are you increasing the time?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Here we are following a procedure that every party is allotted some time based on the membership in the House; and I cannot deviate from that. I am sorry.

(Interruptions.)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What is this?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the time is increased, as he said, your request will be considered by the House. Don't worry.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: You are increasing the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will get your time. I have already told you that when the time is increased you will be given your party's time to which you are entitled. But you will get only 4-5 minutes. That is all right. Dr. Mehta. Now the lunch hour has been suspended.

DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA (Kutch): Yesterday Dr. Karan Singh, while making his speech, said that the soul of the nation is being destroyed gradually and India spiritually. It is really one of the most correct statements. I will support it. But, at the same time, I see the slogan written on the walls that

हम सब हिन्दू एक हैं ।

He is the President of Virat Hindu Samelan; and everywhere the same person who talks of the soul of the nation over here preaches in a manner that the very first fundamental right of this country of secularism is being totally destroyed because he is propagating only

हम हिन्दू एक हैं ।

I will love Dr. Karan Singh taking and putting the slogan

हम सब भारतीय एक हैं ।

Then I think it would be most appropriate for him to talk in the language in which he talked over here yesterday. I agree with some of our friends over here and even with most of the Press that this Address is absolutely a mediocre;

it does not give any inspiration; it does not lead anywhere. But if you read it in between the lines—the President cannot say many things so boldly over here—you will find that definitely he has said so many things in between the lines. I will read what he said in between the lines.

13.00 hrs.

He said, that on the homefront, "Divisive and disruptive forces are at work" meaning that in India today the disruptive and destructive forces have increased. Sir, he has also said that we must fight resolutely the communal and anti-national elements which have been indulging in objectionable activities. So, Sir, that is also absolutely correct. The communal and anti-national elements have also increased. At the same time, he has appealed to the nation to maintain integrity. So, Sir, the President has been compelled to appeal to the people of India to maintain the integrity because at present its integrity is in danger; and is to be maintained. That is why he wants to appeal to the people and save them.

Sir, 'fight against corruption and inefficiency' has been mentioned. If you go in between the lines, do you not think that these things are sufficient to understand the present state of the whole nation? I do agree with him when he says that India is passing through a national crisis. It is not the crisis of one State. It is the crisis of character. A politician wins an election and a statement prepares the nation. Have we prepared the nation? I can understand the vitality and the vigour of the nation being diminished. But I cannot understand the national character being destroyed in India. I want to ask, through you, about these eight people of Haryana who were expelled from Congress, who stood against Congress(I). After that, please note they were not only taken into the Congress, but they were also given Ministerial posts. I want to know from you, is it national character? Is this the culture of the Congress for which I have given my blood? This unfortunately is the culture of Congress (I), not the culture of our Congress. (Interruptions).

[Dr. Mahipatray M. Mehta]

Yes, Dr. Sharma Sahib, I definitely say this that is why, I say, about corruption and inefficiency. There is no place where there is no corruption. Yesterday, so many people said that. There are droughts. Relief measures are being taken everywhere. Seven hundred crores of rupees are being spent. People are so happy about. Everybody has said that this aid does not reach the needy. Where does it go then? They all agreed, even from the Congress (I) Benches, — everybody agreed—that this aid does not go to the people, it goes to somebody else's pockets, the pockets of those who are running the administration. Does the Congress(I) not know this?

In Gujarat unfortunately once there was a drought, followed by a cyclone—double calamity. The Government came definitely to the rescue of the people. But you go to any city and any village and see. Recently, in Mahua there was a big procession and a protest rally of all parties—not only of opposition, but even of those people who do not believe in playing with them. And even in a small village there is not a single instance or place where there is no corruption. I will give you only one example. The Central Government also encourages corruption.

In Kandla Port, furnace oil was found to be missing every now and then. The Chairman of the Kandla Port himself has been complaining about this. I do not know where the furnace oil goes. One young boy,—a brave boy—who was in the premises belonging to a Deputy Minister, found the furnace oil, being unloaded there. He went to the Police, and talked to the Police there. If you want, I can play the tape-record in this very House, as to what the Police Inspector said. He said, "Because you all are the people of the Minister, I let you go", and tells the Minister that "I have not taken a single pie from you." I had the misfortune of going to the Secretary of Vigilance. I was the complainant, but the Kandla Port Chairman was approached from the highest authority in Gujarat State not to go to the Police.

I charge that the Chairman of the Kandla Port Trust was approached by one

of the trustees the very day along with a journalist. The same day he was informed where the oil was lying. But he did not go to the Police for 40 days. An FIR was lodged with the Police after 40 days. Meanwhile, all the evidence was destroyed. In return what did he get? The Chairman of the Kandla Port Trust was appointed as Chairman of the Gujarat Maritime Board. The Chairman of the Kandla Port Trust and the Union Shipping and Transport Minister went there—you can ask Mr. Lawrence—and he paid glowing tributes to the Chairman and gave him extension. But he agreed in the Consultative Committee that this was an avoidable delay. I want to know why the action has not been taken against him when that was an avoidable delay.

I ask the Prime Minister through you whether she really wants corruption to be wiped out from India? If so, what action has she taken for that? On the contrary, the Chairman is there. The Deputy Minister's son is involved. His son-in-law is being charged. The premises very much belong to the Deputy Minister. But his name is not there in the case-sheet. Not only that. I talk about Commerce Ministry 8 edible oil tankers were caught red-handed at Kandla Port. Chemical Alkaline Company was involved in that. But the poor driver, truck cleaner and poor labourers, who put the oil in those tankers, were arrested. The owners remained untouched, because our ex-Prime Minister had personal relations in that company. I do not understand this.

If Shiv Shankarji was here I would have asked him whether even today there is a meter in any installation in whole of India to measure the oil. I myself went to all the oil installations in Kandla. They do not measure the oil, but they have the system of dipping. Suppose, 10 tonnes of oil has gone. The man says 7 tonnes and the clerk will write 7 tonnes. All the extra oil is smuggled out. Two trucks were caught red-handed in this way. But the Installation Manager allowed them to go. I asked: why did he do so? He said: This is the custom; it is a regular thing; we do not go to the police. I have written in

that connection. But no action has been taken.

We are talking about integrity of India. I have no doubt in my mind that the Prime Minister loves the country the most. She has very much dear to the heart the integrity of India. There were communal riots everywhere. Gandhiji was killed by one fanatic young Hindu man. But in Gandhiji's Gujarat, Gandhiji is being killed daily. His birth place, Porbandar, has not only become a liquor centre but a centre of mafia. I hereby challenge on the floor of the House. The Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Defence Minister went to Baroda when communal riots were going on unabated for one year. Gujarat had never faced that thing before. Gujarat is a border State. I know how in Lal Bahadur Shastri's time Pakistan attacked. He called me and I had talked with him about the border dispute and all those things. He said 'I thank you for drawing attention but you see that communal harmony is maintained'. A rally of all the Muslims was called and the Muslims of Kutch condemned the attack of Pakistan. He was very happy. All over India, Muslims took a lesson from them. Now what happens? We accuse everybody here on the Floor of the House that the riots are being instigated. If Mrs. Krishna Sahi had been here, if Mrs. Singh had been here, I would have said what did the Prime Minister, what did the Home Minister, what did the Defence Minister find in Baroda. Here is my friend Ranjit Singh Gaekwad, Chairman of Baroda District Congress Committee. Ask him what he had written? Not only that, the Ekta Committee had given a report, Congress had set up a committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Kalonia, M.P. to go there and study the situation and give a report. I make a statement here on the Floor of the House that it is the associates of the Chief Minister who run these communal riots only to support the anti-national elements for collecting money. There are two groups—one is the Hindu group and the other is the Muslim group. Hindu group is patronised by associates of Chief Minister. I am not a fool that I left that party in which I was born, which was the most dearest to me than anybody else over here. I left

that party with tears of blood in my eyes. Sir, it was Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru from whom we learnt this lesson. Today the daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is our Prime Minister. I thought myself to be the fortunate. She visited Baroda but did she not receive the complaints of this type from the people? I want to know from her what steps she has taken on it. It is not the question of Dr. Mehta, it is not the question of Madhav Singh Solanki, even it is not the question of Indira Gandhi. It is the question of the integrity of India. On the border State hundreds of communal feelings are being roused. You go to any District, you go to Himatnagar, you go to Godra, you go to Baroda, you go to Ahmedabad, go to Siddpur, you go to Palanpur and Sir, the last but not the least, you go to my District where hundred per cent are minorities. It is a very sensitive area. You assess from your resources, not what I say, what is going on there. How the communal feelings are being aroused. That is a place from where the Muslims condemned the Pakistan's attack on us. When Imphal was attacked, Bombay was vacated but when Kutch was attacked, not a single man budged an inch from the border. The boys were playing with the pieces of shells like toys. But today it has become an infiltration centre, centre for treason, centre for smuggling. I have no time otherwise I would have elaborated it more. When India became independent, it was only Gujarat which was not created on a linguistic basis. It is very important. Bengal went with Bengalis. Bihar went to Biharis but Gujaratis did not get Gujarat, Gujarat was annexed to Bombay. Saurashtra remained as Part 'B' State and Kutch was under Centre. What for? I remember what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in the House when I opposed the merger of Kutch with Gujarat. Though I myself was a Gujarati I opposed on the Floor of the House because, after all, if India lives Kutch lives. Independence is meant for the development of the people. On the mid-night, at 12 O'Clock, on 15th August 1947, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared that when the whole world sleeps, India wakes to spread the spirit of independence to the remotest corners of

[Dr. Mahipatray M. Mehta]
 the world and the poorest of the poor in India. This is what he had assured us also. He wanted the Kutch to come up. That is why, when laying the foundation stone of Kandla, he said that special steps would be taken for this. When I raised this issue on the floor of the House in the Rajya Sabha, it was our revered, most beloved, most respectable Yug Purush, our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who assured us that if you find that your Development Board is not secure, under article 371(2) you will get your Development Board. I was very happy. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi promised me this in 1974 in the presence of the Congress President and others. I fought for it tooth and nail from 1971 onwards. Fortunately, the President signed it in 1977, it was declared in the Assembly by the Governor "I have received the order from the President". In both Houses of Parliament it was declared, but it was never adopted and never put into practice. When the Janata Party came into power, it was revoked. It was in the manifesto of the Congress, referendum was taken on that point. All the six candidates of the Janata Party lost their deposit and the people gave a universal, one-sided verdict in that referendum. So, the Congress (I) and their Government are bound by that. Now 11 years have passed, since 1971 and yet there is no implementation of that. This is a sensitive issue and a sensitive area.

I do not want to say anything about those issues over here where the State Assembly has jurisdiction. I want the State to come to a position to which it can come. What has happened to the Narmada waters? We were denied our share. If you read the very first Plan, the Rajasthan Canal was envisaged to go to Kandla territory. At that time it was supposed to take the place of Ichogil Canal in Pakistan. At that time the war with Pakistan was going on. We had no food. That canal would have acted as a defence mechanism as well as a canal for irrigation for food production. But Morarji said: don't talk about that, you will get Narmada. If you read the report of the Tribunal, three canals of Narmada were to be given to us. The Tribunal writes that

though money should be given for the development of Narmada, which is part of Kutch. The Khosla Commission had agreed to give us 20 per cent of the water. But, as against that 0.6 per cent of the water was given, and that also as a grace, because we are smaller in number in this democracy; only six persons in the Assembly and one in Parliament. Is it our crime?

Our eastern end is burning and in the west the Khalistan demand is going on. Since it being a very sensitive issue, I do not want to go deep into that. If you feel that it is a fanatic demand of the Akalis, you did not consult anybody else in Punjab, even though there are plenty of people who can give sound advice. Before the Prime Minister agreeing to this fanatic demand, has she consulted any other people in Punjab as to whether that should be given or not? I want to know it. As time does not permit, I cannot elaborate on it. I am sorry to say that India is at present passing through a national crisis. The Prime Minister, every now and then, appeals to the people for co-operation.

सर्व धर्मार्थ परित्यज्या, माम एकं
 शरणं ब्रज

She says: leave everything aside, come to my counter only; that is called co-operation. Sir, this is not the way of demanding cooperation. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when there was a massacre of the same magnitude as is in Assam, did not stand on a false prestige. As soon as Independence was given, he saw the situation and said that there was a national crisis, a national calamity and a national Government should be formed, and he virtually formed a national government in India. It was not the way of present-day asking for cooperation. He had risen above everything, he did not stand sit on false prestige saying that 'my prestige goes' because it was India first, Indira Gandhi second. Indira Gandhi is not India; India is different. It was in a fools' paradise people were living all these days and talking about that time. And that is why today, when India passes through national crisis, if she really wants the cooperation of the

people, there is no alternative but a national government. I would like to tell all the Members of the Opposition here that by just shouting in the House it does not work; going outside and making disturbance does not work. I know that democratic processes are being eliminated even in this House many times. I remember those days when the voting on the 46th Amendment of the Constitution was to go on, only 258 Members were present. It was put to vote and then a resolution came from a seniormost Member that the voting machine was out of order and the House should be adjourned. as if there are no other ways of doing it. I want to know this from the Opposition: It is the duty of the House that it should be a watchdog of democratic process and if you find that that is being scuttled even in the House, we have no right to sit here. Let us all resign. That is the only way. Let one party rule autocratically because they have a brute majority with a dictatorial leader.

Sir, if at all in this national crisis India has to be saved, I would appeal with folded hands to the Prime Minister—I still regard her as the daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and as an Indian, the Prime Minister of India. I want to appeal to her from the floor of this House that it is not a question of standing on prestige, it is not a question of this Party or that Party. South has already taken their decision and they found out their way. So, is it a proper way to do things? Sir, if all the States take that way, India will be in a different way. That is why, this is the moment, a very important moment, that the Prime Minister should realise the national crisis and form a national government.

*DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to say that it is my bounden duty to participate on-behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address to Parliament. It will be no exaggeration to say that this

is the proudest moment in the history of our country. The people of India have elevated to this highest Office in the country a distinguished son of the nation belonging to a backward class. President Zail Singh commands the universal respect in the country and his Address to Parliament should no doubt echo his concern for the welfare of backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I am sorry to note his silence about the well being of 80 per cent of our people. He has not said one word about the implementation by the Government the recommendations contained in the Mondal Commission's Report which has covered the entire gamut of the problems confronting these people. It is rather unfortunate that the President has not mentioned even the innocuous thing of this Report being under the consideration of his Government, leave alone the acceptance of the Mondal Commission's recommendations by the Government. I happen to come across recently a news item that the Centre is convening a Conference of Chief Ministers some time in April this year for considering the Mondal Commission's Report. I wish that at least this has found a place in the President's Address.

Sir, the constraints of time prevent me from narrating the dedication of Thanthai Periyar to the cause of upliftment of these downtrodden people of our country. His whole life was a saga of sacrifice and an unbreakable bridge between words and deeds. He in his own life time realised his dreams about their welfare. During the regime of Shri Devaraj Urs in Karnataka and that of Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi in Tamil Nadu the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes became the main plank of all the activities of the Government. They ensured legal support and constitutional guarantees for the social status of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Their voice became the voice of God for them.

But, now these people are disappointed that the M.Ps and the M.L.As have not demand the implementation of Mondal Commission's recommendations and they have gone to the extent of demanding

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their resignations from the forums of deliberations and decisions. I have my own doubts whether the representatives of the people will rise to the occasion because most of them are in the thick of political game. If the representatives fail to comprehend the sentiments of 80 per cent of our people, then naturally these people are left with no alternative except to rise in revolt for getting their legitimate rights. The Centre must not waste further time in accepting the Mondal Commission's recommendations into and in announcing their programme of implementation within a stipulated time frame.

The hon. President has mentioned in his speech that the divisive forces in the country must be fought resolutely. I need not say that it is the bounden duty of each and every patriotic Indian to breathe the motto that unity of the nation is the spirit of his soul. I have my own doubts that the separatist forces are not an exclusive force in our country. I am compelled to think aloud that inadvertently the Government of India seems to be in collusion with such separatist forces. There are no specific guidelines to ensure the national theme of unity in diversity. It is unfortunate that the Government of India has no rationalistic approach to the social problems confronting the people. The national unity will become a reality only on the basis of the rationalism, which should become the driving force of the Government of India.

Here, the national unity is in a jeopardy when Hindi is being imposed on non-Hindi speaking people in the country. I want to learn Hindi on my own but not at the compulsion of somebody else. The late lamented illustrious leader of the nation, Pandit Nehru gave a solemn assurance to the non-Hindi speaking people that Hindi would never be imposed on them. This was incorporated in the Constitution itself. But this solemn assurance of the first Prime Minister supported by the Constitution is being violated both in spirit and in letter. Hindi is being imposed overtly and covertly through the competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and such other

recruitment agencies and the non-Hindi speaking people are subjected to the whims and caprices of Hindi-speaking people and their bodies of governance. I would like to sound a word of warning to the Centre that nation's unit should not be put at a premium by imposing Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people.

Coming now to industrial development and economic upliftment of the country as a whole, I am constrained to comment upon the fact that there is industrial imbalance in the country which cuts at the very root of democratic growth. No doubt we have made significant industrial progress as a whole. But it is at the cost of development of certain regions in the country. When you find that some northern States have made significant industrial advancement, it leads one to conclude that the North waxes while the South wanes. The southern States are languishing and the northern States are in various stages of affluence. During the past 15 years no public sector industrial undertaking has been set up in Tamil Nadu, particularly after the setting up of Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Tamil Nadu occupied the second place in the industrial map of India when my party the D.M.K. was in power there. Now Tamil Nadu has slid down to 11th place. Both the Centre and the AIADMK Government are responsible for this sorry state of affairs in Tamil Nadu. The AIADMK Government is feeding the people of Tamil Nadu. The catchy slogans and the Centre is neglecting the interests of the State because here is non-Congress(I) Government there.

The nutritious meals scheme of Tamil Nadu Government is intrinsically good since it is the duty of the Government to feed its poor and needy. It is good in the interest of growth of education. The empty stomach cannot take school lessons. But I object to the manner in which the State Government has made this scheme a votecatching machine. While the new Telugu Desam Government in Andhra Pradesh could get this mid-day meals scheme included in the State Plan, the Tamil Nadu Government has been able to convince the Centre about the efficacy of having this included in the State Plan. The

AIADMK Government does not want it also since it would lose its propaganda effect for the ruling party.

I take this opportunity to demand that the Central Government should include this scheme in the Plan programmes and implement it on all India level. This should become a national programme immediately. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like you to apprise the Central Government about the political necessity to have this scheme as a national scheme.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which Government you want me to tell—the State Government or the Central Government.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): I am concerned about the State Government as well as the Central Government.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM (Sriperumbudur): Through you to the Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He was mentioning about both the Government—the State Government of Tamil Nadu and the Central Government.

(Interruptions)

I have no jurisdiction to tell the State Government. But I will tell the Central Government.

*DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: That will do, Sir, In his Address the President talks about Special Component plans of State Governments and Central Government, special, Central Assistance in addition to the States' Special component plans and the Scheduled Caste Development Corporations. While I am happy to note about these things, I am sorry to say that the funds allotted under these schemes are either misused or diverted for other schemes. This is not so only in the case of Tamil Nadu alone; the other day in the Indian Express being published from New Delhi there was a news item that in UP also substantial sums allocated for this

section have been diverted for other schemes. In Tamil Nadu, I happened to come across an article in the Tamil Weekly TUGHLAK, being edited by Cho, a Janata Party member, in which he has referred to this with positive facts and figures, from the Tamil Nadu Government publications. The Centre cannot deny that the ultimate benefit does not reach the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Last year our hon. Prime Minister visited Tamil Nadu and she acquainted herself with the performance of the State Government so far as Plan schemes were concerned. She was shown some files which contained the figures of achievements. It will be no exaggeration to say that they were all paper-performance only. Our Prime Minister seemed to have been satisfied with such paper performance, as she also could not go to spot-study. We could not also expect her to take to spot-study. The only regrettable feature of this was the Prime Minister's announcement about the satisfactory performance of the Government of Tamil Nadu in regard to implementation of plan schemes.

The current year's power cut of 75 per cent leading to a loss of industrial production to the tune of Rs. 800 crores and the loss of livelihood for 2 lakhs of industrial workers is a cumulative effect of AIADMK Government's inefficiency and inept handling of governmental apparatus, during the past three years. Sir, 9 senior and seasoned IAS administrators have resigned from Tamil Nadu Government since they found that they could not do justice to their jobs. I am sure that this does not speak high of AIADMK Government of Tamil Nadu.

If the Centre finds that the State Government is not responding to the needs of the people of the State and it is inefficient to deliver the goods, then there should be no hesitation on the part of Centre to dismiss the State Government forthwith.

If the Centre feels otherwise, then the necessary financial assistance and other incentives should be offered to the State

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

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Government so that the people of the State do not become the victims of either the whims of the State or the caprice of the Centre. I wish to reiterate that the people of Tamil Nadu should not become the coins in the chess-board of politics between the Centre and the State.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu wanted to impress upon the Centre about the need for immediate supply of foodgrains for Tamil Nadu by staging a fast for 7 hours. After his breakfast, he started his fast at 10 A.M. and ended it at 5 P.M. just in time for his evening tiffin. He reduced himself to the ridicule of the people of Tamil Nadu by this funny fast. The Centre has stated that since the State has not contributed to the Central Pool, the grain supply from the Central Pool to the State cannot be made. When Thiru MGR came to Delhi there was a transformation in his stance and there was a radical change in the stand of the Centre in regard to this issue. I am primarily concerned that the starving people of Tamil Nadu should get foodgrains immediately.

The failure of two monsoons last year has led to fall in agricultural production in the State. The paucity of water has also resulted in steep fall in the generation of hydel projects. The lack of coal has also resulted in underutilisation of generating capacity in Thermal Projects. There is no certainty that even for the stipulated period of two or three hours the electricity would be supplied. On account of non-settlement of Cauvery water dispute, the Karnataka State has stopped the supply of water to Tamil Nadu. Consequently, the Thanjavur district, known as the granary of Tamil Nadu, has fast becoming Thar desert. I understand that a Central Team is being sent to Tamilnadu to assess the extent of drought in Tamil Nadu and the extent of financial assistance needed by the State for drought relief purposes. I would like to suggest that the Centre should release drought relief assistance of Rs. 200 crores to Tamil Nadu on an *ad hoc* basis. After the Central Team submits its report, the necessary adjustments can be made. This *ad hoc* assistance of Rs. 200 crores

will rescue the people of Tamil Nadu from the ravages of drought.

Sir, I will now illustrate how the Centre neglects the interests of Tamil Nadu. In 1981 the Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin Tirunelveli BG line was sanctioned with an investment of Rs. 42.5 crores. This was the first scheme sanctioned for Tamil Nadu after independence. But unfortunately in 1981-82 and in 1982-83 only Rs. 2.5 crores were allotted for this scheme and in 1983-84 Railway Budget a sum of Rs. 1.75 crores has been allotted. You can well imagine that this project may take another 40 years to get completed at this rate. All of us may not be even alive when this scheme comes into being. While the Centre swears by the on-going projects and announces that no new projects would be taken up due to constraints on resources, such scant regard is being given to the on-going project like Karur-Dindigul Tuticorin-Tirunelveli BG line. I demand adequate allotment of funds for this projects, since it would be opening up the most backward areas of Tamil Nadu.

I would refer to another important project which will be of great value to Tamil Nadu. Sethusamudram project is being talked about for the past 4 decades. Many experts have submitted the feasibility report of this project. When Sethusamudram project is completed, it will be Suez Canal of South-east Asia. There will be great saving in petrol consumption since the ships need not circumambulate Sri Lanka. Indian ships will save a lot of money in their movement from Bombay to Calcutta and other ports in South-east Asia. India will also earn foreign exchange, for the foreign ships may stop at Tuticorin for refuelling purposes. This will be a great boon for Tamil Nadu's economic progress. I understand that Lakshminarayanan Committee is going to submit its report soon. I urge upon the Centre to take up Sethusamudram project for implementation without further delay. It is also important for strategic reasons in view of Indian Ocean becoming the hot-bed of international rivalry.

The Golden Rock Railway Workshop should be modified to suit the needs of

diesel engine repairs. The Integral Coach Factory should be expanded so that more coaches can be built here itself. The Railways will save much of infrastructure spending if ICF is expanded further. The scarce resources of Railways can be utilised for other important investments elsewhere. It is rather inexplicable that while all the infrastructure facilities are available in Ootacamund for setting up the colour film project, the Centre is planning to take it over to U.P. I need not say that this will result in wasteful expenditure. The colour film project should be in Ootacamund. The third mine-cut in Neiveli, which is pending for the past many years, should be approved by the Centre. The plan allocations for this project should be made by the concerned Ministry of the Central Government.

I am sorry to state that even the restricted power supply has become further restricted for want of coal. The Centre should rush coal to Tamil Nadu's Thermal projects. I have to point out that, while the Centre has not taken any interest to pursue the allegations of corruption made by many prominent people of Tamil Nadu about the State Government's Bulgarian Ship-deal, there should be no hardles placed by the Centre in the way State Government purchasing ships from any other country for its own purpose of transporting coal from North to Tamil Nadu. This will be construed as transgressing the rights of the State to have its own instrument of procurement. The recent elections in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka should be an eye-opener for the Centre. The success of Telugu Desam in Andhra Pradesh and Janata Party in Karnataka is an expression of the desire of the people of these States to have more autonomy and less of interference from the Centre in their day to day affairs. The Centre must respond to the desire of the people of the country in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member's party has been allotted 20 minutes. I must be careful with him because I belong to his Party. He will please conclude.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: I shall conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I may give

more time to you, Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, but not to him.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: I shall try to make a mention about the important issue I am facing in my constituency. The 1964 Shastri-Sirimavo Agreement on the repatriation of the stateless people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka came to an end in 1981 and now there is a vacuum. Under this Agreement if India gives citizenship rights to 7 such people, Sri Lanka would issue citizenship rights to 4 of them. This proportion should not be revived now. I am particularly mentioning this because of the coming non-Aligned Summit being hosted by India shortly. The President of Sri Lanka would be here and the Centre... should negotiate for an amicable settlement of this issue with the President of Sri Lanka.

In Neyveli and its surroundings forming part of my parliamentary constituency many Sri Lanka refugees have been settled. I have brought their pitiable plight to the notice of the Minister for Rehabilitation here. They have been reduced to penury in the absence of adequate rehabilitation assistance. The Rehabilitation Minister in his letter to me had assured me that necessary directives have been issued to the State Government for taking care of these unfortunate people. But I know personally that these people have taken to begging on the roads. I appeal to the Centre that necessary financial assistance should be given to these Sri Lanka refugees immediately. The onus should not be shifted to the State Government.

I have raised on the floor of this House the bonded labour in the Quarries of Raisen and Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh. The local Police Force from Tamilnadu came to these places and rescued these people from these quarries. Similarly, the bonded labour from Tamil Nadu in Andhra Pradesh had also been rescued by Tamil Nadu Police. The Madhya Pradesh denied the existence of bonded labour of Tamil Nadu in the quarries here, though the abolition of bonded labour is covered by 20-point programme of our Prime Minister. When I took up the rehabilitation of this bonded labour, the Central Labour Minister pleaded ignorance on the ground that

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both the Tamil Nadu Government and the then Andhra Government had not sent any report about this to him till then I demand that necessary rehabilitation assistance to this bonded labour should be given by the Centre forthwith.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that the industrial imbalance prevalent in the country should be rectified without further delay. The industrial interests of Tamil Nadu should be protected by the Centre. I would again urge upon the Centre that the recommendations of Mondal Commission should be implemented forthwith in the interest of teeming millions of our countrymen belonging to backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. With these words, I conclude my speech.

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA (Bhopal): I was planning to speak in Hindi, but, after hearing my friend from Tamilnadu, I have changed my mind. The first thing I would like to say is that there is no idea of imposing Hindi on any part of India or on anybody as that is not the thinking of my Party. We believe that all the languages of India are national languages and we, all of us, are interested in the development of all of them.

Sometimes sweeping generalisations come and in that context, my friend spoke about the industrial needs of Tamilnadu. Members from every State emphasize the needs of their States. But sometimes sweeping generalisations come. He just now mentioned that except Neyveli there is no other central government undertaking in Tamilnadu. Suddenly it struck me and I started thinking. Naturally I am not a Minister or anything of that sort. The first thing I remembered was the teleprinter factory for I once belonged to that Ministry. Then there is the Hindustan Photo-films factory. There is the Vijayanta tank factory. There is Trichy boiler plant. There is also the Integral Coach Factory which he himself mentioned later on. So, really speaking, this type of grievances in one's oratory one can say but sometimes speaking like that creates problems. Now, for instance, from the north, people have been complaining that in Tamilnadu every village has got

electricity and not so in the north. But that is not the thing. Wherever everything that is possible, should be done. National integration is the first concern so far as my leader is concerned and my party is concerned. I can assure the House that she loves every part of India and she and her party men are proud of the literature of every language of India because I feel that if Tamil has a rich literature or Bengali has a rich literature, as an Indian I have a right to be proud about that. When Rabindra Nath Tagore got the Noble Prize we felt—even as children—that a great thing has happened for the country as a whole.

Sir, in the heat of the moment, for instance, the President's Address has been called a 'miserable document' by the leader of the BJP, Shri Ram Jethmalani. Just now Shri Mehta called it a 'mediocre document'. This document is not supposed to be a research paper. What is expected from a Presidential Address is, in short is the picture of the condition of the country — economic, political and international and suggestion as to how the country should progress. If we look at it from this angle, I think, this document is commendable because it is brief and it does not try to hide anything. Where we have progressed it has been pointed out and where there have been difficulties that has also been pointed out.

Sir, so far as economic front is concerned I should like to say that there is nothing to be ashamed of but rather we have a right to be proud of what we have done. This will become clear if we remember the World Bank report which says that the economic growth rate in the hundred developing countries has been zero. In Latin America the growth rate has been minus 1.6. The twentyfour developed countries, except Japan, have got a growth rate of zero. Under these circumstances and if we add to it that we had drought affecting 13 crore acres of land yet we have been able to carry through our industrial growth—naturally in an agricultural country like India, industry is intimately connected with agriculture—and this has been done without sacrificing any of the social welfare schemes. Sir, India is one country where in spite

of the difficulties we have not sacrificed any of our social welfare projects but rather added to them. This I am mentioning because if Mr. Jethmalani and others were here I would like to point out to them that they should remember how Mr. Reagan has cut the programme of social welfare in America and I should also like to point out that the report says that in developed countries the unemployment has gone to the extent of three and a half crores.

Under these circumstances when the whole world is going through economic crisis and when prices are raising and when there is recession in the whole world we were having added to it drought conditions and yet we have been able to carry and continue our social welfare schemes and even augment them and then continue the economic growth. I think, it is something which the country can be proud of. I am not talking about the party as such. It has become possible because of the innate soundness of the people of India.

14.00 hrs.

Who move and who rise to the occasion as they have done at other times. In that context I would like to say that somehow this tendency of decrying whatever India has done, whatever India has been doing, should be discouraged. It is a legacy of the time when we were slaves. This tendency should be given up. During the last year India has done a great deal for which every Indian has a right to be proud of. I am proud of the fact that last year we had achievements in the field of Science and Technology. Our team had gone to the South Pole; this is something which any nation can be proud of. We had been able to extract metallic nodules from the bottom of the sea. We have been accorded a pioneer status in Ocean technology by the world. These are no doubt some of the things which we have every right to be proud of. All these things show that we are moving in the right direction.

In spite of adverse conditions we have been able to carry on our economic growth.

Now coming to the political scene, a lot has been said about it. I am amused when Mr. Mehta was talking about the dictatorial tendencies of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It has become fashionable for them to call her a dictator. She is a dictator if she does not hear what I say? She is a dictator if I am not made a Minister? She is a dictator if some request of mine is not granted? This is what their criticism amounts to. In a democracy, it is the majority with which has got to prevail. I doubt if anybody can seriously say that she does not enjoy an overwhelming majority. There will not be even 2 per cent against her leadership if a vote is taken. So, where is the question of dictatorship? How are people who are not in our party interested in the way our party is functioning? One thing is there. Our party has been connected with the freedom movement right from the beginning. As a consequence, it has become a part of the national ethos. When my party and the country were equated by certain people we opposed it. Every party has, of course, to depend upon a leader. This is so in other parts of the world also. You may go through the history of China or USSR or any other country. You talk of the period of Mao in China, the periods of Lenin, Stalin, Khurshchev, Breshnev and now Andropov in Russia. It is a proof that the country's development is normally associated with the personality of the leader in the public mind.

Now, Sir, I agree with my friend Mr. Mehta that corruption should be fought at all levels. In a democracy, the greatest danger is from corruption. Our neighbour Pakistan is now under a military dictatorship. I had occasion to visit Pakistan after the military junta took over under Ayub Khan. I visited Karachi in 1958, where large number of people from my Constituency, Bhopal, were living. I am talking about 1958, 1959. They all said, they welcomed military rule of Ayub because corruption was rampant in the earlier regime. Corruption may be there among some politicians, among some administrators, among bureaucrats. We have to fight against it. Somehow I feel corruption is not so large among the large rung of our bureaucracy. The common politician is free from it. But it does not mean that we can be complacent about it. We have

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to be very careful about it. We must oppose it and we must fight against it. If we do it we can achieve a great deal in this regard.

My hon. friend was talking about Gandhiji. Gandhiji said that 'one Satyagrahi is enough' to start the right movement. Let us all end corruption by joining together and fighting against it.

There are other factors like the question of productivity which are very important. Productivity has got to be emphasised.

This is being done in India. There is need for more of discipline now. I may assure you that these are the things which are needed in the capitalist world and also needed in the Communist world. One of the contributions of Mr. Andrejov when he took over—he was very precise, he was very clear in his speech—was about the discipline. He said that great emphasis should be laid on discipline, hard work, more of productivity and fight against corruption. These are some of his principles which are there. Sometimes they do increase because of various factors. I do not want to go into those details as to whether corruption was more during the Janata regime or less. That is not the question. If it is there it should be fought vehemently. If all of us make up our mind, a lot, according to me, can be done and should be done. We are also very happy and proud of the fact that our Engineers performed a very remarkable feat. If they continue to put their mind and shoulder the same kind of responsibility, they can do wonders. Now, on Asiad whatever money was spent is immaterial. Now, so far as this is concerned, it is a tribute for our engineers and it shows their capacity for hard work, capacity for achieving something in time, and thirdly I would point out that this money has not been wasted, according to me, because it has added to the facilities of Delhi. It has added to the sports facilities and over and above that, it is a very good advertisement for getting contracts for building works, construction of bridges and other things from the other parts of the world. We have got thousands of millions worth of rupees of contracts after the Asiad was held here be-

cause people who came to witness the Asiad saw the calibre and the capacity of our country. So, naturally, that adds to our wealth.

Similarly, now, very shortly, the Non-aligned Conference is to be held here. It is being held here with the unanimous, I emphasise the word 'unanimous', view of all the non-aligned countries. This is what they have decided and there is a lot of hope generated with this. They are all happy and most of them have said that they are happy that now the leadership for the coming three years of the Non-aligned meet will be in the safe hands of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who is the senior-most political leader of the world today. I repeat it and if I am wrong, I am willing to be corrected. So, a lot of hope has been generated among the people of the non-aligned countries. At the same time, there are people who are worried about it, who do not like the growing strength of the non-aligned movement and that is why certain irrelevant matters may be given greater emphasis. For instance, there is a great move to lessen its importance. It is not an ordinary thing yet somebody called it a 'jambooree'. There are already 97 members for the Non-aligned conference and 3 more are to be added with this. So, there will be 100 countries with full membership and there will be 12 or 13 members as observers. Now, this whole block is equivalent to almost 2/3 of the total number of countries in the United Nations. Now, the leadership of that comes to our country and the views of our country are known to the world that Namibia has to be freed immediately.

Sir, on the very first night, when we became free, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said, "We are free and happy. But for us, it is incomplete if other parts of the world which are not free are also freed" and at the same time he also said "peace is said to be indivisible; so is freedom; and so is prosperity in this one world". We fought and will continue to fight for the freedom of the countries under colonialism". Namibia is one country. Naturally, we are opposed to Namibia remaining under subjugation of South Africa. We are totally opposed to

Apartheid. We have to see that in the coming three years there will be freedom for these countries. And the argument of South Africa leaving Namibia, when Cuban troops leave Angola, will be rejected, and the people of South Africa themselves will be free from white dominations. This is an emotional, a sentimental commitment of my country, not now but from the time of Gandhiji himself. That is not liked by the countries, which treat South Africa as a bastion for controlling the Indian Ocean; something which has to be strengthened to control the Indian Ocean, and keep the African continent under subjugation.

Similarly, the question of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace is something which India started. The Resolution was put forward by Sri Lanka and supported by India. This was accepted by the United Nations and the date for Conference on Indian Ocean was also fixed by the United Nations Resolution but certain interested countries did not want it and so, year after year it has been postponed. We hope that it will be held soon.

Now, in all these matters and the matter of the Palestinians, India's views have been very clear. They are clear, we stand with the Palestinians whatever Mr. Jethmalani may think, whatever Janata Party may think. Our commitment to the Palestinians is a part of India's ethos, is a part of our culture. India has always believed in standing with the oppressed, not with the oppressor, and we consequently stand with Palestinians, not only to please the minorities here, not to please the Arabs. It is not the Arab money which is there. Arab money was nowhere to be seen when Gandhiji said that to take away the land from the Palestinians will be a sin. I think, sin was the one word, which was the greatest abuse, as far as Mahatma was concerned. He could not use any harsher word. We stand with Palestinians; it is not liked by certain countries, though certain Members of the House consider Israel and the Israel's leadership as the paragons of virtue; they were telling us that we should follow Israel because Israel appointed a judicial commission which decided that Begin and Sheron were guilty, and Sheron had to quit.

This is a House which consists of persons selected by the people, and who are very well informed. I think, if we try to look around, including on the Opposition Benches, everybody knows that though Sheron has been deprived of the defence portfolio, he continues to be a Member of the Cabinet and continues to be the Chairman of the Committee on Defence. These things cannot bluff us; they may have bluffed others; they may bluff to those who believe in that, but we cannot. Of course, it is no use arguing much with the people of the Janata Party, who believe in certain things. Of course, the basic difference will remain. Some will like to shake hands with Moshe Doyan; We stand with Yassar Arafat: some stand with those who perpetrate atrocities. They may like Begin and Sharon, but we know that Sheron committed heinous crimes, massacres which are worse than anything done by Hitler.

When we speak on certain issues, naturally some countries and some friends who are guided by the wealth of the Israelis or of the Zionists, may not like it. Consequently, there is the danger, and there I wish everyone of us should stand together and strengthen the hands of our leader, strengthen the hands of my party, which at present happens to be in the Government. This is not a party question, this is a national question. The attention from basic issues cannot be diverted by raising the question as to whether Norodom Sihanouk should represent Kampuchea. In India we have taken a posture, we have given recognition to the Heng Samrin regime. This House was informed of that; we got the peoples' verdict on that in the election. In a non-alignment conference, it is a question of give and take and understanding. We do not insist on it. We have agreed with what was decided in Cuba and Havana that none will represent Kampuchea. We have nothing against, Norodom Sihanouk personally. We had very good relations with him personally. When I was the Chief Minister, he was my guest. He is a very nice man, but what is he today? He represents the Pol Pot regime which was responsible for killing of the three-fourth Muslims of Kampuchea; and I am

[Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma]

repeating it—let my friends contradict it—because they were considered fundamentalists by the Pol Pot regime, they were killed. And today the Pol Pot regime is being sought to be brought back by a backdoor in the name of Norodom Sihanouk. Because we must strengthen the Movement, we are not putting the Hong Samrin regime there. We are keeping the seat vacant as was decided by the Non-Aligned Conference itself. There again I want to make it clear that the main task before the leadership of the non-aligned nations, where the countries fighting amongst themselves are represented, is in getting the greatest consensus and that consensus will have to be tried. But that consensus has got to be towards the basic concept of non-alignment which I may humbly submit are not equi-distance from all. There was a biocal world at the time when this call of non-alignment was given by Panditji, but he had always repeated that there are certain basic tenets of the non-alignment, on which there will be no question of a compromise. There will be no question of equi-distance with anybody. My country has a right to decide its foreign policy, economic policy of its own in accordance with the wishes and good of the people themselves. Nobody has a right to dictate. We are going to be away from any military entanglement which again is not a new concept. You may be surprised to know that when Womesh Chand Banerjee presided over our Session in 1885, even at that time we said that we do not want to be get involved in anything. But there is a basic concept to which non-alignment is committed. We are anti-imperialism; we are anti-colonialism, we are anti-Apartheid. We believe in the development of economic strength of developing countries. That is very vital, because we are committed to peace and prosperity and non-exploitation of one nation by another.

Now, this basic issue of New Economic Order has become important because there is tension between those who have and those who do not have. There was a reference to this in the President's Address that developing countries are suppliers of the raw material, prices of which are going down, whereas the prices of finished products which are supplied

by the developed countries, are going up all the time. As a result the developing countries are becoming poorer and developed countries are becoming richer and richer. But many economists even in the developed countries are now coming to the conclusion that this is a short-sighted policy, which does not and which will not pay the developed countries in the long run and they should seek a New Economic Order. In the present world all these issues are there and India naturally has been in the lead. We have talked about it in the North-South dialogue and from that we have moved on to South-South dialogue itself—not depending all the time for help from the developed countries, for money and for technology. We ourselves should come together. There is so much in the developing world itself where we can exchange ideas, our material, our knowledge and if we work together a new economic order is bound to come which will be more just to the needs of the developing countries, poorer countries and the third world countries. And that is the one thing that should and that is going to engage the attention of the nations meeting here. But those countries which exploit and some of us who would not like to go deep into the question, may be carried away. We must from this House raise our voice in that context and see that these things and the fissiparous tendencies do not happen. In that context Rashtrapatiiji has said that we must fight all the fissiparous tendencies all those things which divide us—may be religion, may be others, may be language—because if you go deep into it, you will find that if not the foreign hand, the foreign encouragement is there to all such tendencies that are happening anywhere. So, we have to be very cautious about it. I have absolutely no doubt that all of us in this great Parliament will rise to the occasion, and see that the coming three years, when the leadership of the non-aligned movement will be with this country, prove a period of blessing for humanity as a whole, because we have always been thinking in terms of *Ekaiva maanushee jati* as mentioned in Rig Veda, or *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*. Let us wish and pray—if my friends do not object to it, because I believe in God—that we should succeed in the task before us.

श्री जे० सी० वरवे (रामटेक) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी
ने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो
धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस का सम-
र्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

पहले ही पेज पर माननीय राष्ट्रपति
जी ने कहा है कि देश एक मुसीबत से
गुजर रहा है और इस सदन में बैठे हुए
अपोजीशन के जो सारे माननीय सदस्य
हैं, उनसे मैं अपील करूँगा कि उन को
और हम को इस देश को बनाने के लिए
मिलजुल कर काम करने की जरूरत है।

हमारे देश ने जो प्रगति की है और
हमारी सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदमों के
कारण जो देश ने प्रगति की है, वह किसी
से छिपी हुई नहीं है। रूनिंग पार्टी के
जो माननीय सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने अपनी
दलील पेश करते हुए कहा है कि देश आगे
बढ़ रहा है। हमारे चुनाव घोषणा पत्र-
के अनुसार हमने आर्थिक रूप से बहुत
प्रगति की है और गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जो
लोग हैं, उन की उन्नति के लिए हम ने
अनेक कार्यक्रम इस देश में चलाए हैं।

मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ
कि हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में
मछुवारे लोग हैं, जिन का प्रतिनिधित्व
करने वाला यहां कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है
और उन की बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं।
उन की समस्या को लेकर मैं प्रधान मंत्री
इन्दिरा गांधी के पास गया और जाने के बाद
मैंने उन से अपील की कि बहुत से
मछुवारे जो समुद्र में या तालाबों में या
झीलों में मछली पकड़ने के लिए जाते हैं,
जब कभी तूफान आता है, तो उस में बहुत
सारे मछुवारे लोग बह जाते हैं और
उनका कोई पता नहीं लगता और इस
से उन के घर वालों के पास खाने-पीने
का कोई जरिया नहीं रहता। इसलिए
मैंने उनसे यह कहा कि यह जो आयु-

बीमा योजना है, यह उन लोगों पर भी
लागू की जाए, तो बड़ी कृपा होगी। मुझे
हर्ष है कि माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने
अभिभाषण में यह बात कही है और हमारे
देश का प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी
ने मेरी बात सुनते ही अपने हाथों से,
अपने कर कमलों से श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी,
जो हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर हैं, को लिख
कर सुपुर्द किया और कहा कि इस को
एग्जामिन कीजिए और ऐसा करने के बाद
इन लोगों के लिए जो भी हो सके, वह
करिये। मुझे यह बताते हुए बड़ा हर्ष है
है कि हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब
ने उस को एग्जामिन किया और तुरन्त
आयु बीमा योजना लागू करने की उन्होंने
घोषणा की।

मैं जानता हूँ, उपाध्यक्ष जी, कि
आप ने मुझे बोलने के लिए मौका दिया
क्योंकि मैं चन्द मिनटों के लिए बोलना
चाहता था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ
कि कांग्रेस (आई), श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी
की जो कांग्रेस है, वह इस देश का संचा-
लन कर रही है और यह ठीक बात है।
आप जानते हैं कि इस देश में अनेक
जातियाँ और अनेक धर्मों के लोग रहते
हुए भी, अनेक प्रान्तों में रहते हुए
भी, हम सब संगठित हैं और संगठित
रहने के कारण ही इस देश की नया
अच्छी तरह से चल रही है। यह छोटी बात
नहीं है क्योंकि मैंने वे दिन देखे हैं जब जनता
पार्टी का यहां पर राज्य था और उस समय
भी मैं मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट था।
उस वक्त जो कुछ मैंने देखा, जो
हलचल मैंने देखी, उन के पावर में
आने के बाद, अपोजीशन के लोग अपने
5 साल भी शासन के पूरे न कर
सके। यह दुःख की बात है कि जो
समय जनता ने उन को दिया था, उस
को वे पूरा नहीं कर सके। यहां
पर सिर्फ नुक्ताचीनी करने से काम नहीं

[श्री जे० सी० वरवे]

चलेगा। इसलिए मैं यह अपील करूंगा कि आगे आने वाले जो हमारे कार्यक्रम हैं, उन में वे हमारा साथ दें। मैं मंडल कमीशन की ओर जाना चाहता हूँ। मंडल कमीशन ने सारे देश में घूम कर अपनी रिपोर्ट तैयार की है। मेरा आप से नम्र निवेदन है और आपके जरिये से मेरी अपने नेताओं से भी अपील है कि वे मंडल कमीशन के जरिये से जो भी हमारी समस्याएं सुलझ सकती हैं उनको सुलझाने में हमें ज्यादा समय नहीं लगाना चाहिए जबकि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले सारे देश के लोगों को लिए हम कुछ विचार करने जा रहे हैं। गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे के रहने वाले कई लोग हैं और उनमें स्पष्ट रूप से इस देश के सारे मछुआरे लोग हैं। उनकी ओर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाए। ये शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के नीचे के दर्जे के लोग हैं। उनके बारे में तुरन्त मंडल योजना को लागू किया जाए। मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि मंडल कमीशन अवार्ड को हमें जल्द से जल्द लागू करना चाहिए। इस पर राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की सिफारिश लेने की जरूरत नहीं। परन्तु जो भी सिफारिशें आ चुकी हैं उनको तो फौरन लागू किया जाए। जिससे कि मंडल कमीशन योजना से गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों को राहत मिले और हमारे कार्यकाल में हमारे देश की प्रगति अधिक क्षेत्रों में हो।

अधिक क्षेत्रों में देश की प्रगति होने से हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ेगा : हमारे देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाना जरूरी है। लेकिन माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, एक ओर हमारा उत्पादन जिस रफ्तार से बढ़ रहा है उसे ज्यादा रफ्तार से हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है। यह हमारी जनसंख्या न बढ़े, इसकी तरफ भी हमें ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है। अगर

हमारी पापुलेशन बढ़ती गयी, तो हमारी जो प्रगति है, उन्नति है, उसका लाभ कैसे हमारी जनसंख्या को मिल पायगा। इसलिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह जो आपने परिवार नियोजन के जरिये से 16 परसेंट का लक्ष्य रखा है, इसको बढ़ाया जाए। इसको इस लक्ष्य से ड्यौड़ा किया जाए ताकि हम आगे चल कर अपने देश की तरक्की कर सकें।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, असम के प्रश्न पर कई बड़े-बड़े नेता बोल गये और यह कह गये कि वहां सरकार ने यह नहीं किया, वह नहीं किया। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि असम की जो प्राब्लम है, असम की जो समस्या है, जब आप रूनिंग पार्टी में थे, जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी तो उस समय क्यों नहीं आप लोगों ने तुरन्त निर्णय लिया? उन्हें क्यों नहीं राहत दी? मुझ दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम लोगों में एक राष्ट्रीय विचार रहने के बाद भी, जिस काम को बढ़ावा हमें देना चाहिए, उस काम को बढ़ावा न देकर, हमारे जो जनता पार्टी के लोग हैं, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग हैं, लोक दल के लोग हैं, वे आतंक को फैलाने में लगे हुए हैं। उनको यह नहीं करना चाहिए। जब हम चुनाव कराने नहीं जाते हैं तो वे लोग कहते हैं कि वहां चुनाव नहीं कराये जा रहे हैं। जब हम चुनाव कराने जाते हैं तो वे ही लोग फिर यह कहते हैं चुनाव कराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होना चाहिए। क्या इस तरीके से बात कर के हम देश को आगे ले जा सकेंगे? इसलिए मेरी उन लोगों से अपील है कि हमारी जो असम की समस्या है, उसको हम मिल बैठ कर सुलझाएं। हमारी सरकार ने, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इस देश में जो उपाय करने थे, वे उपाय करके दिखा दिये हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको घन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे कुछ विनती करने का समय दिया।

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मोहतरम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं पिछले कई सालों के प्रजीडेंशियल एड्रेस पढ़ रहा था और उनको पढ़ने के बाद मुझे एहसास हुआ कि या तो यह सरकार इस मुल्क की हालत को जानती नहीं है, इस मुल्क की प्रॉब्लम्स से वाकिफ नहीं है। या यह सरकार जानबूझ कर उसी बात को बार-बार कह देना चाहती है जो कि हकीकत में नहीं है।

बकौल गौएबल्स के—“झूठ को इतनी बार रिपोर्ट करो कि वह सच महसूस होने लगे।”

मैं सन् 1971 का प्रजीडेंट का एड्रेस पढ़ रहा था। उसमें मैंने पढ़ा—

उसमें मैंने पढ़ा कि हमारी सरकार की पालिसीज में एक पालिसी यह भी थी कि गरीबी इस मुल्क से दूर कर दी जाएगी, सिर्फ पांच साल के लिए और यही नहीं कि गरीबी दूर कर दी जाएगी बल्कि इस मुल्क को शायद जो आज डैवलपड कन्ट्रीज हैं उनकी बराबरी का दर्जा दे दिया जायेगा, ऐसा कुतुबे को पढ़ने के बाद अन्दाज़ होता है। क्या हुआ गुरबत इस मुल्क से दूर नहीं हुई लेकिन गरीबों को दूर करने का सिलसिला आपने शुरु कर दिया। 1981-82 और 1983 के जो तीन प्रजीडेंशियल एड्रेस आए हैं, इन तीनों को पढ़ने के बाद अहसास हो रहा है कि जहां सन् 1971 से आप चले थे, उससे नीचे चले गए हैं। आप गुरबत को दूर करने की बात कर रहे थे लेकिन गुरबत बढ़ाने में पूरा-पूरा आपका हाथ है। मैं गांधी फिल्म देख

रहा था और उसको देखने के बाद अन्दाज़ हुआ कि महात्मा गांधी की कसमें खाने वाले लोग किस तरह उनकी आइडियोलॉजी, उनके ख्यालात को इस मुल्क से दूर कर रहे हैं। महात्मा गांधी को गुरबत और ऐसे लोगों को देखने के लिए जिनके पास पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं था, देहात जाना पड़ता था। आज 36-37 साल की आजादी के बाद, महात्मा गांधी की 36 साल की शहादत के बाद हालत क्या है? आज हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बर्स को गुरबत देखने के लिए देहात में जाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है।

आज आपकी नाक के नीचे दिल्ली के के अन्दर एशियन गैम्स जो हुए हैं, उनकी बिल्डिंग बनाने वाले मज़दूरों को देखकर अन्दाज़ हो जाता है कि महात्मा गांधी की कसमें खाने वाले महात्मा गांधी के मुल्क को कहां ले जा रहे हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान का अक्ल आपकी बात को समझता नहीं है। जो आपका रेडियो कहता है वह समझता है शायद यह सही है। लेकिन वह दिन दूर नहीं नहीं जब हिन्दुस्तान का अक्ल इस जहालत से बाहर निकलगा और उसको अहसास होगा कि आप जो कहते हैं, बिल्कुल गलत है। महात्मा गांधी को भुलाने का जो काम आपने शुरु किया हुआ है उसको समझेगा। आप कहते हैं कि आप तरक्की कर रहे हैं, मैं इससे एग्री नहीं करता। “फाथों” की सन-71 की रिपोर्ट देखने के बाद जब पर-कैपिटल इन्कम की बात आती है तो उसमें 125 मुल्कों का नाम दिया है उन मुल्कों के अन्दर आपका 105 वां नम्बर, था। यह ठीक है उस वक्त पाकिस्तान का नम्बर 104 था, बंगलादेश उस समय था नहीं और सीलोन का नम्बर 103 था। सन 81 की रिपोर्ट देखिए दस साल के

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

बद जब आप गुरबत को हटाने की कसम खाकर इस मुल्क से इलैक्शन जीते थे। फाओं की रिपोर्ट में आपका नम्बर, 124 वां है गरीबी के मुल्कों में। उससे ऊपर जो मुल्क हैं आपको मालूम हैं जिनका मैंने और शायद आपने नाम भी नहीं सुना होगा दस लाख या इससे ज्यादा की आबादी वाले 131 मुल्कों में से आपका गुरबत में 124 वां नम्बर है। आपने तरक्की की है इन दस सालों के अन्दर, 104-105 से बढ़कर नम्बर, 124 पर आ गया है। सीलोन का नम्बर, 116 वां और पाकिस्तान का 111 वां है यह आपने तरक्की की है। मैं नहीं समझता कि आप लोग समझते नहीं कि गरीब होत चले जा रहे हैं या नहीं। मैं यह जरूर समझता हूँ कि आप इस मुल्क के अग्रिम को यह नहीं बताना चाहते कि हम गरीब होत जा रहे हैं। मैं अभी आपको एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं पार्लियामेंट के क्वेश्चन को देख रहा था, उससे यह अन्दाज हुआ कि सन् 1951 में जो चना 22.5 ग्राम रोजाना इस मुल्क के आदमी को खाने के लिए मिलता था दालें 60.7 ग्राम रोजाना इस मुल्क के आदमी को खाने के लिए मिलती थी लेकिन क्या हुआ इस गुरबत को हटाने वाले दौर में सन् 1976 में वह चना घटकर 20.5 ग्राम रह गया। यह आपकी तरक्की और इस मुल्क से गुरबत दूर करने का सबूत है। यह इस मुल्क के बढ़ने का सबूत है। 1951 में जब एक आदमी को रोजाना 60.7 ग्राम दालें मिलती थी वह घट कर 1976 में हो गई 50.8 ग्राम और 40 ग्राम ही दालें रोजाना खाने को मिल रही है। देश में बहुत बड़ी आबादी ऐसी है जिनको दालों ले ही प्रोटीन मिलता है। लेकिन वह रोज घट रहा है जिसका नतीजा है कि दिमागी और जिस्मानी तौर पर शुल्क में कमजोर

बच्चों की तादाद बढ़ रही है। लेकिन आप इसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। आप कहेंगे कि गुरबत हट रही है। समझ में नहीं आता कैसे आप यह कहते हैं।

पिछले दिनों 20 अक्टूबर, 1982 को एक सवाल के जवाब में सरकार ने बताया था कि जब 1980 में आपकी सरकार आयी उस वक्त 46.51 परसेन्ट लोग इस मुल्क की आबादी के बिलों पावर्टी लाइन थे आपका कहना है कि जनता पार्टी ने उनको गुरबत की तरफ धकेल दिया, जब कि यह बात सही नहीं है। जनता पार्टी के तीन साल का रिकार्ड देखेंगे तो पता लगगा कि हमने क्या किया। लेकिन अब क्या पोजीशन है; आज 56.57 परसेन्ट आबादी पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे चली गई गई है। गुरबत दूर करने वाले लोगों आप बताओ कि 10 परसेन्ट लोग तीन साल के अन्दर कैसे पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे चले गये। जनता पार्टी तो इनको नीचे नहीं धकेल रही है आपकी ही सरकार बरसरक्तदार है। 5.6 परसेन्ट आबादी हर साल बिलो पावर्टी लाइन जा रही है। क्यों महात्मा गांधी की कस्में खात हैं लेकिन उनकी नीतियों पर नहीं चलते। इसीलिए लोग नीचे जा रहे हैं। अपोजीशन वालों का यह फर्ज बनता है कि सरकार की जो गलत नीतियां हैं उनको बतायें ताकि आपको मालूम हो कि वहीं कुछ गलती है कि नहीं अगर आप वाकई में समझना चाहें तो हां अगर समझना ही न चाहें तो मेरे पास उसका कोई हल नहीं है।

अनअम्पलायमेंट के बारे में आपका जवाब है कि 20 लाख आदमी हर साल अनअम्पलायड हो जात है। जब इतने आदमी बरोजगार हो रहे हैं तो उनको

रोजगार कहां से दिया जाएगा आपकी पोलिसी है बड़-बड़े कारखाने लगाने की लेकिन महात्मा गांधी की नीतियों पर चलने को तैयार नहीं हैं जिनकी कस्में आप रोज खाते हैं । महात्मा गांधी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के खिलाफ क्यों थे । इसलिये कि जब बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज लगायेंगे तो काम करने वाले हाथ बेकार होंगे । बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज वहां अच्छी होती है जहां काम करने के लिये हाथ नहीं हैं । लेकिन जहां काम करने के लिये हाथ हैं वहां बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हाथों को बकार करती जायेंगी जिसस बरोजगारी बढ़ेगी इसी वजह से 20 लाख लोग हर साल बिलों पावर्टी लाइन जा रहे हैं ।

आपने कोई एलोकेशन काटज इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये इस साल नहीं रखा है । यहां का दस्तकार दम तोड़ रहा है । मैं सिर्फ देहात की बात नहीं करता । जब हम देहात की भी बात करते हैं तो हम सबसे बड़े इन शहरों के दोस्त भी हैं जिनका कि हमें दुश्मन बताया जाता है । आज 33 परसेन्ट लोग बर्बर्ड के अन्दर फुट पाथ या स्लम्स में रह रहे हैं । दिल्ली में 28 परसेन्ट कानपुर में 35 परसेन्ट । बड़े शहरों में लोग जानवरों की जिन्दगी जी रहे हैं । लेकिन उन जानवरों की जिन्दगी जीने वाले लोगों के लिये आपके पास रेडियो और टेलीविजन है जो दिन रात गाता रहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर गुरवत नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है ।

कहां से आये हैं ये लोग ? ये लोग देहात गांव और कस्बों से आये हैं । यह क्यों आये हैं क्या इनको कोई पागल पन सवार हो गया था ? यह इसलिये आये हैं कि आप फैल्योर हो गये हैं उनको वहां पर रोजगार देने में । देहात के लोगों के इन्ट्रेस्ट को प्रोटेक्ट करने में आपका टोटल फैल्योर है ।

जब आप उनको रोजगार नहीं दे सकते तो वह मजबूरन पेट भरने के लिये शहरों की तरफ बढ़ते हैं इस तरह सि यहां स्लम हो जाता है । आप इस स्लम की कोई प्राबलम सौल्व कर ही नहीं सकते क्योंकि आज तक आपने देहात की डेवलपमेन्ट का कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं बनाया जिससे यहां इनका फर्दर इन-फलों रुक जाये । वहां लोग आते ही रहेंगे जब तक कि आप महात्मा गांधी की नीतियों पर अमल नहीं करेंगे ।

हमारे मुल्क में मजबूरी और बदकिस्मती यह है कि यहां पर कोई आदमी, मैं मसलन चौधरी चरण सिंह कहता हूं, राष्ट्रपिता का नाम लेकर राष्ट्रपिता की किसी बात को सही और ईमानदारी से लागू करना चाहता है तो आप कहते हैं कि वह 200 साल पीछे ले जा रहा है हिन्दुस्तान को । अगर इस मुल्क में रहने वाले को रोजगार देने उसके पेट की रोटी देने मुल्क का मतलब यह है कि मुल्क 200 साल पीछे जा रहा है तो मैं समझता हूं कि मुल्क को 400 साल पीछे जाना चाहिये । 200 साल पीछे जा रहा है तो गलत जा रहा है । वह दौर आ जाना चाहिये जब हिन्दुस्तान को सोने की चिड़िया कहा जाता था । आज तो यह हिन्दुस्तान न कासे की चिड़िया है और न मिट्टी की चिड़िया है आपने इसे चिड़िया-लैस बना दिया है । कमी किसी जमाने में सोने की चिड़िया कहलाने वाला मुल्क आज कोई भी चिड़िया का मुल्क नहीं है । आज यहां इंसान स्लम में रहते हैं जो कि जानवरों के बदतर जिन्दगी गुजारते हैं । आप तो उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देना चाहते आप खुश हैं आप महसूस नहीं कर रहे हैं । अगर महसूस कर रहे हैं तो भी कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यह बात कब तक चलेगी । मैं समझता हूं कि आपको अपनी नीतियों पर गौर कर दोबार सोचना चाहिये कि आप बड़ी-बड़ी

[श्री रणद मसूद]

मशीनरी बड़े-बड़े कारखानों मोनोपली हाउसेस का मदद कर के क्या मुल्क से बेरोजगारी को दूर कर सकते हैं ? मैं समझता हूँ कि नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर नहीं कर सकते हैं तो आप क्यों नहीं ऐसे स्टैप्स उठाना चाहते हैं जिससे इस मुल्क से बेरोजगारी दूर हो ?

आपका मुल्क कहां जा रहा है। क्या कभी आपने यह सोचा है ? आज इस मुल्क में हिन्दू मुसलमान के फिसाद, बड़ी जात के छोटी जात वालों के साथ फिसाद जबान के नाम पर फिसाद, और इलाके के नाम पर फिसाद और तरह तरह के फिसादात क्यों हो रहे हैं।

हमारी भण्डारिकी सरहद और मगरवी सरहद दोनों पर आज एक ऐसा हंगामा खड़ा हुआ है जिसकी तरफ देखने के बाद हर आदमी को जो कि अपने आपको हिन्दुस्तानी कहता है यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि यह मुल्क किधर जा रहा है और क्यों जा रहा है ? हमारी नजर आज देखती है कि यहां कोई और महात्मा गांधी होता, लेकिन वह हो नहीं सकता क्योंकि ऐसे लोग सदियों में पैदा होते हैं। लेकिन महात्मा गांधी की कस्में खाने वाले लोग उनकी नीतियों पर तो अमल कर सकते हैं। कहिये आप ईमानदारी से कि हम महात्मा गांधी की नीतियों को नहीं मानते फिर चलिये उन नीतियों पर जिन पर आप चल रहे हैं हमें कोई एतराज नहीं होगा।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मुरादाबाद में क्या हुआ ? मैं एक बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मुरादाबाद में फिसादात की शुरुआत हिन्दू मुसलमान की वजह से नहीं है। मुरादाबाद में मासूम बेगुनाह

मुसलमानों पर गोली चलाने वाली आपकी पी. ए. सी. पुलिस और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन था। वह हिन्दू नहीं था। आप अपनी पी. ए. सी. पुलिस और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को भी नहीं रोक सकते ? क्या महात्मा गांधी की कस्में खाने वाले लोग बाहर का हाथ बताकर 15 अगस्त को तकरीर कर सकते हैं मुरादाबाद के अन्दर एक अजीब तमाशा है।

जो लोक मारे गए, उनको कहा जा रहा है कि इसमें फारेन है था। पाकिस्तान को एक एहतजाजी नोट भी भेजा गया, इससे क्या होगा ?

दूसरे कौमुनल लोगों ने एक हजार बार यह बात कही है कि हिन्दुस्तान का मुसलमान यहां का लायल नहीं है उस पर कोई असर होने वाला नहीं है लेकिन हमारी सरकार जब एहतजाजी नोट भेजेगी तो हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले हिन्दू क्या महसूस करेंगे हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों के बारे में जिसके बारे में लोग दिन रात कहते रहते हैं कि ये हिन्दुस्तान के लायल नहीं है ? हिन्दुस्तान का वफादार नहीं है - क्या आपने हिन्दुओं के दिल में यह शक पैदा नहीं किया मुसलमानों के लिए ? अगर किया तो आप महात्मा गांधी की कस्में क्यों खाते हैं ? कौन जिम्मेदार है आप बतायेंगे ? मेरठ में मुसलमानों को हिन्दू से शिकायत नहीं थी। मेरठ में पी. ए. सी. और पुलिस से शिकायत थी लेकिन यहां पर बैठ करके या दूसरे हाउस में बैठ करके जिस जोरदार तारीके से पी. ए. सी. पुलिस और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को डेफेन्ड करने की कोशिश की गई क्या उससे यहां के मुसलमानों को यह सोचने के लिए मजबूर नहीं होना पड़ेगा कि वे यहां दूसरे दर्जे के शहरी हैं ? यह उस हुकूमत में हो रहे

हैं जिसके लोग महात्मा गांधी की कस्में खाते हैं। महात्मा गांधी की कस्में खाने वाले लोगों की हुकूमत के अन्दर यहां के मुसलमान यह महसूस करें कि इस मुल्क में दूसरे दर्जे के शहरी हैं—क्या यह बात आपकी समझ में नहीं आती? आती है। यह फसादात कौन कराता है? मैं बताना चाहता हूं आज पहली बार ही नहीं कह रहा हूं कि यह फसादात सरकार कराना चाहती है। इसलिए कि माइनारिटीज को डरने के बाद एक रवैया होता है कि जिस सरकार को वे महसूस करते हैं कि वह उन्हें बचा सकती है, उसके साथ लग जायें। आपको मालूम है कि 4 अक्टूबर 1982 को जामा मस्जिद में एक सुवर फेंका—गया सुवर के चार पैर एक सिर मस्जिद में पाए गए जिसकी रिपोर्ट कराई गई। उन्होंने बहुत अकल से काम लिया कि कहीं फसाद न हो जाए इसलिए उन्होंने बहुत खामोशी के साथ पुलिस में रिपोर्ट कराई। आपको मालूम है 28 अक्टूबर को तुर्कमान गेट की मस्जिद में फिर सुवर का सिर फेंका गया। आपको मालूम है 5 नवम्बर, 1982 को दरियागंज में साबरी में मुकम्मल सुवर फेंका गया था। आपको मालूम है पिछले एक महीने में फराणखाने के एक मंदिर में भैंस का सिर रखा गया। कौन लोग हैं जो यह सब कुछ कर रहे हैं? बहुत आसानी से आप कह देंगे आर० एस० एस० वाले कर रहे हैं। बहुत आसानी से आप कह देंगे कि जमाते इस्लाम वालों ने मंदिर में सिर रख दिया होगा। लेकिन शायद आपको मालूम नहीं है कि जब इन चीजों की रिपोर्ट हुई और सी० बी० आई० और सी० आई० डी० ने इन्क्वायरी की तो वे फेल हो गए, वे मालूम नहीं कर सके कि किन लोगों ने यह किया। लेकिन मैं जामा मस्जिद एरिया की पुलिस को मुबारकबाद देता हूं, वहां के स्पेशल ए० एस० पी० को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने मुस्तकिल कोशिश की और उसके

बाद 6 आदमियों को गिरफ्तार किया जिसमें एक प्रेम कुमार था और पांच उसके मुलाजिम थे। गिरफ्तार करने के बाद जब पुलिस ने 161 का बयान लिया तो मालूम है उसने क्या कहा? उसने कहा मैं दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस (आई) एग्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी का मेम्बर हूं। क्या सजा दी गई? उस पुलिस आफिसर को एक नोट भेजा गया एक हायस्ट एग्जीक्यूटिव की तरफ से कि इस मामले को टाप सीक्रेट रखा जाए। अगर इसको डिस्क्लोज़ किया गया तो अपने आप को सस्पेन्ड ही नहीं, डिस्मिस समझिएगा। क्या फिर भी आपकी समझ में नहीं आता कि कौन फसाद करवा रहा है? आखिर आप कितनी जानें लेना चाहते हैं? इस मुल्क के किसी हिन्दू की जान जाए या किसी मुसलमान की जान जाए तो वह हिन्दुस्तानी की जान जाती है और उसपर हमें अफसास होना चाहिए, खुशी नहीं। लेकिन इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस की है? आपकी है।

आज असम के बारे में बहुत आसानी से कह दिया जाता है कि यह अपोज़ाशन वाले कर रहे हैं। मैंने पहले भी कहा था और आज भी कह रहा हूं कि असम में जो कुछ भी हुआ, जो फसाद हुए, जो भी हिंसा हुई उसका हम सभी विला एजितलाफ़ किसी पार्टी के मजम्मत करते हैं, उससे कोई भी हिन्दुस्तानी खुश नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन इस खून की जिम्मेदारी लेने से आप क्यों भागते हैं? यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी उधर बँटे हुए लोगों पर है। यह खून उन्हीं के दामनों पर है, हमारे नहीं। मैंने उस रोज़ भी कहा था कि जब मुझ से भीष्म नारायण जी ने यह बात कही कि एक स्पेशल सेशन कर दिया जाए और असम के सिलसिले में अमेन्डमेंट ले आया जाए कि वहां

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

पर एलेक्शन न हो क्योंकि अगर एलेक्शन होगा तो वहां पर गड़बड़ हो सकती है तो मैंने कहा कि मैं आपसे बिल्कुल मुत्तफिक हूं, अगर असम में एलेक्शन करायेंगे तो यकीनी तौर पर वहां फसादात होंगे और मुकम्मिल तौर पर यह फसाद कम्युनल भी हो सकते हैं। भीष्म नारायण जी जब कहने लगे कि आप हमें सपोर्ट दे दें। तो हम सेशन एक्सटेन्ड करके यह बिल ला सकते हैं। मैंने उनसे कहा एक घंटे में बताऊंगा। मैंने एक घंटे के बाद भी भीष्म नारायण जी को, श्री प्रणव मुर्जी के कमरे से बाहर बुलाकर, कहा कि आप सेशन एक्सटेन्ड कर दीजिए, हम आपको सपोर्ट करेंगे। वे मुबारकबाद वगैरह देकर और शुक्रिया अदा करके अन्दर गए लेकिन सुबह सात बजे टेलीफोन किया कि बहुत से लोगों की सेंटिमेंट्स का एहताराम करना चाहते हैं लिहाजा हम स्पेशल सेशन बुला करके इस अमेंडमेंट को लायेंगे। अभी असम के बारे में बातचीत हुई थी, तो इत्तफाक से मैं उसमें मौजूद था। एक दम फैसला हुआ कि इलैक्शन होगा। आप यह बार-बार कहेंगे कि असम के फसाद की जिम्मेदारी अपोजीशन के लोगों के ऊपर है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल्कुल गलत है। हम जानते थे कि वहां खून-खराबा होगा। हम लोगों ने अन-कंडिशनल सपोर्ट दी कि आप असम के लिए अमेंडमेंट ले आइए लेकिन आप नहीं लाए। आप लोगों की तरफ से तकरीरें फिर भी दी जा रही हैं कि अपोजीशन वालों से सपोर्ट नहीं किया। अमेंडमेंट नहीं लाए, तब कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि कान्स्टीचूशनली इसको पूरा करना जरूरी था। फिर कहा गया यूनेनिमिटी नहीं थी। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं, जब उत्तर प्रदेश में बनारसी दास की सरकार को डिसमिस किया था, उस वक्त आपकी यूनेनिमिटी कहीं थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप बहुत से काम आप ऐसे

करते हैं, जिनमें यूनेनिमिटी नहीं होती है, जो कि आपको नहीं करनी चाहिए।

कल माननीय सदस्य श्री व्यास जी तकरीरें दे रहे थे। यदि आप उनकी तकरीरों को पढ़ें तो मालूम होगा कि वे सही हालात सदन के सामने रख रहे थे लेकिन आप उनको समझ नहीं रहे थे। व्यास जी कह रहे थे कि राजस्थान में बिजली नहीं मिल रही है राजस्थान में पानी नहीं मिल रहा है यह प्रोजेक्ट काम नहीं कर रहा है और वह प्रोजेक्ट काम नहीं कर रहा है, लेकिन इंदिरा जी बहुत अच्छी है। मुल्क के एक हिस्से के अन्दर कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, उसको उसके हिस्से का पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, अनाज की दिक्कत है, ला एंड आर्डर सिचूएशन नहीं है, हम तो कहते हैं कि पूरे मुल्क के अन्दर यही हालत है, लेकिन आपक यहां कोई खराबी नहीं है, क्योंकि आखिर में उन्होंने टीप का बन्द लगा दिया कि इंदिरा जी बहुत अच्छी है। स्टेट वाले गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं। आपकी सरकार है, इसलिय मैं यह नहीं समझता हूं कि सेन्टर वाल कुछ कहें और स्टेट वाले कुछ कहे। हमारे ऊपर यह इल्जाम है कि जनता पार्टी वालों ने ऐसा किया, जनता पार्टी में तो बहुत सारी बातें ऐसी थी, बहुत सारे मामले ऐसे थे, बहुत से लीडर थे, लेकिन आपका एक लीडर है, एक नीति है, एक पार्टी है, फिर सेन्टर और स्टेट की अलग-अलग जिम्मेदारी की बात हमारी समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आप लोग समझने की कोशिश करें। (व्यवधान) लेकिन आप लोग समझ नहीं रहे हैं। इस हंगामे से मैं खामोश होने वाला नहीं हूं। सही बात कहूंगा, अगर आप समझने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो थोड़ी अकल में बात आ जायगी, लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। इसमें मेरा फायदा नहीं है आपका ही फायदा है।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आपकी तरफ देख रहे हैं या हमारी तरफ देख रहे हैं।

(Interruptions)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: I am not yielding, I am not yielding. (Interruptions). No, I am not yielding.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding. It is a request from the Member, but he is not yielding.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: You can say whatever you want.

(Interruptions)

यह तो मैंने आपको मोटी-मोटी बातें बताई हैं। व्यास जी की तकरीर के मुताबिक यह सिर्फ राजस्थान की ही बात नहीं है, यह हालत पूरे मुल्क की है। इस हालत से इस मुल्क का कोई हिस्सा बचा नहीं है। मैं इन बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ कि दश को लाँ एंड आर्डर सिचूएशन क्या है। मैं उन बातों में जाना चाहता हूँ, जो मुल्क की तरक्की से संबंधित है, लेकिन आप तो मुल्क को पीछ-पीछ ही ढकलते चले जा रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अभी दस-पन्द्रह मिनट और लूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to complete your speech by 3 o'clock. Your Party was allotted 28 minutes, I have given 30 minutes to you.

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं आपका ध्यान पूरे मुल्क की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आपने रूरल इण्टीग्रेशन प्रोग्राम चला दिया, आपने रूरल वाटर सप्लाई का कार्यक्रम चला दिया, आपने नेशनल डवेलपमेंट कार्यक्रम चला दिया। लेकिन इन सब

बातों से क्या कुछ डवेलपमेंट हुआ ? कागज़ पर आप ने कर दिया हो, लेकिन मुल्क में जा कर देखिए, मुल्क में इस का कोई असर नहीं हो रहा है।

गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसानों का आज 240 करोड़ रुपया आप की तरफ बकाया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 25 करोड़ रुपया किसानों का मिलों की तरफ बकाया है। इसी सिलसिले में बहुत सी मिलों में स्ट्राइक चल रही है। सहारनपुर में भी एक मिल है जिस में स्ट्राइक चल रही है....

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : यह बात आप ने ठीक कही है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं सभी बातें ठीक कहता हूँ। शायद यह बात आप की समझ में आ गई है। सब से बड़े अफ-सोस की बात यह है कि अगर ये स्टेट की मिलें होतीं या प्राइवेट मिलें होतीं, तो भी मैं इतने गुस्से में नहीं कहता, लेकिन ये आप की मिलें हैं, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के तहत चलने वाली शुगर की मिलें हैं, जिन से पेमेंट नहीं मिल रहा है। पेमेंट न होना भी कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, लेकिन स्टेट्स ने जो कीमत गन्ने की डिक्लेयर की है वह कीमत भी आप देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। यह स्टेटमेंट उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर का अखबारों में आ चुका है। हरियाणा और दूसरी जगहों पर भी यही पोजीशन है।

आप किसानों के बहुत हिमायती बनते हैं। बड़े जो-शोर से ऐलान करते हैं कि हम उन के हिमायती हैं, लेकिन किसानों की इतनी कीमत आप के पास पड़ी हुई है, उस रुपये को दिलाने के लिए आप तैयार नहीं हैं। यह कौन सी किसान के फायदे की नीति है—मेरी समझ

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

में नहीं आ रहा है ? आप तो किसानों के एक तरीके से दुश्मन हैं ।

आप को याद होगा—एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेज कमीशन ने गन्ने की कीमत 15 रुपये क्विंटल रिकमेण्ड की थी, लेकिन आप ने मन्जूर की—13 रुपये क्विंटल । जब भी किसी कमेटी या कमीशन की कोई रिकमेण्डेशन आप के पास आती है तो आप उसे फौरन एक्सेप्ट कर लेते हैं और जब कोई सवाल पूछता है तो आप बड़े मासम बन कर कहते हैं कि फलां कमेटी की रिकमेण्डेशन आ गई थी या फलां कमीशन की रिकमेण्डेशन आ गई थी, इस लिए हम ने उस को एक्सेप्ट कर लिया । लेकिन एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन की रिकमेण्डेशन 15 रुपये क्विंटल की आई और किसानों की हिमायती सरकार ने उस को सिर्फ 13 रुपये दिये— मैं पूछता हूँ कि यह कौन सी हिमायत की बात है ? इसी तरह से आप माइना-रिट्रीज कमीशन की कोई बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं, मण्डल कमीशन की कोई बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं, लेकिन जो चीज आप के हक में होती है उसके लिए आप पार्लियामेंट में आयेंगे और कहेंगे कि हम मजबूर थे, कमीशन ने रिकमेण्ड किया था, इस लिए कर दिया ।

आप को याद होगा—आप ने बड़े जोर-शोर से दावा किया था कि हम 8 परसेंट ग्रोथ कर देंगे इण्डस्ट्रीयल प्रोडक्शन में, लेकिन अफसोस है—सिर्फ 4.6 परसेंट कर पाय । क्या यह आप का फल्यर नहीं है, यह आप की नाकामी नहीं है ? इस प्रोडक्टिविटी ईयर में जो टारगेट आप ने रखा था उस से इतना कम पैदा करना, क्या खुश होने की बात है ? अगर खुश होने की बात है तो खुश होइये, लेकिन असल

में यह खुश होने की बात नहीं है एग्रीकल्चर में आप के यहां (-) 3 प्रोडक्शन हुई है

श्री राम प्यारें पनिका : कैसे ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप इकानामिक सर्वे आफ इण्डिया पढ़ कर आइये ।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : बिल्कुल गलत बात है ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप इस मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भेज दीजिये ।

(-) 3 परसेंट एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन का ग्रोथ हुआ है और मुझे ताज्जुब है इस हाउस के काबिल मेम्बर्स कहते हैं कि मैं गलत कह रहा हूँ । मैं इनके रिकार्ड से कह रहा हूँ, फिर भी ये कहते हैं कि गलत कह रहा हूँ । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—यह माइनस 3 क्यों आया, आप फेल क्यों हुए ? इस लिये कि इस मुल्क के किसानों को आप ने जायज कीमत नहीं दी । आप 222 रुपये क्विंटल बाहर के किसानों को देने के लिये तैयार हो गये, लेकिन पिछले साल जब मुल्क के किसान 140 रुपये क्विंटल मांग रहे थे, वह कीमत आप ने उन की नहीं दी । यह किसानों की हिमायती सरकार इस तरह से लटकायगी, हम नहीं समझते थे । आज मैं कह सकता हूँ—आप में से बहुत से लोग जो उधर बैठे हुए हैं, उन के दिलों में वही बात है जो मैं कह रहा हूँ

श्री राम प्यारें पनिका : एसी बात नहीं है ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : याद रखिये, आप के ऊपर भी किसानों की प्रोटेक्शन का उतना ही फर्ज है, जितना मेरे ऊपर है। इसलिये अपने जमीर की आवाज सुनें और उस के मुताबिक किसानों की मदद करें।

बिजली के मामले को लीजिये। हो सकता है बड़े बड़े शहरों में कुमकुमे जला कर रोशनी में बैठ जाते होंगे, एशियाड के नाम से आप ने दिल्ली को दुलहन बनाने की कोशिश की हो, 15.00 hrs. लेकिन आज देहातों के अन्दर जब किसानों को बिजली की जरूरत है, गेहूं पैदा करने के लिये, तो आप बिजली नहीं दे रहे हैं और जब आप बिजली नहीं दे रहे हैं तो पानी नहीं मिल रहा है और जब किसानों को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है तो वे लोगों को खाने के लिये कहां से देंगे। आप अगले साल के लिये उस को मजबूर कर रहे हैं कि वह मजबूरत कम गेहूं पैदा करे। जब आप बिजली नहीं देंगे, पानी नहीं दें, तो अगले साल आप को फिर दो बारा बाहर से गेहूं मंगाना पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस की इन्कवायरी होनी चाहिये। इस के पीछे क्या साजिश है कि इतने बड़े पैमाने पर हम को खाने के लिये बाहर से गेहूं मंगाना पड़ता है जबकि हम अपने यहां इतना गेहूं पैदा कर सकते हैं।

यही नहीं आप ने बिजली के रेट्स हर स्टेट में बढ़ा दिये। 15 से 17 और 23 से 24 तक कर दिये पर हीर्स पावर पर-मन्थ। तो यह एन्टी किसान पालिसी कब तक चलेगी।

मैं एक मिनट में अभी खत्म कर देता हूं। अभी हमारे शर्मा जी बोल रहे थे। मैं उन को बहुत इज्जत करता हूं और बात भी वे सही कह रहे थे। उन्होंने

कहां कि फलस्तीनियों के बारे में कुछ लोगों के ख्यालात अलग होंगे। मैं नहीं जानता, कुछ लोगों के ख्यालात जरूर ऐसे होंगे क्योंकि ख्यालात में फर्क होता ही है, लेकिन हम जितने भी लोग हैं, उन के साथ हम ने हमदर्दी का इजहार किया है और हमदर्दी का इजहार करते हैं और जो कुछ भी वहां हुआ है, उस को कोई भी आदमी पसन्द नहीं करेगा लेकिन हम यह जरूर चाहेगे कि जब आप नानएलाइन्ड की बात करते हैं, तो अफगानिस्तान में जो जुल्म हो रहा है, उस के बारे में भी हम सब को एक साथ उठ कर आवाज उठानी चाहिये और वहां पर जो जुल्म हो रहे हैं, उन पर हम को खामोश नहीं रहना चाहिये। यहीं पर हम मैं और आप में इखितलाफ है। हम चाहते हैं कि अगर जुल्म मुसलमान पर हो, तो एक साथ उठकर आवाज उठाएं, जुल्म हिन्दू पर हो, तो एक साथ उठ कर आवाज उठाएं, फलस्तीनियों पर जुल्म हो, तो एक साथ उठ कर आवाज उठाएं और अगर अफगानिस्तान में लोगों पर जुल्म हो, तो एक साथ उठ कर आवाज उठाएं लेकिन उस के लिये आप आवाज उठाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। हमें जुल्म के खिलाफ आवाज उठानी है। हमारी किसी आदमी के खिलाफ दुश्मनी नहीं है, किसी मुल्क के खिलाफ दुश्मनी नहीं है किसी कन्ट्री के साथ दुश्मनी नहीं है, हमारी तो जुल्म के साथ दुश्मनी है और जो जुल्म करेगा, हम उस के खिलाफ हैं चाहे वह अमेरिका हो, चाहे रूस हो और चाहे चीन हो और चाहे कोई दूसरे मुल्क हों।

मैं एक बात कहना भूल गया था और वह आप को बताना चाहता हूं। यह मैं आखरी बात बता रहा हूं आप लोग मुन लें, क्योंकि अभी तक आप

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

यह कहते आये हैं कि हमारा मुल्क बहुत तरक्की कर रहा है। एक आदमी को 2600 किलोरी पर डे आन एन एवरेज की जरूरत है, हैल्दी मन के लिये इतने किलोरी की जरूरत है और आप की एवेलिबिलिटी कितनी है, थोड़ा सा आप देख लें। श्रीलंका आप के बराबर में है और वह आप से कम आबादी वाला देश है और से गरीब भी वह होगा रिसोर्सेज के मामले में लेकिन वहां के रहने वालों को 2340 किलोरी पर डे मिलती है और इण्डिया में जो वकोल आपके तरक्की-याफत कंट्री हैं, डेवलपड कंट्रीज में शामिल हो गया है ऐसा कुछ लोगों ने कहा है और बड़े जोर-शोर से कहा है, यहां के रहने वाले को क्या मिलता है—1990 किलोरी पर डे। आप कह सकते हैं कि हमारे यहां बड़ी जवर्दस्त पापूलेशन है, इसलिये हमारी मजबूरी है लेकिन मैं आप को चीन की मिसाल देता हूँ जिसने गाप के बाद आजादी हासिल की है और जिस की पापूलेशन आप से ज्यादा है और रिसोर्सेज भी आप से कम है। चीन के अन्दर पर डे पर पर्वत किलोरी का कन्जम्पशन जो है वह 2050 किलोरी है लेकिन आप से करीब 100 किलोरी ज्यादा वहां मिलती है और जो आप के पास बराबर में पाकिस्तान है और हम ने और उस के साथ आजादी हासिल की है, उस के यहां पर कॅंपटा एवेलिबिलिटी आफ किलोरी 2410 है।

यही नहीं अभी यहां एक सिलसिला शुरू हुआ है पंजाब में।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, you are concluding now. I should not call somebody else when you are reading out.

The time is up. Please conclude.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Yes, I am concluding, Sir.

पंजाब की हालत देख कर कोई खुशी नहीं होती है। यह खुशी का मामला नहीं है बल्कि यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है। इससे हम सब लोगों को मुत्तफिक होना चाहिये और इस का हल निकालना चाहिए।

श्री जुमील रहमान (किशनगंज) : हम आप को इन्वाइट कर रहे हैं ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : हम खुद कहते हैं और आप ने इन्वाइट किया है तो हम खिदमत के लिये तैयार हैं और कहते हैं कि हमारी खिदमत लें लेकिन मुल्क को इन्टेग्रेट करने के लिये डिसइन्टेग्रेट करने के लिये नहीं लिहाजा आप को बहुत सोच समझ कर इस को सोल्व करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि अलग अलग बिरादरियां हरकौम और हर मजहब के लोग खड़े हो कर अपनी अपनी डिमांड रखने लगे और फिर मुल्क को अनेक दिक्कतों और परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़े। इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ।

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

محترم ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب مہن
پچھلے کئی سالوں کے پریزیڈنٹس
ایڈریس پڑھ رہا تھا اور انکو پڑھنے
کے بعد مجھے احساس ہوا کہ یا تو
یہ سرکار اس ملک کی حالت کو
جانتی نہیں ہے یا اس ملک کی
پروبلمز سے واقف نہیں ہے - یہ
سرکار جان بوجھ کر اسی بات کو
بار بار کہہ دینا چاہتی ہے جو کہ
حقیقت مہن نہیں ہے -

بقول گوائیڈنس کے - جھوٹ کو
اتلی بار پیٹ کرو کہ وہ سچ
محسوس ہونے لگے -

مہن سن ۱۹۷۱ء کا پریزیڈنٹ
کا ایڈریس پڑھ رہا تھا - اس مہن
مہن نے پڑھا کہ ہماری سرکار کی
پالیسیز مہن ایک پالیسی یہ بھی
تھی کہ غریبی اس ملک سے دور
کر دی جائے گی صرف پانچ سال
کیاٹے اور یہی نہیں کہ غریبی دور
کو دے جائے کی بلکہ اس ملک کو
شاید جو آج قبولیت کونٹریز مہن
انکی برابری کا درجہ دے دیا جائے گا
ایسا خطبے کو پڑھنے کے بعد اندازہ
ہوتا ہے - لیکن کیا ہوا غریبت اس
ملک سے دور نہیں ہوئی لیکن
غریبوں کو دور کرنے کا سلسلہ آپ نے
شروع کر دیا - ۱۹۸۱ء اور ۱۹۸۲ء
۱۹۸۳ء کے جو تین پریزیڈنٹس
ایڈریس آئے مہن ان تینوں کو

پڑھنے کے بعد احساس ہو رہا ہے
کہ جہاں سنہ ۱۹۷۱ء سے آپ چلے
تھے اس سے نیچے چلے گئے ہیں -
آپ غریبت کو دور کرنے کی بات
کر رہے تھے لیکن غریبت بڑھانے میں
پورا پورا آپکا ہاتھ ہے - مہن گاندھی
قلم دیکھ رہا تھا اور اسکو دیکھنے کے
بعد اندازہ ہوا کہ مہاتما گاندھی کی
قسمیں کہانے والے لوگ کس طرح
انکی انڈیولوجی انکے خیالات کو
اس ملک سے دور کر رہے ہیں -
مہاتما گاندھی کو غریبت اور ایسے
لوگوں کو دیکھنے کے بل لئے جانے
پاس پہنچانے کے لئے کپڑا کہوں تھا
دیہات جانا پوتا تھا - آج ۲۶-۲۷
سال کی آزادی کے بعد مہاتما گاندھی
کی ۳۶ سال کی شہادت کے بعد
حالت کیا ہے - آج ہندوستان کی
پارلیامینٹ کے ممبرس کو غریبت
دیکھنے کیلئے دیہات مہن جانے کی
ضرورت نہیں ہے -

آج آپ کی ناک کے نیچے دلی
کے اندر ایشیون گیمس جو ہوئے ہیں
انکی بلڈنگس بنانے والے جو مزدور
تھے مزدوروں کو دیکھ کر اندازہ
ہو جاتا ہے کہ مہاتما گاندھی کی
قسمیں کہانے والے مہاتما گاندھی کے
ملک کو کہاں لے جا رہے ہیں -
آج ہندوستان کا عوام آپکی بات کو
سمجھتا نہیں ہے - جو آپکا ریڈیو
کہتا ہے وہ سمجھتا ہے شاید یہی

[شرو رشہد مسعود]

صحیح ہے - لیکن وہ دن دور نہیں جب ہندوستان کا عوام اس جہالت سے باہر نکلے گا اور اسکو احساس ہوگا کہ آپ جو کہتے ہیں بالکل غلط ہے - مہاتما گاندھی کو بھانے کا جو کام آپ نے شروع کیا ہوا ہے اسکو سمجھے گا - آپ کہتے ہیں کہ آپ ترقی کر رہے ہیں مہن اس سے ایکن نہیں کرتا - "فار" کی سہ ۱۹۷۱ع کی رپورٹ دیکھنے کے بعد جب پر کیپٹن انکم کی بات آتی ہے تو اس میں ۱۲۵ ملکوں کا نام دیا ہے ان ملکوں کے اندر آپ کا ۱۰۵ واں نمبر تھا - یہ ٹھیک ہے اس وقت پاکستان کا نمبر ۱۲۳ تھا بلکہ دیس اس سے تھا نہیں اور سیلون کا نمبر ۱۰۳ تھا - سہ ۱۹۸۱ع کی رپورٹ دیکھئے دس سال کے بعد جب آپ غربت کو ہٹانے کی قسم کھا کر اس ملک سے الیکشن جیتے تھے - فارو کی رپورٹ میں آپکا نمبر ۱۲۳ واں ہے غربتی کے ملکوں میں - اس سے اوپر جو ملک ہیں آپکو معلوم ہے جنکا میں نے اور شاید آپ نے نام یہی نہیں سنا ہوگا - دس لاکھ یا اس سے زیادہ کی آبادی والے ۱۳۱ ملکوں میں سے آپکا غربت میں ۱۲۳ واں نمبر ہے - آپ نے ترقی کی ہے اس دس سالوں کے اندر ۱۰۵-۱۰۳ ۲۳-۱۰۵ سے بڑھ کر

نمبر ۱۲۳ پر آ گیا ہے - سہلون کا نمبر ۱۱۶ واں اور پاکستان کا ۱۱۱ واں ہے یہ آپ نے ترقی کی ہے - میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ آپ لوگ سمجھتے نہیں کہ غریب ہوتے چلے جا رہے ہیں یا نہیں - میں یہ ضرور سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ اس ملک کے عوام کو یہ نہیں بتانا چاہتے کہ ہم غریب ہوتے جا رہے ہیں - میں ابھی آپکو ایک بات اور بتانا چاہتا ہوں - میں پارلہامینٹ کے کوچمن کو دیکھ رہا تھا اس سے یہ اندازہ ہوا کہ سہ ۱۹۵۱ع میں جو چلا ۲۲۵۵ گرام روزانہ اس ملک کے آدمی کو کھانے کے لئے ملتا تھا دالیں ۶۰۵۷ گرام روزانہ اس ملک کے آدمی کو کھانے کے لئے ملتی تھیں لیکن کیا ہوا اس غربت کو ہٹانے والے دور میں سہ ۱۹۷۶ع میں وہی چلا کھت کر ۲۰۵۵ گرام رہ گیا - یہ آپ کی ترقی اور اس ملک سے غربت دور کرنے کا ثبوت ہے - یہ اس ملک کے بڑھنے کا ثبوت ہے - ۱۹۵۱ع میں جب ایک آدمی کو روزانہ ۶۰۵۷ گرام دالیں ملتی تھیں وہ کھت کر ۱۹۷۶ع میں ہو گئی ۵۰۵۸ گرام اور آج ۳۰ گرام ہی دالیں روزانہ کھانے کو مل رہی ہیں - دیس میں بہت بڑی آبادی ایسی ہے جن کو دالوں میں ہی پررتین ملتا ہے لیکن وہ روز کھت رہا ہے جس کا نتیجہ ہے کہ دماغی

اور جسمانی طور پر ملک میں کمزور
بچوں کی تعداد بڑھ رہی ہے۔ لیکن
آپ اس کو مانگے کے لئے تیار نہیں
ہیں۔ آپ کہیں گے کہ غربت ہٹ
رہی ہے۔ سمجھہ میں نہیں آتا
کیسے آپ یہ کہتے ہیں۔

پچھلے دنوں ۲۰ اکتوبر ۱۹۸۲ء
کو ایک سوال کے جواب میں سرکار
نے بتایا تھا کہ جب ۱۹۸۰ء میں
آپ کی سرکار نے اس وقت ۵۱-۴۶
پرسیلٹ لوگ اس ملک کی آبادی
کے بلو پارٹی لائین تھے۔ آپ کا کہنا
ہے کہ جلتا پارٹی نے ان کو غربت
کی طرف دھکیل دیا جب کہ یہ
بات صحیح نہیں ہے۔ جلتا پارٹی
کے تین سال کا ریکارڈ دیکھیں گے تو
پتہ لگے گا کہ ہم نے کیا کیا۔ لیکن
اب کہا پوزیشن ہے۔ آج ۵۶-۵۷
پرسیلٹ آبادی پارٹی لائین کے نیچے
چلی گئی ہے۔ غربت دور کرنے والے
لوگوں آپ بتاؤ کہ ۱۰ پرسنٹ لوگ
تین سال کے اندر کیسے پارٹی لائین
کے نیچے چلے گئے۔ جلتا پارٹی تو
ان کو نیچے نہیں دھکیل رہی ہے
آپ کی ہی سرکار بوسہ اقتدار ہے۔
۵-۶ پرسنٹ آبادی ہر سال بلو
پارٹی لائین جا رہی ہے۔ کیوں۔
مہاتما گاندھی کی قسمیں کراتے ہیں
لیکن ان کی نیتوں پر نہیں چاہتے۔
اس لئے لوگ نیچے جا رہے ہیں۔
اپوزیشن والوں کا یہ فرض ہوتا ہے کہ

سرکار کی جو غلط نیتیاں ہیں ان کو
بتائیں تاکہ آپ کو معلوم ہو کہ کہیں
کچھ غلطی ہے کہ نہیں اگر آپ
واقعی میں سمجھنا چاہیں تو ہاں
اگر سمجھنا ہی نہ چاہیں تو مہرے
پاس اس کا کوئی حل نہیں ہے۔

ان ایمپلائمنٹ کے بارے میں
آپ کا جواب ہے کہ ۲۰ لاکھ آبادی ہر
سال ان ایمپلائمنٹ ہو جاتی ہے۔
جب اتنے آدمی بیکرز ہوتے ہیں
تو انکو روزگار کہاں سے دیا جائے گا۔
آپ کی پالیسی ہے بڑے بڑے کارخانے
لگانے کی لیکن مہاتما گاندھی کی
نیتوں پر چلنے کو تیار نہیں ہیں
جملہ کی قسمیں آپ روز کھاتے ہیں۔
مہاتما گاندھی بڑی انڈسٹریز کے
خلاف کیوں تھے۔ اس لئے کہ جب
بڑی انڈسٹریز لگائیں گے تو کام کرنے
والے کے ہاتھ بیکار ہوں گے۔ بڑی
انڈسٹریز وہاں اچھی ہوتی ہیں
جہاں کام کرنے کے لئے ہاتھ نہیں
ہیں۔ لیکن جہاں کام کرنے کے لئے
ہاتھ ہیں وہاں بڑی انڈسٹریز
ہاتھوں کو بیکار کرتی جائیں گی
جس سے بے روزگاری بڑھے گی۔ اسی
وجہ سے ۲۰ لاکھ لوگ ہر سال
بلو پارٹی لائین جا رہے ہیں۔

آپ نے کوئی الوکیشن کانج
انڈسٹریز کے لئے اس سال نہیں رکھا
ہے۔ یہاں کا دستکار دم توڑ رہا ہے۔

[شری رشید مسعود]

مہوں صرف دیہات کی بات نہیں کرتا - جب ہم دیہات کی بھی بات کرتے ہیں تو ہم سب سے بڑے ہوں شہروں کے درمیان بھی ہیں - جن کا کہ ہمیں دشمن بنایا جاتا ہے - آج ۳۳ پرسیڈنٹ لوگ بمبئی کے اندر فٹ پاتھوہ یا سٹمس میں رہ رہے ہیں - دلی میں ۲۸ پرسیڈنٹ کانپور میں ۳۵ پرسیڈنٹ - بڑے شہروں میں لوگ جانوروں کی زندگی جی رہے ہیں - لیکن ان جانوروں کی زندگی گزارنے والے لوگوں کے لئے آپ کے پاس ریڈیو اور ٹیلیوہون ہے اور آج دن رات گانا رہتا ہے ہندوستان کے اندر غربت نام کی کوئی چیز نہیں ہے -

کہاں سے آئے ہیں یہ لوگ - یہ لوگ دیہات گاؤں اور قصبوں سے آئے ہیں - یہ کیوں آئے ہیں کیا انکو کوئی پائل بن سوار ہو گیا تھا - یہ اسلئے آئے ہیں کہ آپ فیملیور ہو گئے ہیں انکو رہاں پر روزگار دینے میں - دیہات کے لوگوں کے انگریسٹ کو پروتیکٹ کرنے میں آپکا توتل فیملیور ہے - جب آپ انکو روزگار نہیں دے سکتے تو وہ مسجدوں پر پیت بھر لے کپائے شہروں کی طرف بڑھتے ہیں - اس طرح سے یہاں سلم ہو جاتا ہے - آپ اس سلم کی کوئی پراہلم سولو کر ہی نہیں سکتے

کیونکہ آج تک آپے دیہات کی دیولپمنٹ کا کوئی پروگرام نہیں بنایا جس سے یہاں انکا فردر انفلو رک جائے - وہ لوگ آتے ہی رہیں گے جب تک کہ آپ مہاتما گاندھی کی نیتوں پر عمل نہیں کریں گے -

ہمارے ملک میں مستحبوی اور بدقسمتی یہ ہے کہ یہاں پر کوئی آدمی میں مثلاً چودھری چرن سنگھ کہتا ہوں اشتدہتہ کا نام لے کر اشتدہتہ کی کسی بات کو صحیح اور ایمانداری سے لاگو کرنا چاہتا ہوں تو آپ کہتے ہیں کہ وہ ۲۰۰ سال پیچھے لے جا رہا ہے ہندوستان کو - اگر اس ملک میں ریلے والے کو روزگار دینے اس کے پیت کو روٹی دینے کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ وہ ۲۰۰ سال پیچھے جا رہا ہے تو غلط جا رہا ہے - وہ دور آ جانا چاہئے جب ہندوستان کو سونے کی چڑیا کہا جاتا تھا - آج تو یہ ہندوستان نہ کانسی کی چڑیا ہے اور نہ مٹی کی چڑیا ہے آپ نے اسے چڑیا لیس بنا دیا ہے - کبھی کسی زمانے میں سونے کی چڑیا کھلانے والا ملک آج کوئی بھی چڑیا کا ملک نہیں ہے - آج یہاں انسان سلم میں رہتے ہیں جو کہ جانوروں سے بدتر زندگی گزارتے ہیں - آپ تو اس طرف دھیان نہیں دینا چاہتے آپ خوش ہیں آپ محسوس نہیں کر رہے ہیں - اگر محسوس کر رہے ہیں تو

بھی کچھ نہیں کر رہے ہوں
لیکن یہ بات کب تک چلے گی -
میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ کو اپنی
نیتوں پر غور کر کے دوبارہ سوچنا
چاہئے کہ آپ بڑی بڑی مشینری
بڑے بڑے کارخانوں مونیپلی ہاؤس
کو مدد کر کے کیا ملک سے بے روزگاری
کو دور کر سکتے ہیں - میں سمجھتا
ہوں کہ نہیں کر سکتے ہیں - اگر
نہیں کر سکتے ہیں تو آپ کیوں
نہیں ایسے اسٹیپس اٹھانا چاہتے
ہیں جس سے اس ملک سے بے روزگاری
دور ہو -

آپ کا ملک کہاں جا رہا ہے -
کیا کبھی آپ نے یہ سوچا ہے - آج
اس ملک میں ہندو مسلمان کے
فساد بڑی ذات کے چھوٹی ذات
والوں کے ساتھ فساد زبان کے نام پر
فساد اہریے اور علاقے کے نام پر فساد
اور طرح طرح کے فسادات کھوں ہو
رہے ہیں -

ہماری مشرقی سرحد اور مغربی
سرحد دونوں ہر آج ایک ایسا ہلکا
کھڑا ہوا ہے جس کے طرف دیکھنے
کے بعد ہر آدمی کو جو کہ اپنے آپ
کو ہندوستانی کہتا ہے یہ سوچنا پڑے گا
کہ یہ ملک کدھر جا رہا ہے اور
کہوں جا رہا ہے - ہماری نظر آج
دیکھتی ہے کہ یہاں کوئی اور مہاتما
گاندھی ہوتا لیکن وہ ہو نہیں سکتا
کہوں کہ ایسے لوگ صدیوں میں پیدا

ہوتے ہیں - لیکن مہاتما گاندھی کی
قسمیں کھانے والے لوگ ان کی
نیتوں پر تو عمل کر سکتے ہیں -
کہئے آپ ایمانداری سے کہ ہم مہاتما
گاندھی کی نیتوں کو نہیں مانتے
یہہ چلئے ان نیتوں پر جن پر آپ
چل رہے ہیں ہمیں کوئی اعتراض
نہیں ہوگا -

میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ
مراد آباد میں کہا ہوا - میں ایک
بات صاف کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ
مراد آباد میں فسادات کی شروعات
ہندو مسلمان کی وجہ سے نہیں ہے -
مراد آباد میں معصوم بے گناہ مسلمانوں
پر گولی چلانے والی آپ کی بی -
اے - سی - پولیس اور ایڈمنسٹریشن
تھا - وہ ہندو نہیں تھا - آپ اپنی
پی - اے - سی - پولیس اور
ایڈمنسٹریشن کو بھی نہیں روک
سکتے - کیا مہاتما گاندھی جی کی
قسمیں کھانے والے لوگ ان کو برداشت
نہیں کر سکتے - کیا مہاتما گاندھی
کی قسمیں کھانے والے لوگ باہر کا
ہاتھ ہتھما کر ۱۵ اگست کو تقریر کر
سکتے ہیں مراد آباد کے اندر - ایک
عجیب تماشہ ہے -

جو لوگ ہمارے کئے ان کو کہا
جا رہا ہے کہ اس میں فارن ہیڈز
تھا - پاکستان کو ایک احتجاجی
نوٹ بھی بھجوا گیا اس سے کہا
ہوگا -

[شہری رشید مسعود]

دوسرے کمیونٹی لوگوں نے ایک ہزار بار یہ بات کہی ہے کہ ہندوستان کا مسلمان یہاں کا لائل نہیں ہے۔ اس پر کوئی اثر ہونے والا نہیں ہے۔ لیکن ہماری سرکار جب احتجاجی نوٹ بھیجے گی تو ہندوستان میں رہنے والے ہندو کیا محسوس کریں گے ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کے بارے میں جس کے بارے میں لوگ دن رات کہتے رہتے ہیں کہ یہ ہندوستان کے لائل نہیں ہیں۔ ہندوستان کا وفادار نہیں ہے۔ کیا آپ نے ہندوؤں کے دل میں یہ شک پیدا نہیں کیا مسلمانوں کے لئے۔ اگر کیا تو آپ مہاتما گاندھی کی قسمیں کیوں کہتے ہیں۔ کون ذمہ دار ہے آپ بتائیں گے۔ مہرتھہ میں مسلمانوں کو ہندو سے شکایت نہیں تھی۔ مہرتھہ میں پی۔ اے۔ سی۔ اور پولیس سے شکایت تھی لیکن یہاں پر بیتھہ کر یا دوسرے ہاوس میں بیتھہ کر زور دار طریقے سے پی۔ اے۔ سی۔ پولیس اور ایڈمنسٹریشن کو تباہ کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی کیا اس سے یہاں کے مسلمانوں کو یہ بوجھ کیلئے مسجدوں نہیں ہونا پڑے گا کہ وہ یہاں دوسرے درجے کے شہری ہیں۔ یہ اس حکومت میں ہو رہا ہے جس کے لوگ مہاتما گاندھی کی قسمیں کہتے ہیں۔ مہاتما گاندھی کی

قسمیں کہانے والے لوگوں کی حکومت کے اندر یہاں کے مسلمان یہ محسوس کریں کہ وہ اس ملک میں دوسرے درجے کے شہری ہیں۔ کیا یہ بات آپکی سمجھ میں نہیں آتی۔ آتی ہے۔ یہ فسادات کون کراتا ہے۔ میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں آج پہلی بار ہی نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں کہ یہ فسادات سرکار کرنا چاہتی ہے۔ اس لئے کہ مائنورٹیز کا کرنے کے بعد ایک رویہ ہوتا ہے کہ جس سرکار کو وہ محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ وہ انہیں بچھا سکتی ہے اسکے ساتھ لگ جائیں۔ آپکو معلوم ہے کہ ۳ اکتوبر ۱۹۸۲ء کو جامع مسجد میں ایک سرور پھینکا گیا۔ سور کے پتار پھر اور ایک سر مسجد میں پائے گئے جسکی رپورٹ کرائی گئی۔ انہوں نے بہت عقل سے کام لیا کہ کہیں فساد نہ ہو جائے اسلئے انہوں نے بہت خاموشی کے ساتھ پولیس میں رپورٹ کرائی۔ آپکو معلوم ہے ۲۸ اکتوبر کو ترکمان گھٹ کی مسجد میں پھر سور کا سر پھینکا گیا۔ آپکو معلوم ہے ۵ نومبر ۱۹۸۲ء کو دریا کالج میں درگاہ صابری میں حمل سور پھینکا گیا تھا۔ آپکو معلوم ہے پچھلے مہینے میں فراشخانے کے ایک مندر میں بھیجس کا سر رکھا گیا۔ کون لوگ ہیں جو یہ سب کچھ کر رہے ہیں۔ بہت آسانی سے آپ کہہ دیں گے

آر - ایس - ایس - والے کر رہے ہیں -
 بہت آسانی سے آپ کہہ دیں گے کہ
 جماعت اسلامی والوں نے ملحد میں سر
 رکھ دیا ہوگا - لیکن شاید آپکو
 معلوم نہیں ہے کہ جب ان چیزوں
 کی رپورٹ ہوئی اور سی - بی - آئی -
 اور سی - آئی - سی - نے انکو آڈی
 کی تو وہ فہل ہو گئے وہ معلوم
 نہیں کر سکے کہ کن لوگوں نے یہ
 کیا - لیکن میں جامع مسجد ایریا
 کی پوائس کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں
 وہاں کے اسپیکر اے - ایس - بی
 کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے
 مستقل کوشش کی اور اس کے بعد
 4 آدمیوں کو گرفتار کیا جس میں
 ایک پریم کمار تھا اور پانچ اس کے
 ملازم تھے - گرفتار کرنے کے بعد جب
 پولیس نے 141 کا بیان لیا تو
 معلوم ہے اس نے کیا کہا - اس نے
 کہا میں دلی پردیس کانگریس (آئی)
 ایگزیکٹو کمیٹی کا ممبر ہوں -
 کیا سزا دی گئی - اس پوائس
 آفیسر کو ایک نوٹ بھیجا گیا ایک
 ہائیڈرسٹ ایگزیکٹو کی طرف سے
 کہ اس معاملے کو ٹاپ سیکریٹ
 رکھا جائے - اگر اس کو ڈسکولرز کیا
 گیا تو اپنے آپ کو سسپنڈ ہی
 نہیں ڈسمس سمجھئے گا - کہا پھر
 بھی آپ کی سمجھ میں نہیں آتا
 کہ کون فساد کروا رہا ہے - آخر آپ
 کتلی جانیں لینا چاہتے ہیں -
 اس ملک کے کسی ہندو کی جان

جائے یا کسی مسلمان جان جائے تو
 وہ ہندوستانی کی جان جاتی ہے
 اور اس پر ہمیں افسوس ہونا چاہئے
 خوشی نہیں - لیکن اس کی ذمہ داری
 کس کی ہے - آپ کی ہے -

آج آسام کے بارے میں بہت
 آسانی سے کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ یہ
 ایوزیٹن والے کر رہے ہیں - میں نے
 پہلے بھی کہا تھا اور آج بھی کہہ
 رہا ہوں کہ آسام میں جو کچھ
 ہو رہا ہے جو فساد ہونے جا رہی
 ہے اس کی ہم سبھی بلا
 اختلاف کسی پارٹی کے مذمت کرتے
 ہوں اس سے کوئی بھی ہندوستانی
 خوش نہیں ہو سکتا ہے لیکن اس
 خون کی ذمہ داری لیڈے سے آپ کو
 بھانٹتے ہیں یہ بات مہری سمجھتے
 میں نہیں آتی ہے - اس کی ذمہ دار
 ادھر بیٹھے ہوئے لوگوں پر ہے - یہ
 خون انہوں کے داملوں پر ہے ہمارے
 نہیں - میں نے اس روز بھی کہا
 تھا کہ جب سمجھ سے ہیشم نارائن
 جی نے یہ بات کہی کہ ایک اسپیشل
 سیکشن کر دیا جائے اور آسام کے
 سلسلے میں امولڈ مہلت لے آیا جائے
 تاکہ وہاں پر الیکشن نہ ہو کہونکہ
 اگر الیکشن ہوگا تو وہاں پر گریز
 ہو سکتی ہے تو میں نے کہا کہ
 میں آپ سے بالکل متفق ہوں اگر
 آسام میں الیکشن کرائیں گے تو
 یقینی طور پر وہاں فسادات ہوں گے

[شری رشید مسعود]

اور مکمل طور پر یہ فساد کمیونل بھی ہو سکتے ہیں۔ بھیشم نارائن جی جب کہلے لگے کہ آپ ہمیں سپورٹ دے دیں تو ہم سیشن ایکسٹینڈ کر کے یہ بل لا سکتے ہیں۔ میں نے ان سے کہا ایک گھنٹے میں بتاؤں گا۔ میں نے ایک گھنٹے کے بعد بھیشم نارائن جی کو شری پرنسب مکھرجی کے کمرے سے باہر بلا کر کہا کہ آپ سیشن ایکسٹینڈ کر دیجئے ہم آپ کو سپورٹ کریں گے۔ وہ مہاراجہاں وغیرہ دے کر اور شکریہ ادا کر کے اندر گئے لیکن صبح سات بجے ٹیلیفون کیا کہ بہت سے لوگوں کی سینڈمی میٹاس کا احترام کرنا چاہتے ہیں لہذا ہم اسپیشل سیشن بلا کر کے اس ایکسٹینڈ کو لائیں گے۔ ابھی تک آسام کے بارے میں بات چیت ہوئی تھی تو اتفاق سے میں اس میں موجود نہا۔ ایکدم فوصلہ ہوا کہ الیکشن ہوگا۔ آپ یہ بار بار کہیں کہ آسام کے لسان کی ذمہ داری ایوزیشن کے لوگوں کے اوپر ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بالکل غلط ہے۔ ہم جانتے تھے کہ وہاں خون خرابہ ہوگا۔ ہم لوگوں نے ان کڈیشنل سپورٹ دی کی آپ آسام کے لئے اگلی سیشن لے آئے لیکن آپ نہیں لائے۔ آپ لوگوں کی طرف سے تقریریں پور بھی دی جا رہی ہوں کہ ایوزیشن والوں نے

سپورٹ نہیں کیا۔ امیلڈ میٹ نہوں لئے تب کچھ لوگوں نے کہا کہ کانستی چھوٹا اسکو پورا کرنا ضروری تھا۔ پھر کہا گیا یونینی متی نہیں تھی۔ میں آپ سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں جب اس پر دیکھیں میں بامرسی داس کی سرکار کو قصور کیا تھا اس وقت آپکی یونیدی متی کہیں تھی۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بہت سے کام آپ ایسے کرتے ہیں جن میں یونیدی متی نہیں ہوتی ہے جو کہ آپکو نہیں کرنے چاہئے۔

کل مائے سدسیدہ شری ویاس جی تقریریں دے رہے تھے۔ بیدی آپ انکی تقریروں کو پڑھیں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ وہ صحیح حالات سدن کے سامنے رکھے رہے تھے لیکن آپ انکو سمجھ نہیں رہے تھے۔ ویاس جی کہہ رہے تھے کہ راجستھان میں بجلی نہیں مل رہی ہے راجستھان میں پانی نہیں مل رہا ہے یہ پروجیکٹ کام نہیں کر رہا ہے اور وہ پروجیکٹ کام نہیں کر رہا ہے لیکن اندرا جی بہت اچھی ہیں۔ ملک کے ایک حصے کے اندر کچھ نہیں ہو رہا ہے اسکو اسکے حصے کا پانی نہیں مل رہا ہے اناج کی قلت ہے لا ایٹڈ آرڈر سچوایشن نہیں ہے ہم تو کہتے ہیں کہ پورے ملک کے اندر بھی حالت ہے لیکن

آپ کے یہاں کوئی خرابی نہیں ہے
 کھونکہ آخر میں انہوں نے ٹیپ کا
 بند لگا دیا کہ اندرا جی بہت
 اچھی ہیں - اسٹیٹ والے گزرو
 کر رہے ہیں - آپکی سرکار ہے اسلئے
 میں یہ نہیں سمجھتا ہوں کہ
 سینیٹر والے کچھ کہیں اور اسٹیٹ
 والے کچھ کہیں - ہمارے اوپر یہ
 الزام ہے کہ جلتا پارٹی والوں نے
 ایسا کیا جلتا پارٹی میں تو بہت
 ساری باتیں ایسی تھیں بہت سارے
 معاملے ایسے تھے بہت سے لیڈر تھے
 لیکن آپکا ایک لیڈر ہے ایک نہیں
 ہے ایک پارٹی ہے پھر سینیٹر اور
 اسٹیٹ کی الگ الگ ذمہ داری
 کی بات ہمارے سمجھ میں آنے
 والی بات نہیں ہے - میں آپ سے
 کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ لوگ سمجھنے
 کی کوشش کریں - .. (انٹروپشن) ..
 لیکن آپ لوگ سمجھ نہیں رہے
 ہیں - اس حکام سے میں
 خاموش ہونے والا نہیں ہوں -
 صحیح بات کہیں گا رگر آپ سمجھنے
 کی کوشش کریں گے تو تھوڑی سی
 بات آجائے گی لیکن ایسی
 بات نہیں ہے - اس میں میرا
 فائدہ نہیں ہے آپکا ہی فائدہ ہے -

آچارہ بھگوان دیو (اچھیر) :

ادھیکار مہودے - یہ اسی طرف
 دیکھ رہے ہیں یا ہماری طرف
 دیکھ رہے ہیں -

(Interruptions)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: I am
 not yielding. I am not yielding.

(Interruptions)

No, I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not
 yielding. It is a request from the Mem-
 ber, but he is not yielding.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: You can
 say whatever you want.

(Interruptions)

یہ تو میں نے آپکو موٹی موٹی
 باتیں بتائی ہیں - ویسے جی کی
 تقریر کے مطابق یہ صرف ڈراچسٹھان
 کی ہی بات نہیں ہے یہ حالات
 پورے ملک کی ہے - اس حالت سے
 اس ملک کا کوئی حصہ بچنا نہیں
 ہے - میں ان باتوں میں نہیں
 جانا چاہتا ہوں کہ دیکھ کی
 لا اینڈ آرڈر سے پیش کیا ہے - میں
 ان باتوں میں جانا چاہتا ہوں اور
 ملک کی ترقی سے سمجھتے ہیں
 لیکن آپ تو ملک کو پیچھے پیچھے
 ہی دھکیلتے چلے جا رہے ہیں -

اپنا دیکھ مہودے ، میں ابھی
 دس منٹ اور لوں گا -

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have
 to complete your speech by 3 O'Clock.
 Your party was not allotted 28 minutes, I
 have given 30 minutes to you.

شری رشید مسعود : میں آپ کا

دھیان پورے ملک کی اور دلانا
 چاہتا ہوں - آپ نے رول اینٹی-
 گریشن پروگرام چلا دیا آپ نے رول

[شری رشید مسعود]

وائر سپلائی کا کارپے کرم چلا دیا
آپ نے نیشنل ڈیولپمنٹ کارپے کرم
چلا دیا۔ لیکن ان سب باتوں سے کوئی
کچھ ڈیولپمنٹ ہوا۔ گاڈ پو
آپ نے کر دیا ہو لیکن ملک میں
کر دیکھئے ملک میں اسکا کوئی اثر
نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔

کے پیدا کرنے والے کسانوں کا

آج ۲۴۰ کروڑ روپیہ آپ کی طرف
بقایا ہے۔ اتر پردیش میں ۲۵
کروڑ روپیہ کسانوں کا مالوں کی طرف
بقایا ہے۔ اسی سلسلے میں بہت
سی مالوں میں اسٹراٹک چل رہی
ہے۔ سہارنپور میں بھی ایک مل
ہے جس میں اسٹراٹک چل رہی
ہے۔

شری رام پیمارے پائیگا : یہ بات

آپ نے تھوک کھٹی ہے۔

شری رشید مسعود : میں سبھی

باتیں تھیک کہتا ہوں۔ شاید یہ
بات آپ کی سمجھ میں آگئی
ہے۔ سب سے بڑے افسوس کی بات یہ
ہے کہ اگر یہ اسٹیٹ کی مالیں ہوتیں
یا پرائیویٹ مالیں ہوتیں تو یہ
میں انلے [فصے] میں نہیں کہتا
لیکن یہ آپ کی مالیں ہیں سوانٹرل
گورنمنٹ کے تحت چلنے والی شوگر
کی مالیں ہیں جن سے پیمینٹ
نہیں مل رہا ہے۔ پیمینٹ نہ

ہرنا بھی کوئی ایسی بات نہیں ہے
لیکن اسٹیٹس نے جو قیمت کٹے
کی ڈکریٹر کی ہے وہ قیمت بھی آپ
دیلے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہوں۔ یہ
اسٹیٹ میں اتر پردیش کے
چیف منسٹر کا اظہاروں میں
آچکا ہے۔ ہریانہ اور دوسری جگہوں
پر بھی یہی پوزیشن ہے۔

آپ کسانوں کے بہت حمایتی
بلتے ہیں۔ بڑے زور و شور سے اعلان
کرتے ہیں کہ ہم ان کے حمایتی
ہیں لیکن کسانوں کی اتنی قیمت
آپ کے پاس پتی ہوئی ہے اس
روپے کو دلانے کے لئے آپ تیار نہیں
ہیں۔ یہ کون سی کسان کے فائدے
کی ہوتی ہے۔ مہوں سمجھ میں
نہیں آ رہا ہے۔ آپ تو کسانوں کے
ایک طریقے سے دشمن ہیں۔

آپ کو یاد ہوگا۔ انگریزوں

پرائسز کمیشن نے کٹے کی قیمت
۱۵ روپے وونڈل ڈیکریٹ کی تھی
لیکن آپ نے منظور کی۔ ۱۳ روپے
کوئیڈنٹل۔ جب بھی کسی کمپنی
یا کمیشن کی کوئی ریگولیشن
آپ کے پاس آتی ہے تو آپ اسے فوراً
ایکسپریٹ کر لیتے ہیں اور جب
کوئی سوال پوچھتا ہے تو آپ بڑے
معصوم بن کر کہتے ہیں کہ فلاں
کمپنی کی ریگولیشن آگئی تھی
یا فلاں کمیشن کی ریگولیشن آگئی

شری رشید مسعود : آپ اکانومک سروس آف انڈیا پڑھ کر آئے۔

شری رام پھارے پانیکا : بالکل غلط بات ہے۔

شری رشید مسعود : آپ اس معاملے کو پریولج کمیٹی میں بھیج دیجئے۔

۳(-) پرسنلٹ ایگریکلچر پروڈکشن کا گروتھ ہوا ہے اور مجھے تعجب ہے اس ہاؤس کے قابل ممبرس کہتے ہیں کہ میں غلط کہہ رہا ہوں۔ میں اس کو ریکارڈ سے کہہ رہا ہوں پور بھی یہ کہتے ہیں کہ غلط کہہ رہا ہوں۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ مائٹس تھی کیوں آیا، آپ فیل کیوں ہوئے؟ اس لئے کہ اس ملک کے کسانوں کو آپ نے جائز ٹیکس نہیں دیں۔ آپ ۲۲۲ روپے کونٹریل باہر کے کسانوں کو دینے کے لئے تیار ہو گئے، لیکن پچھلے سال جب ملک کے کسان ۱۲۰ روپے کونٹریل مانگ رہے تھے، وہ قیمت آپ نے ان کو نہیں دی۔ یہ کسانوں کی حمایتی سرکار اس طرح سے لٹکتے گی؟ ہم نہیں سمجھتے تھے۔ آج میں کہہ سکتا ہوں۔ آپ میں سے بہت سے لوگ جو ادھر بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں ان کے دلوں میں وہی بات ہے جو میں کہہ رہا ہوں۔

تھی، اس لئے ہم نے اس کو ایکسپت کر لیا۔ ایک ایگریکلچرل پروڈکشن کمیشن کی ریکمینڈیشن ۱۵ روپے کونٹریل کی آئی اور کسانوں کی حمایتی سرکار نے اس کو صرف ۱۳ روپے دیئے۔ میں پوچھتا ہوں یہ کون سی حمایت کو بات ہے؟ اسی طرح سے آپ مائٹس کمیٹی کی کوئی بات سننے کو تیار نہیں ہیں، منڈل کمیٹی کی کوئی بات سننے کو تیار نہیں ہیں، لیکن جو چیز آئے حق میں ہوتی ہے اس کے لئے آپ پراویڈمنٹ میں آئیں گے اور کہیں گے کہ ہم مجبور تھے کمیشن نے ریکمینڈ کیا تھا اس لئے کر دیا۔

آپ کو یاد ہوگا۔ جب آپ نے ۱۹۰۳ زرر شور سے دعویٰ کیا تھا کہ ہم ۸ پرسنلٹ گروتھ کر دیں گے۔ انڈسٹریل پروڈکشن میں، لیکن افسوس ہے۔ صرف ۴۶ پرسنلٹ کر پائے۔ کیا یہ آپ کا فیلیور نہیں ہے یہ آپ کی فاکلٹی نہیں ہے؟ اس پروڈکٹوٹیٹی ایڈر میں جو ٹارگٹ آپ نے رکھا تھا اس سے اتنا کم پیدا کرنا کیا خوش ہونے کی بات ہے؟ اگر خوش ہونے کی بات ہے تو خوش ہوئے لیکن اصل میں یہ خوش ہونے کی بات نہیں ہے۔ ایگریکلچر میں آپ کے یہاں ۳(-) پروڈکشن ہوئی ہے۔

شری رام پھارے پانیکا : کھسے؟

شہری رام پھارے پانوں کا : ایسی
بات نہیں ہے -

شہری رشید مسعود : یاد رکھئے آپ
کے اوپر بھی کسانوں کی پروٹیکشن کا
اتنا ہی فرض ہے جتنا میرے اوپر
ہے - اس لئے آپ نے صدیر کی آواز
سلوں اور اس کے مطابق کسانوں کی
مدد کریں -

بجلی کے معاملے کو لیجئے - ہو
سکتا ہے بڑے بڑے شہروں میں قمتے
جلا کر روشنی میں بیٹھ جاتے ہوں
کے ایشیا کے نام سے آپ نے دلی کو
دلہن بنانے کی کوشش کی ہو، لیکن
آج یہاں کے اندر جب کسانوں کو
بجلی کی ضرورت ہے گیہوں پیدا
کرنے کے لئے تو آپ بجلی نہیں دے
رہے ہیں اور جب آپ بجلی نہیں
دے رہے ہوں، تو پانی نہیں مل رہا
ہے اور جب کسانوں کو پانی نہیں
مل رہا ہے تو وہ لوگوں کو کھانے
کے لئے کہاں سے دیں گے - آپ اگلے
سال کے لئے اسکو مجبور کر رہے ہوں
کہ وہ مجبوراً کم گیہوں پیدا کرے -
جب آپ بجلی نہیں دیں گے پانی
نہیں دیں گے، تو اگلے سال آپ کو پھر
دوبارہ باہر سے گیہوں ملنا پڑے گا -
میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اسکی انکوائری
ہونی چاہئے - اسکے پچھہ کہا
سازش ہے کہ اتنے بڑے پیمانے پر
ہم کو کھانے کیلئے باہر سے گیہوں

ملنا پڑتا ہے جبکہ ہم اپنے یہاں
اتنا گیہوں پیدا کر سکتے ہیں -

یہ تو نہیں آپ نے بجلی کے
ریٹس ہر اسٹوٹ میں بڑھا دیئے -
۱۵ سے ۱۷ اور ۲۳-۲۳ تک کر دیئے
پہلے ہوس پھار پر ملتا تھا - تو ایلتی
کسان پالیسی کب تک چلے گی -

میں ایک ملت میں ابھی ختم
کر دیتا ہوں - ابھی ہمارے شرمنا
جی بول رہے تھے - مہر انکو بہت
عزت کرتا ہوں اور بات بھی وہ
صمیم کہہ رہے تھے - انہوں نے کہا
کہ فاسٹ پیڈوں کے بارے میں
کچھ لوگوں کے خیالات الگ ہو گئے -
میں نہیں چاہتا کچھ لوگوں کے
خیالات ضرور ایسے ہوں گے کیونکہ
خیالات میرے فرق ہوتا ہے لیکن
ہم جتنے بھی لوگ ہوں انکے ساتھ
ہم نے ہمدردی کا اظہار کیا ہے اور
ہمدردی کا اظہار کرتے ہیں اور جو
کچھ بھی وہاں ہوا ہے اسکو کوئی
بھی آدمی پسند نہیں کرے گا لیکن
ہے یہ ضرور چاہئے کہ جب آپ
نان ایلنڈ کی بات کرتے ہیں تو
افغانستان میں جو ظلم ہو رہا ہے
اسکے بارے میں بھی ہم سب کو
ایک ساتھ اٹھ کر آواز اٹھانی چاہئے
اور وہاں پر جو ظلم ہو رہا ہے
ان پر ہم کو خاموش نہیں رہنا
چاہئے - یہاں پر ہمدردی اور آپ

میرا اختلاف ہے - ہم جماعتے ہیں کہ اگر ظلم مسلمانوں پر ہو، تو ایک ساتھ اٹھا کر آواز اٹھائیں، ظلم ہندو پر ہو، تو ایک ساتھ اٹھ کر آواز اٹھائیں، فلسطینیوں پر ظلم ہو، تو ایک ساتھ اٹھ کر آواز اٹھائیں اور اگر افغانستان میں لوگوں پر ظلم ہو، تو ایک ساتھ اٹھ کر آواز اٹھائیں لیکن اسکے اٹنے آپ آواز اٹھانے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں - ہمیں ظلم کے خلاف آواز اٹھانی ہے - ہماری کسی آدمی کے خلاف دشمنی نہیں ہے کسی ملک کے خلاف دشمنی نہیں ہے کسی کٹری کے ساتھ دشمنی نہیں ہے ہماری تو ظلم کے ساتھ دشمنی ہے اور جو ظلم کرے گا ہم اس کے خلاف ہیں جاہل اور مسلمان ہو، چاہے روس ہو اور چاہے چین ہو اور چاہے کوئی دوسرے ملک ہو۔

میں ایک بات کہنا بھول گیا تھا اور وہ آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں - یہ میں آخری بات بتا رہا ہوں، آپ لوگ سن لیں کیونکہ ابھی تک آپ یہ کہتے آئے ہیں کہ ہمارا ملک بہت ترقی کر رہا ہے - ایک آدمی کو ۲۶۰۰ کھلوری پر قے اُن این اے اور بیج

کی ضرورت ہے ہیلڈی مین کے لئے اتنے کھلوری کی ضرورت ہے اور آپ کی اویلیٹیٹی کٹلی ہے تو ہوا سا آپ دیکھ لیں .. شہری لٹکا آپ کے

برابر میں ہے اور وہ آپ سے کم آمدنی والا نہیں ہے اور غریب بھی وہ ہوگا ریپورٹس کے معاملے میں لیکن وہاں کے ریلے والوں کو ۳۳۰۰ کھلوری پر قے ملتی ہیں - اور انڈیا میں جو بقیہ آپ کے ترقی یافتہ کٹری ہے ڈیولپڈ کٹری میں شامل ہو گیا ہے ایسا کچھ لوگوں نے کہا ہے اور ہوتے اور شور سے کہا ہے، یہاں کے ریلے والے کو کہا ملتا ہے - ۱۹۹۰ کھلوری پر قے -

آپ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ ہمارے یہاں بڑی زبردست پاپولیشن ہے اس لئے ہماری محوری ہے لیکن میں آپ کو چہن کی مثال دیتا ہوں جس نے آپ کے بعد آزادی حاصل کی ہے اور جس کی پاپولیشن آپ سے زیادہ ہے اور ریپورٹس بھی آپ سے کم ہیں - چین کے اندر ہر قے پر پورسن کھلوری کا گزرمیشن جو ہے وہ ۲۰۵۰ کھلوری ہے لیکن آپ سے قریب ۱۰۰ کھلوری زیادہ وہاں ملتی ہے اور جو آپ کے پاس برابر میں پاکستان ہے اور ہم نے اور اس نے ساتھ ساتھ آزادی حاصل کی ہے اس کے یہاں پر کھپتا اویلیٹیٹی آف کھلوری ۲۳۱۰ ہے -

یہی نہیں ابھی یہاں ایک سلسلہ شروع ہوا ہے پٹھان میں -

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, you are concluding now. I should not call somebody else when you are reading out. Time is up. Please conclude.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Yes, I am concluding Sir.

پنجاب کی حالت دیکھ کر کوئی
خوشی نہیں ہوتی ہے - یہ خوشی کا
معاملہ نہیں ہے بلکہ یہ بہت سہریس
معاملہ ہے - اس سے ہم سب لوگوں
کو متفق ہونا چاہئے اور اس کا حل
نکالنا چاہئے -

شری جمہل الرحمن (کشن گلج) :
ہم آپ کو انوائٹ کر رہے ہیں -

شری رشید مسعود : ہم خود کہتے
ہیں اور آپ نے انوائٹ کیا ہے تو
ہم خدمت کے لئے تیار ہیں اور کہتے
ہیں کہ ہماری خدمات لیں لیکن
ملک کو انتی گریٹ کرنے کے لئے
تس انتی گریٹ کرنے کے لئے نہیں -
لہذا آپ کو بہت سوچ سمجھ کر
اس کو سولو کرنے کی کوشش کرنی
چاہئے - کہیں ایسا نہ ہو کہ الگ
انگ برادریاں، ہر قوم اور ہر مذہب
کے لوگ کھڑے ہو کر اپنی اپنی
تیمانی رکھنے لگیں اور پھر ملک کو
انہک دقتوں کا اور پریشانیوں کا سامنا
کرنا پڑے -

ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی بات
ختم کرتا ہوں -

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Ja-
davpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you
have allotted me only five minutes. I will
try to keep within that..

The President's Address has attempted to gloss over the all-round and every deepening crisis in this country and it has become almost a ritualistic exercise in unreality. There is stagnation, if not steep decline, in every sphere of our country's economic, political, industrial and other spheres. A Government that evolved for itself the slogan of "Government that works" has in practice been found to be a Government of inaction, of indecision, of meddling through and carrying on *ad hoc* basis. That is why the problems have engulfed the whole country.

Apart from the acute economic crisis that has developed, the biggest danger in our country today is to its unity and integrity. I am not going into the details because I have no time. But one aspect I would like to stress as a result of the policy adopted by this Government in Assam, today, thousands of people have come over to West Bengal from Assam. They have become refugees once more. I would like to know what responsibility the Government is going to look after these thousands and thousands of people who have not committed any crime and whose only crime is that they want to live peacefully in a part of this country and who have not entrenched upon anybody's interests. I demand from this Government the complete protection for these people as also meeting of the necessities of these people who are forced to go to West Bengal and may be to other States also. They are now coming to West Bengal because it is, the neighbouring State.

I would request the Government to make its commitment clear and to fulfil this commitment to these helpless people.

So far as the question of drought is concerned, the seriousness of the drought is stated. But it does not appear that the Central Government is aware of its obligation where there is such an acute

draught condition. In West Bengal, there was a demand for Rs. 205 crores. Although the loss is over Rs. 1,000 crores worth of production. There was a demand for Rs. 205 crores for relief. The Central Government team had gone there more than once, they have assessed and they have said that with all the difficulties and the constraints of resources, the State Government is looking after the situation admirably. That is on record. But against a paltry sum of Rs. 205 crores, only Rs 52 crores have been sanctioned so far, but not yet paid. If the country has to survive as a whole and, if you do not want to balkanise it, you cannot say, "We have no responsibility so far as the drought conditions in any part of the country are concerned." This is an obligation of the Central Government in view of the resources that are available to the States. We are looking forward to our respected Shri Y. B. Chavan's visit to our part of the country and this is a problem which has to be noticed.

There is a new surcharge of Rs. 120 crores in yesterday's Budget Speech, not a pie out of which will go to the States. The system is to increase the surcharge so that it is not distributed amongst the States and to reduce the rate of income-tax so that lesser amount goes to the States. This is the position. With inelastic sources of revenue for the States, the responsibility for such a natural calamity cannot be thrust upon the States. It has to be borne by the Centre. Therefore, I would request the Central Government and the Prime Minister to spell out the Government's policy on this as to how they are going to stand by the side of the people.

One aspect on which there is total silence in the President's Address relates to Centre-State relationship. I do not know how long this ruling party or this Government will go on avoiding this important and burning issue.

You may say that at one time this Government thought of having their rule all over the country, except in Bengal and Tripura which are lost and that this Government will manage there somehow and cherish dynastic ambitions also for future.

But, today what is the situation? The whole of South India is out of your control. There is a demand from the Chief Ministers of Andhra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for more and more financial grant and sooner than later, Kerala will join that group.

So far as the State Chief Ministers of the Congress-I ruled States are concerned, they are also feeling the difficulties in regard to the economic and fiscal imbalances between the Centre and the States and those difficulties have to be resolved sooner than later.

You cannot go on avoiding this.

You are putting responsibility after responsibility upon the State Governments. You want to entrust the responsibility to spend crores of rupees for the revival of the sick industries which have All-India implications — they are manufacturing things of All-India importance — to the State Governments without the Centre taking any action or giving any aid. The Central Government did not take necessary action against the recalcitrant employers who have misappropriated funds. Necessary action had to be taken by the Central Government under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, the Income-tax Act, the Customs Act and the Companies Act.

We are proud of the achievements in the sphere of sports. We are also happy that Asiad has earned a Cabinet berth for our good friend Mr. Buta Singh. So far as Asiad is concerned, it is very good. But we have to decide priorities. We are proud of the achievements of our engineers.

But Metro railway in Calcutta has taken already six years and we are told that it will take another six years. Our engineers are not given full opportunities to complete the construction of the Metro railway. Calcutta city is in trouble.

We want a second Hugli bridge which will be an engineering marvel. Where are our engineers? Why no funds are provided to them? Why this construction of a second bridge on Hugli river in Cal-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

cutta is taking years and years? These are matters on which we have to decide our priorities and I request the Government to decide its priorities properly and instead of spending money on Asiad, these matters should be looked into with the greatest urgency.

I hope that the Government will give its most serious attention.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA (Barh): Sir, A little while ago, Shankar Dayal Sharma was present in the House and while speaking he said that we should not use heat in exchanges, or arguments in the House. I agree with him. If I have any emotion in my speech, it will be more out of sorrow than of passion. Looking at the torment in Assam, and the turmoil in Punjab, and at the depressing economic scenario, in the country, I feel increasing disquiet. It will be a source of anguish to anybody.

And it is not a question of the Government following any policy or no policy. The Government is free to adopt its own policies. It is also free not to have any policy.

But, we in this House are definitely concerned over the inadequacies of the Government. What does the structure of the Government and the frequent changes effected in the Government show? What kind of direction can one make of the many changes that have been made? To me it seems as if a decision has been taken to prove that everyone is dispensable and that everyone is disposable. The most important instruments of the Government are the Members of the Cabinet and in the last three years one has watched its many formations with feelings more of sorrow and not of anger. Can I give you a few examples?

The country to-day faces an acute shortage in housing. And how many Ministers did we have since 1980? I will give you three guesses but three guesses are not enough because there have been four changes in Ministers. Take Civil Sup-

plies. In 1971 I also had the privilege of working under the Prime Minister. Since then, the public distribution system had been one of the most important programmes of the Government. But what do we find of the Civil Supplies Department? What priorities are being given to the public distribution system? This, in name, seems to be a very simple Ministry. But on this Ministry depends the poorest of the poor, whether in terms of kerosene supply or food or in terms of sugar supply; for all the basic necessities they depend on the performance of this Ministry. But what do we find there? First we had my friend, Mr. V. C. Shukla, then Rao Birendra Singh, then again my colleague from Bihar, Shri Bishma Narain Singh and again... (Interruptions) You guess. I am asking how many Ministers did you have? I am willing to let you play the guessing game. Yes, I will give the name. Now, of course, the Minister is Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad. The Members opposite do not even recall who is the present Minister for Civil Supplies. Not only in terms of personages or changes of personages but I refer to the linkage of this Ministry also. At one time it was part of one Ministry...

15.18 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

At other times, it was part of another Ministry and the third time it was a part of yet another Ministry. The same is the case with Irrigation. The same is the case with Railways. Same is the case with the Petroleum Ministry. In each area we find that there has been a constant shuffling and changing.

I have been trying to understand what it means. What is the pattern behind it? I have been trying to find out. It seems that it is to create a new style, I do not know. But one thing does stand out. That makes nobody responsible for anything. You cannot hold a Minister responsible if the Minister is there in the Ministry for 6 months only. You cannot hold another Minister responsible if the Minister is there for one year. It is all right — there is joint responsibility. I assure my friend, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma that I

am not disagreeing from him. The joint responsibility is there. The Ministers are supposed to be generalists. They are supposed to provide administrative leadership. But the world to-day is such that with the technological involvement in each Ministry the Minister does require a certain knowledge of not only the general working of the Ministry but also the technical aspects of it. As I said, it seems that the pattern has been to create a situation when nobody is responsible for anything and when I say this, may I ask who is being held responsible for the tragedy in Assam? My party took a very conscious decision to participate in the elections. I am not in any manner withdrawing from the logic and rationale of our participation in the elections but to-day somebody must be held responsible for the tragedies and, mind you Sir, most of the killings took place in Assam after the voting process had been gone through — whatever may be the voting process.

Now, I come to the voting process. There is a constituency called Bihpura. The total electorate of this constituency is 64,000. The total votes polled are 440. It does not matter to whom these votes have gone. There is another constituency called Teok. The total electorate of this constituency is 68,391 and the total votes polled there are only 1,374. This is the pattern. I could have given more names of Constituencies but you want me to conclude, Mr. Speaker.

Sir, the immediate thing that the Government owes to this House and to the nation is to fix responsibility — whether political or administrative responsibility on the person who advised the Government to go through the elections. If it is Governor of Assam then he must be immediately dismissed. If it is somebody in the Home Ministry then he must also be immediately dismissed but responsibility for the Assam tragedies must be fixed.

Sir, I am glad that the Prime Minister has said that negotiations would begin again but I am sorry to find that in the negotiations the so-called winners of the elections are supposed to take part. Sir, this will not only disrupt but also damage

the negotiations. Assam is the hub on which depends the entire North-East of the country and implementation of any policy whether it is security or development policy would depend on how Assam is treated.

Sir, although I have more to say, yet I would only conclude by saying that alienation in Assam, of Assam is totally unacceptable.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are thankful to the President for having addressed the Parliament on 18th February. The copy of the Address has been laid on the Table of the House. Indeed it is a document of great importance. The Address refers to several achievements of the Government for which we congratulate the Government.

However, it is rather unfortunate that the Address is treated merely as an annual ritual even by the Government. There are several areas which have not been taken note of by the Address. The Address is also silent with respect to many important defects. The Address has totally failed to take cognizance of the increasing discontent, agony and dis-illusionment among Muslims with respect to the redressal of their grievances. I must here mention that even the U.P. unit of the Indian Union Muslim League was constrained to launch a jail *bhara* movement in order to express adequately this deepening discontent among the Muslims with respect to the redressal of their grievances, and also to impress upon the Government the need to forge urgent practical measures. Sir, as you know, on the 27th of February I also courted arrest. The point that I have to make before the Government is this. All are looking at the Government. There are other parties like the BJP and others with whom there is total disenchantment and disillusionment. There is a great hope with the present government and there is an urgent need for practical measures.

Sir, as I said, it is unfortunate that the President's Address is treated as a

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

mere ritual. Many things are not being adequately noticed. Even when the Address takes cognisance of certain important facts, we hardly find measures adequate enough to deal with those situations. The President's Address is a mirror of Government policies. But even when the Address takes cognisance of certain things we hardly find adequate measures being adopted in order to honour the pledges given.

I may also for example point out that on the 23rd January, 1980, the Address said that "the Government will do its utmost to put down violence and lawlessness." The promise was made in 1981. It was also made in 1982. Now again the Address has expressed disquiet over the situation. But we find an increase in the riots. In 1981 the number of communal riots was 319. In 1982 they rose to 474.

Sir, the Addresses have repeatedly told the President's Addresses that the Government are determined to ensure that all sections of the population live in safety and honour. On February 18, 1983 the President specifically said that the guilty will be firmly dealt with. But, punishment is a word unknown in the history of communal riots. Very recently, Jitendra Narain Commission has even named the officers responsible for the situation over there but we do not find any action whatsoever.

Sir, the Addresses have repeatedly told us that the Government will take steps to ensure that the minorities enjoy a sense of full and equal participation in all spheres of life. This is again an unfulfilled promise. Even in the clerical cadre of the Central Secretariat the Muslim clerks are hardly 0.20 per cent. In the I.A.S., on 1st January, 1981, the percentage of Muslims was 2.98. In the IPS, on 1st January, 1976 their percentage was hardly 2.8. Since there is no time I may briefly run through certain things. In the Boards of Directors of Public Sector Undertaking Muslims are hardly to be found. Take the number of Muslims on the Board of the LIC. There is not a single Muslim. Let us go through

the Reports of the various scheduled banks; some of them are nationalised banks. In the year 1981, in the case of the Bank of Maharashtra the Indian Bank, Union Bank, Syndicate Bank, Dena Bank, United Bank of India, Central Bank, Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Andhra Bank, and Corporation Bank there was no Muslim. There is hardly one Muslim on the Board of Directors of the Allahabad Bank, and only two on the Board of Directors of the United Commercial Bank. There are several figures with me. I am not placing them before the House because it will take the time of the House. But we find that the recommendations of the Minority Commission have also not been implemented. We, therefore demand of the Government to implement the recommendations of the Minority Commission's that are there in the first, second and third Reports and see that they are properly implemented. The Minorities Commission has asked for a legislation to provide for statutory claims by way of compensation to those affected in the communal violence. Let such things come forward.

Sir, before I conclude, I may refer to one or two sentences of the Mandal Commission. About Kerala the Mandal Commission has said that only Mappilas are in the other backward class lists and other Muslims will not be in the backward list. My request to the Government is to accept the sentiments of the people of Kerala—about the Mandal Commission Report—this list is not valid for the people of Kerala. Therefore, the current list of other backward classes must be followed in the State.

*SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY (Gobichettipalayam): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to participate in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address to Parliament. Probably it is for the first time in the history of my Party in Parliament that an amendment has been moved to the President's Address by me. I felt that it was my primary duty for the people of Tamil Nadu and the State

of Tamil Nadu that I should indicate through this amendment their resentment against the Centre for neglecting their welfare and the economic interests of the State. The President in his Address has stated that the divisive forces in the country must be fought resolutely and the nation's unity must be nurtured. I wholeheartedly support the clarion call of our President in this regard.

At this juncture, I have to point out that, while the Centre is laying emphasis on national unity, it is regrettable that the non-Congress (I) Governments in the State are being looked at always with political considerations and motivations. I will narrate a few examples to substantiate my argument.

In 1974 the Cauvery Waters Agreement came to an end and since then the State Government of Tamil Nadu has been repeatedly bringing to the notice of the Centre that unless adequate quantum of Cauvery water is supplied to Tamil Nadu, the State cannot be saved from arid zone. The Centre has not evinced keen interest in the solution of this problem so far. Due to this callous approach of the Centre in the Sharing of Cauvery waters among the southern States, Thanjavur, commonly called the Granary of Tamil Nadu, is fast turning into a desert. It is really inexplicable to me that while the Centre is reopening the current agreement about the sharing of Ravi-Beas waters between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, it has not shown the same degree of interest to find an amicable settlement for Cauvery Waters dispute. Here I would like to stress the imperative need for nationalising all the rivers of the country, which alone would be the remedy for all the existing inter-State river water disputes. It will also pave the way for meaningful and purposeful strengthening of bonds between the States. The elusive national unity will become a reality.

In 1982 two monsoons have failed the State of Tamil Nadu which has created

acute scarcity of foodgrains in the State. The State Government has asked for supply of foodgrains from the Central Pool. It is unfortunate that the Centre should be hesitant in rushing foodgrains to the State. The Central Pool of foodgrains is not just for showing the stock accounts. It is meant for giving succour to the starving people in the country. I am surprised that the Centre should refer to the nutritious meals scheme being implemented by Tamil Nadu Government for the paucity of foodgrains in the State. Dr. Kulandaivelu, my colleague from the D.M.K. a little while ago pleaded for declaring this nutritious meals scheme as a national scheme and he wanted it to be included in the plan programmes. He demanded that the hon. Prime Minister should ensure its implementation on an all-India basis. I would like to reiterate here that the failure of monsoon is the principal reason for fall in foodgrains production in the State. It should also not be forgotten that the State of Tamil Nadu had contributed substantial quantity of foodgrains when there was surplus food production in previous years. The Centre should rush foodgrains to Tamil Nadu in order to save starving children and others in the State.

There is acute power crisis in the State. Here also the Centre has not despatched adequate quantities of coal to Thermal Stations in the State. All the thermal stations in the State are not producing even 50 per cent of installed capacity for want of stocks of coal. The Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Centre to permit the import of 5 lakh tonnes of coal for Tuticorin Super Thermal Station. The Centre has not so far permitted this import. In order to overcome this unprecedented power crisis in the State, the Centre should not only rush coal to the State but also permit the State Government to import the quantity of coal required.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has recommended to the Centre 138 industrial applications for licences. The Centre has not yet issued industrial licences to

[Shri C. Chinnaswamy]

these entrepreneurs. In other words, the Centre seems to be contributing for the industrial stagnancy of the State by not taking prompt and timely action in the issuance of licences.

Similarly, the language issue has also not been resolved by the Centre. Many States have accepted English as the link language. But still Hindi is being imposed on non-Hindi speaking people by the Centre directly and also indirectly through competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and other examinations like the Chartered Accountants Examination. In conclusion, I would like to urge that English should continue to be the link language of the country, without Hindi being imposed overtly or covertly and simultaneously the Centre should also promote regional languages so that unity in diversity becomes the life-breath of the people in our country.

I seek the support of the House for my amendment to the Motion of thanks to the President's Address and I conclude my speech.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालंदा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रेसिडेंट एडेस में सरकार की एक साल की नीतियां का जायजा होता है, लेकिन इस शासक पार्टी को हिन्दुस्तान पर हुकूमत करते हुए 32 साल हो चुके हैं, पिछले सालों की तरह से इस साल भी प्रेसिडेंट एडेस में देश की जनता के लिये उत्साह बढ़ाने वाली या हिन्दुस्तान की समस्याओं के समाधान का कोई नवशा हम इस प्रेसिडेंट एडेस में नहीं पाते हैं। कहा जाता है कि सरकार बहुत ढंग से काम कर रही है तथा सरकार का काम सन्तोषजनक रहा, लेकिन परिस्थिति क्या है? परिस्थिति यह है कि देश के अन्दर एकाधिकार घरानों की दौलत बढ़ रही है, देश के अन्दर कालाधन समानान्तर आर्थिक ताकत के रूप में काम

कर रहा है। देश के अन्दर गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जो लोग हैं उन की संख्या लगातार बढ़ रही है। देश के अन्दर गरीबी बढ़ रही है, बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, शिक्षित और अशिक्षित बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to make any point, speak on them within three minutes. I will not give you more than three minutes.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : 5 मिनट तो दीजिये। आप ने औरों को दिये हैं, इन को भी दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: No arguments please.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : मैं कह रहा था कि आज देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही भयावह है। आप जानते हैं देश के कई हिस्सों में सुखाड़ की स्थिति पैदा हुई है जिस में हमारा बिहार, हमारे बंगल में उड़ीसा, बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित हुए हैं, पश्चिमी बंगाल भी प्रभावित हुआ है, दूसरी स्टेट्स भी प्रभावित हुई हैं लेकिन सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट और राज्य सरकारें आज जो जिम्मेदारी उन के ऊपर आई है उस को पूरा नहीं कर रही हैं। पश्चिमी बंगाल में तो दूसरी पार्टी की हुकूमत है, लेकिन केन्द्र की ओर से जो वाजिब मदद मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रही है। जहां तक बिहार और उड़ीसा की बात है वहां पर आन्दोलन चल रहा है। इसी महीने की ता 0 7 को बिहार के गवर्नर के सामने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और दूसरी पार्टियां आन्दोलन कर रही हैं। उड़ीसा में लोग गिरफ्तार हो रहे हैं। भूखमरी बड़े पैमाने पर फैली हुई है रिलीफ का काम नहीं हो रहा है। बिहार की स्थिति इस समय बहुत ही दयनीय है।

20 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम का जिक्र किया गया है—लेकिन वहां तो 20 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम बिल्कुल कागज पर है। देश के अन्दर 40 लाख बीड़ी मजदूरों की तादाद है लेकिन इन बीड़ी मजदूरों की स्थिति हमारे देश में क्या है? उन को मिनिमम वेज भी नहीं मिलता। जहां सरकार ने कोई कानून बना रखा है वहां वह कानून लागू नहीं होता। सरकार ने जो मिनिमम वेज तय किया है उस के हिसाब से बीड़ी मजदूरों का करोड़ों रूपया बकाया है। चूँकि वहां कानून लागू नहीं है इस लिये राज्य सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट की ओर से भी इस सिलसिले में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है। देश के अन्दर करप्शन बढ़ रही है देश के अन्दर चारों ओर जो ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति है उस से हम लोग वाकिफ है। बिहार खास तौर पर इस का एक ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है और वहां पर जनजीवन खतरे में है। वहां पर ऐसी स्थिति है और सरकार चुपचाप बैठी हुई है बल्कि कई स्थानों पर तो सरकारी लोगों की सांठ गांठ एन्टी सोशल एलिमेंट्स के साथ है जोकि अखबारों में बराबर निकलता रहता है।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ और सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम बिहार की जो स्थिति है उड़ीसा की जो स्थिति है, उसको ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिये और केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस में स्पेशल डिम्मेवारी है क्योंकि वहां पर सुखाड़ की स्थिति के कारण हजारों हजार लोग, बिहार के लोग भाग कर पंजाब और हरियाणा में रोजी रोजगार के लिये आ रहे हैं। वहां की स्थिति बहुत भयावह है और लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं और हम उम्मीद करते है कि

सरकार इस ओर ध्यान देगी और उचित ध्यान देगी।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, **Sir**, a large number of hon'ble members have spoken on the President's Address. Some have made good points, others have repeated their pet theories and others again have aired their prejudices. I am not taking the names of one group or other or even of one individual or another, not because I do not appreciate what some have said or object to the criticism of others, but only because it is not possible to take all names and to take just a few might be discriminatory. Anyhow, I thank all for their participation in the debate.

In his Address, the President informs Parliament and the country about the state of the nation. This the Address has done with a high sense of responsibility and in a cogent, compact manner.

Some hon. members have accused it of being unduly rosy and optimistic. Nobody claims that conditions are ideal or that we are satisfied with what has been achieved. But, on the whole, the Address is objective and presents a balanced view of strengths as well as of shortcomings. But it does certainly highlight, as I think it should, the nation's grit and achievement, in the face of tremendous difficulties.

Several hon. members have talked of a decline in production in the agricultural and industrial sectors and the low rate in the growth of the economy during 1982-83, compared with the previous year. Agricultural production has been lower but industrial production has not fallen. There has been some decline in the overall growth rate but two important factors have to be borne in mind, firstly, the rapid deterioration in the international economic situation and secondly the un-

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precedented drought of 1982 in vast areas of our own country.

The Indian economy cannot be completely insulated from the international economic environment within which it has to operate. When world trade stagnates, our exports are also adversely affected. Aid is becoming increasingly costlier and more difficult to get. The whole world is passing through a period of economic turmoil marked by high rates of inflation and unemployment. Even in the industrially advanced countries the average rate of growth was only 1 per cent last year. The non-oil-exporting-developing countries were the worst hit, suffering from the inherent weaknesses of their own economies and also from the repercussions of recession in developed economies. During 1982, the inflation rate in non-oil-exporting-developing countries was as high as 35 per cent, and the average rate of growth only 1.8 per cent. In this year of all-round stagnation, India is one of the very few countries which has managed to keep the annual rate of inflation at the low level of 2.8 per cent while sustaining a reasonably satisfactory rate of growth.

The growth rate of 2 per cent is less than that of the previous year, but here I come to the second point I made earlier, which is that this growth rate has been achieved in a year of severe drought which affected 43 million hectares of land and 26 crore people. Our last drought was in 1979-80 when 38 million hectares of land and 22 crore people were affected. But if we compare the state of the economy now with that of the previous drought year, the House can judge between good and bad management. In a country like ours, heavily dependent on the monsoons, all that the Government can do in a year of monsoon failure is to try to mitigate its adverse impact through good management of the economy. This is exactly what we did in 1982. That is how the country was

saved from the debilitating impact of a great natural calamity.

In 1979-80, in spite of a comfortable situation in food stocks and foreign exchange reserves, prices were allowed to increase by nearly 22 per cent. By contrast, in the drought year of 1982 the price rise has been only 2.8 per cent. There was nothing fortuitous about it. In fact, prices had begun to rise sharply in the middle of 1982. But the Government moved quickly to control this trend through appropriate monetary measures, timely imports, increased supply of essential commodities and vigorous efforts for grains procurement. In fact, the procurement of rice and wheat in 1982 was higher than in the previous year and this helped the steady flow of foodgrains through the public distribution system. Again, in the previous drought year of 1979-80 the national income actually fell by 4.8 per cent and industrial production by 1.4 per cent. By contrast, in the drought year 1982 there has been an increase in industrial production of 4.5 per cent and an increase in the national income of 2 per cent. What is more, improvements in infrastructure facilities--power coal, railway--were maintained, the tempo of investment has been increased and plan outlays augmented substantially. This is the difference between good and bad management.

I have never expected bouquets from the Opposition, but only political prejudice, and perhaps sheer habit will throw brickbats at such a record. On the economic front, the picture is neither illusory nor exaggerated, as an Hon'ble Member has alleged.

An Hon. Member regretted the inadequacy of grain stocks. On the 1st February, 1983 these stocks were 12.5 million tonnes. This is higher than the stocks in February 1981 or 1982. There are 2.76 lakh recognised fair-price shops, of which 78 per cent are in the rural areas, covering about 52 crore people. I do concede that the system is not perfect. It needs greater improvement. Whenever difficulties are brought to our notice, we

rush stocks and try to remedy the situation.

Many hon. Members have spoken of the problems of their own States. Sir, this is hardly the forum where we can go into the specific problems of each different State. I know that States are facing difficulties. Recently we have sent some grain to Tamil Nadu as well as to some other States who asked for it.

Another Member thought that our success in checking prices was due not to our own efforts but because prices were falling all over the world. Frankly, Sir, I do not know which world our friend was referring to! It is no secret that inflation is raging in Europe and in several countries of Asia, Africa and America—both North and South. Runaway prices are the major problem in many countries. In some countries where prices of certain essential commodities are low, the goods are just not available, resulting in long unsatisfied queues, which I have seen with my own eyes. Another hon. Member remarked that the rise in consumer prices was much higher than in wholesale prices. This does happen. But the rate of increase even in consumer prices has been brought under check. This year it was 8 per cent in December 1982, compared to 12.7 in December, 1981. Public memory is said to be short. But we expect parliamentary memory to be somewhat longer. Have our opponents of the Right and the Left, who were components or supporters of the Janata Party, so soon forgotten?

It was amusing but not perhaps unexpected from a party known for its inconsistency to criticise our family planning efforts as being inadequate. Need I remind the House that it was the Janata Party which completely scuttled the family planning programme through vicious and false propaganda and when in power even obliterated its name. It may interest the House to know that in the last months the rate of growth of our population has, for the very first time, come down to

below 2 per cent i.e. 1.9 per cent. I sincerely hope that no interested group will once more mislead the people to reverse this downward trend.

The Budget proposals are fresh in your minds. The Finance Minister has had an extremely difficult and unenviable task. But the Budget is consistent with our national policy. It has novel proposals. It introduces new measures for reforming our financial administration, all of which will have a long term impact on our economy. This Budget and some other earlier proposals will mobilise a reasonably large amount of resources. There is no escape from this, because we cannot lose the momentum of planned development. The basic tenet of this Budget, and for that matter of our national economic policy, has been to keep up Plan expenditure. The Central Plan expenditure in the last year's Budget was to increase by more than 27 per cent. This year the increase will be more than 26 per cent. Whatever else we have to cut and economise on, we have tried to protect our Plan. Even so, I am aware that we have had to give up many worthwhile and even necessary projects of the States and even of Central Ministries. I might say that some of these projects were very dear to my heart. Whatever may be our difficulties: drought and inflation, international recession and balance of payments, we have ensured that we are not deflected from our path of long-term development towards self-reliance. Within the Plan, our most important priorities are the infrastructure, which I have already mentioned, such as power, railways, coal, steel, transport and above all petroleum. In agriculture, we emphasise irrigation, fertilisers and other services — special programmes for small and marginal farmers to increase their productivity and other measures directly related to help the poorer and the weaker sections.

To maintain this effort, we have to raise resources. This the Finance Minister has tried to do in a non-inflationary manner. Those who have more must pay more must pay more. If market prices are too high, providing large profits for some

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commodities, part of these profits should come back to the exchequer. If business and individuals spend less and save and invest more, they will also be taxed less. Everyone of us has to share this mammoth task of national development, by saving more, by investing in productive assets, by working harder and becoming more productive and efficient. We also want increases in outlays, plan or non-plan, public or private, to create greater demand for domestic products. We cannot stop all imports. But we must protect our domestic industry, many of whose problems are those of development. But I must also say, Sir, that much of our domestic industry, having been protected so long, is becoming more and more reluctant to stand on its own feet and to face competition. So, that is another aspect which has to be looked into. It is a testimony to our policies of industrialisation that large domestic capacities have been built in a wide variety of products which are also fairly competitive internationally. Over the last few years our exports of engineering goods have increased rapidly. The Budget has given some more incentives for exports. We want our industries to rise to the challenge, increase their efficiency and expand their production.

To be little our achievements is to denigrate not my party or my Government but our valiant and hard-working people — our farmers, our workers, scientists, technicians and many others.

As the watchdog of the national economy, Parliament has often criticised our public sector enterprises. Even our colleagues of the Left, who ideologically claim to support the public sector, have sometimes somehow undermined its morale. Now that this sector's performance has improved, let us not deny it the appreciation and credit which are its due. Let us urge the workers and the executives to keep up their good work.

We have been unjustly accused of being anti-worker. This is most unfair. We are sympathetic to their problems and hardships and they have usually been cooperative in spite of many difficulties. This

charge is levelled by those who want workers to be anti-Government, not for the good of the worker but perhaps for their own ends. I am grateful to the workers who have refused to become their tools. This does not mean that we are oblivious of the hardships caused by lock-outs and other such steps. They also have to be looked at and dealt with.

We are constantly on the look-out for new ideas. I is with this view that I have invited five eminent economists as advisers. Their work will not overlap in any way with the functions of the Planning Commission. A rather superficial comment was printed in a newspaper—"we have enough advice; what is needed is more performance". Does one replace the other? On the contrary, one is dependent on the other. Everywhere there is a search for new ideas, new ways out for problems and complex crises. The condition of the global economy is grave. If oil prices go up, there is one kind of problem, if they start coming down, the world is caught in another kind of spin. International trade is in shambles. Developing countries like ours are the hardest hit. I am sure, that the eminent economists will come up with constructive ideas for short-term as well as long-term solutions. I have often expressed myself on certain ideologies. Members of the Opposition, one group or another, are deeply committed to various ideologies. But I am looking for a new break—through, not—a rehash of old ideologies.

Another charge which is particularly off the mark is that we have moved from our objective of self-reliance. Self-reliance and the strengthening of our country's economy and fibre are the basis of our decisions and actions as a Government. Many of the economic views and philosophies which are held by certain people in the Opposition, have been derived from theories propounded abroad, where circumstances and conditions are totally different and even there these theories can hardly claim much success. Our approach is to find our own formulations and solutions.

The Government has also been accused of not being serious about dealing with

corruption. Corruption drains away a good portion of funds. It undermines the moral fibre and weakens us as a nation.

16.00 hrs.

It is unfortunate that an impression is sought to be created that India is a corrupt country. This is a slur against the nation. Several opposition parties conveniently overlook the complaint, which they themselves have made against one another, and propagate that the Congress alone has corruption. We are fighting corruption and we do take action against those whose image, we have reason to believe, is not good. But, often enough, such people are encouraged by the opposition. There are no two opinions that corruption is an evil, but so is the political use sought to be made of it. We are determined to eradicate this evil of corruption. (*Interruptions*) There are many instances I cannot go into the list just now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Not a single instance.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not want to argue with you here. There have been many instances which are quite well-known.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I want a single instance.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am not going to yield to the hon Member. I am quite sure of my ground on this. I do not make wild statements.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You have to justify what you say.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have justified it on many occasions. There have been some thoughtful observations.... (*Interruptions*) This does not mean that if the opposition shouts, what they are shouting is true. It does not mean that what yellow journalism writes is true. We have our own ways of finding out and

acting accordingly. I should like to know whether any of the parties present here who have been in Government in many States have taken any such action. I do not know of any such instances.

On the domestic political scene, there have been some thoughtful observations, particularly from colleagues of my party. The growth of regionalism is a matter of grave concern. It has been the policy of the Congress to provide adequate scope for the expression of the regional personality and I strongly adhere to this view. But this personality has to function within the national perspective.

Some people have begun to talk loosely about the breaking up of the country. This country is not going to break up. This Parliament and my party and, I am sure, all parties here will never let this happen. But if any party, group or person, concentrates too much on the problems of a particular region in isolation from the problems of the country as a whole, then tensions will be aggravated.

The House has had a detailed debate on Assam. I do not want to go into this question all over again. As I said last week, the need is for all sections to curb their emotions and come together to find solutions. There is no problem which cannot be solved amicably and through earnest discussions. Even if some young people today are consumed by anger, as I said, I continue to regard them as my children and the children of this country. But, more important, can I put aside my responsibility to my country, to its unity and its integrity?

A Congress Member spoke with great feeling and conviction on the need for the revival of the spirit of brotherhood in Punjab. If I have understood Sikhism aright, its basic tenet is love and brotherhood among all people. The most moving of the hymns of Shri Guru Nanak Dev are those where he says that Hindus and Muslims are alike. And in our country Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Jews are all equal.

(Smt. Indira Gandhi)

Unfortunately, some sections are whipping up communalism. A large number of communal incidents are basically the result of economic or other rivalries and fears. Some mischievous elements immediately exploit them for communal and political ends. Some think by stirring trouble they will perhaps have a chance to become leaders.

Some mention was made just now about Memberships, Directorships etc. of certain Boards. We are reviewing this matter and I agree that there are many aspects on which urgent measures must be taken; some are being considered and other suggestions are welcome. My appeal to the House and to the hon. Members is that whether inside the House or outside, this is not the time to speak or to do anything which could spark off new incidents or tensions. You may not consider something to be aggressive or even communal, but in this delicate situation one just does not know how other people will react. I am sorry to say that there is a growth of certain extremist organisations amongst the Hindus as well as amongst the Muslims, and this is not helping the cause of harmony for any section.

The Home Minister was telling me just now that the Mandal Commission's Report is being discussed with the Chief Ministers.

It has been remarked that we should overhaul our Intelligence machinery. We are looking into this question. I myself feel deeply concerned. It is the same as regards the training of police forces to be more sensitive to situations and to public feelings and above all not to be swayed from their duty of protecting the people, so that they earn their trust and confidence. We are taking some steps in this direction.

Some Members have spoken about non-alignment. I heard mention again of "genuinely non-aligned". I had thought that this phrase which had occasioned so much ridicule would now be avoided. When the so-called "genuine non-align-

ment" was in practice, the rest of the non-aligned world were 'genuinely' perplexed as to our 'genuine' intentions. Some have repeated the Western (in which non-Western followers of the West are included) propaganda that India is isolated. Are we to make up our minds and act according to what we consider right and just, or unthinkingly accept the opinions of others? I do not want to remind hon. Members of the number of occasions on which we have borne the brunt of aggressive, even malicious accusations from many sides but ultimately it was our assessment which turned out to be the correct one. And even today, in fact at every non-aligned conference—if I remember, long before the time that I was in Government — there have been tremendous pressures from outside to somehow derail the movement, to somehow create tension and disagreement and to be able to say that the movement has failed.

So, I hope that whatever the personal or party opinions of hon. Members may be, they, and indeed all Indians, will give full cooperation to make the forthcoming Non-Aligned meeting a success. Its effectiveness can do much towards the solution of issues which are vital to the world — Disarmament and peace, and cooperation and development.

Once more, I thank you all and commend the President's Address for the acceptance of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: A number of amendments have been moved by Members to the Motion of Thanks. Shall I put all the amendments together to the vote of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, mass massacre is not advisable?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a mass get-together?

All the Amendment were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the main motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"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 18th February, 1983.'

The motion was adopted.

16.10 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1983-84—GENERAL DISCUSSION.

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up General Discussion on the Budget (Railways). The ex-Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I rise to initiate discussion on the Railway Budget for 1983-84.

At the very outset let me go on record that as far as Railways' performance is concerned it has to be judged in the background that we have a very vast network of Railways and, therefore, there are lot of difficulties that are to be faced in managing the operation of Railways. We are probably the second largest railways managed by a single management... (Interruptions). There is too much of disturbance.

MR. SPEAKER: They are in pandemonium. Are they going to get into the train?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I can understand accidents in the Railways, why accidents in the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. If you want to go out, go quietly and do not make it a railway platform.

All right, now start.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I feel highly honoured that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra State is also present on this occasion.

16.11 hrs.

At this stage Shri Vasant Rao Patil left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Dada, are you staging a walk-out?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I am on a point of order. Is it desirable that a Minister of another Government should be here inside the House?

MR. SPEAKER: As long as he is a Member of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not questioning. I am raising a question of principle.

MR. SPEAKER: Before you have taken objection, he has already gone out.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Please look into it.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as railway operations are concerned, they are to be judged against the background of the vast expanse of the Railways. We have almost 61,000 route kilometres of the railways which almost covers 7,000 stations in the country and we have the trains which are hauled by about 10,000 locomotives and it is to the credit of the Railway system that every day about a crore of passengers travel by the Indian railways on 61,000 kilometres and 60,000—70,000 tonnes of freight is carried by the Indian Railways. Such being the expanse of the Railways, we being the second largest railways under single management. I wish that the Railways are managed and handled in a manner by which the efficiency of the Railways will be augmented from time to time and it will be inkeeping with other sectors of our economy.

As far as the railway operations are concerned, they do not begin from the time our new Railway Minister has taken over. Fortunately, he has the legacy of good achievements on the part of the Railways and only because persons managing this portfolio happen to belong to another party, I cannot discord the good work that the Indian Railways, the workers and officers have put in.

Over the last few years there have been certain achievements and there have been certain failures. When the new set-up came