

15.20 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SHRI K. BRAHMANAND REDDY (Narasaraopet): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it seems to be a mutual good fortune that whenever I speak you are in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And whenever I spoke in the other House, you were the Home Minister.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): This is a better arrangement.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): We are all intrigued.

SHRI K. BRAHMANAND REDDY: Sir, though I know you are very generous, I should not like to draw too much on your generosity with regard to the time despite interruptions.

Sir, I beg to move:

"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 the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1983."

Sir, the President's address to the joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament gives us an opportunity for a calm reflection on our part about the various vital issues facing the nation.

Sir, before I come to the political aspects of the situation, I should like to recall to the Hon. Members' mind the significant successes achieved during the recent past in the several important segments of our economy like power generation, irrigation, coal, cement, oil etc. to mention only some,

in spite of the adverse seasonal conditions and constraints on our resources.

Sir, the President has rightly brought them to our attention. Here I should like to mention that it is a matter of concern particularly in regard to the power and irrigation projects of the State Government that the cost and time over-run are leading to escalation in cost and time. You must have been throughout the country that several irrigation projects and power projects have exceeded the time and cost schedule by six seven years or four to five times respectively, and in some cases by even much more time and cost. Therefore, it is up to the Planning Commission and up to the Ministries concerned to so advise the State Governments as well to see that proper estimates are prepared that tight time-schedule is adhered to, so that the Plan projects are completed in time. The Government naturally is reasonably entitled to claim a decent measure of success in containing inflation at a low level of 2.8 per cent, in spite of inflationary pressures in several countries and the drought conditions in large parts of our country. This is certainly an achievement about which all of us should feel fairly happy. But here I would like to utter a word of caution. Though the retail prices have risen at a low level, it should be a matter of concern for the Central and State Governments, a continuous concern, to see that the wholesale prices are reflected in the retail prices, with which 80 per cent to 90 per cent of our poor, common people are concerned. After all, it is the consumer satisfaction that is most necessary. So, if our poor and middle class people are reasonably satisfied, keeping in mind the inflationary pressures in several countries around and beyond us, it should be our concern to continuously see and oversee that the retail prices, with which the consumers are concerned, are kept at a low level, so that they can get their goods in time, and at proper prices.

We are also glad to know that the public distribution system has been

expanded by 50,000 more fair price shops in the country. It is good as far as it goes, but it is also a matter for concern for the Central Government, to monitor, to ceaselessly oversee, so that the fair price shops are run efficiently, and the consumers get their goods at reasonable prices.

The President also spoke of eliminating non-productive expenditure, in addition to saying that we should tone up the economy, enhance Production and productivity. Certainly; but here also I would like to say, as I had said about three years ago while initiating the debate on the General Budget, that this non-productive, non-plan expenditure of the Centre, and particularly of the States, is growing at such a rapid rate that in a few years' time probably all of us, including the Centre, will feel the Pinch and that there will be no money for a meaningful Plan. There is no use saying: "We are not interested in unproductive expenditure." We should have a will to see that we curb and prune it to the extent necessary, so that our Plans throughout the country may go ahead with a decent pace.

I feel also very much enthused to hear that the acceptors of the family planning programme have risen by 16 percent. Personally speaking, I am very much enthused because in my opinion, and in the opinion of many others as well, no programme in our plan is more important than curtailing these new-borns, if our people have to have a meaningful life, at least in the next two decades.

I also felt heartened to read that the turn-over of the public sector has increased by 21 per cent. The public sector to which all of us, I think are committed, was losing a few years ago. It was a matter of great concern to all of us. But now that they have been pulling up well, I think, the government must continue their strenuous efforts in continuing the trend by better managerial efficiency, workers' participation and delegation of authority.

One thing of great significance to India is the resounding success of the ASIAD games which has won worldwide acclaim. Those involved deserve our very hearty congratulations. Of course, the the Prime Minister is the motive force the propelling force behind, but I should not forget my good friend, Shri Buta Singh and his colleagues for their devoted strenuous work looking to the minutes detail and so seeing that India's name in this sphere rises high. We should all be proud of it. If in India we can do this magnificent work, big work in such a short time, one wonders why can we not do it in other areas. If only there is a national will and all of us bend our energy towards that goal, then we can do it. Therefore, I think this magnificent work is an eye-opener for all of us and it gives us confidence that if we pull together on national matters and work strenuously, I think we can make India a much better place to live in.

The Ministry of Information has to play an important role in educating and mobilising people morally and intellectually to build a modern, just and moral society. The growing electronic media should be brought into harmony with the best in our heritage and our aspirations. I concede that the influence of the programme of world TV has an impact on younger generation. But in our TV programme especially to the rural areas, you should so see that the soul of India is not lost, but, on the other hand, it should be solidly demonstrated that Indian cultural thought and the international policies that we are pursuing can be the best to save the world from catastrophe.

I now come to the President's disquiet regarding divisive and disruptive forces at work. Take Assam. It has been thoroughly discussed for the last two days. All of us are deeply distressed at the loss of lives, weepily distressed at the inhuman killings of particularly women and children. I am sure the government have taken the first responsibility and the first opportunity to send enough medical supply under the relief and rehabilitation pro-

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gramme. We are also happy that the Prime Minister took the earliest opportunity to rush to the area, to go to the affected areas, given some confidence to the people and relief and other material and make rehabilitation work progress rapidly, in spite of several impediments in the communication system.

To-day all of us have heard the Prime Minister's speech with great attention. There cannot be a more conciliatory speech coming from the Prime Minister with regard to the solution of not only the Assam problem but of the various problems affecting this nation, affecting our growth, development, integrity and unity.

Therefore, let me remark now that the tenor, tone and content of the speeches of the leaders of non-Communist Opposition parties like Mr. Dandavate and Mr. Vajpayee have disappointed me greatly. They are not the speeches that they should have made. They are provocative enough even here in this House. I do not know what they had been, and what impact it would have had on the people of Assam in their local areas.

Any amount of harangue and any amount of display of temper cannot alter the facts. Shall I tell the Janata Party that this Assam problem is a legacy of the Janata Government.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, no.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It was started in 1979.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In 1951.

15.36 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: That is a different issue. Don't go back to 1947. Shall I say, also in the

same breath, that even restricting the President's rule for one year is the legacy of the Janata Government? I am not going into the merits, whether one year is good or bad. I am only stating the facts. You thought you were wiser than the founding fathers of our Constitution. But they knew better than you. They knew the circumstances, the ethnic groups, the several languages, regions and areas; they knew the spirit of the people, and what they were. So, it is not as if they were enamoured of President's rule. It is because of their intimate knowledge of the people of India that they had that rule. You disturbed it.

I do want to say it is not very pertinent in this context, It is not you that destroyed the federal structure of India, though it is weak? Just because you won in 1977 Lok Sabha election does it mean that the elected Assemblies, elected by the people, should go? Is it federalism? You set the trend. You sow the wind reap the whirlwind.

Now I want to put a few questions. Do you not know that strenuous efforts have been made for about 2-1/2 to 3 years on behalf of the Government for finding an amicable solution to the Assam problem? Do you not know that in spite of the fact that oil had been stopped for more than a year, Government did not raise a little finger, in order not to exacerbate the feelings of the people of the local areas? Did you not know that the Prime Minister, instead of standing on prestige, went to Gauhati to speak to the leaders concerned, in order to find out if there is any possible way out? Did not the Prime Minister say that let there be no cut-off year; let us not agree on any cut-off year now. Let us start with 1971 and proceed and analyze and see what the dimension of the problem is, so that we can get into grips with the problem and find a solution? What did you do? Did not they offer you a Constitutional amendment? You vacillated. Not all of you. Excuse me; when I say 'you', I mean BJP and Janata Party and Lok Dal.

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Subramaniam Swamy is there.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You vacillated. Not only you vacillated, you oscillated also, because fundamentally, I tell you. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): Did you ascertain from Mr. Subramaniam Swamy that he is still a representative of Janata?

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): No one has control over them.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Can you be controlled?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Excuse me; I am not speaking to accuse you. I am only stating the facts. You are a divided block; divided even on national issues, though you mouth them at convenience. You should not be. You are the inheritors of this great heritage of India, Mahatma Gandhi's India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's India and the freedom movement of India. Is it the attitude of what you call yourself a national party? I am sorry to say. Divided you may be. You may get further divided. Before I end my speech you may split again. That is not my concern. My concern is, make a discrimination; make a distinction between what is a parochial issue and a national issue, or a small issue. You are only carried by anti-Indira phobia. That is all. Shall I tell you one thing? Solution of national issues of not a mere battle of wits. Solution of national problems requires patience, requires sincerity, requires a sincere attempt for an understanding on or behalf of all us. It affects all of us. And, therefore, if it is a mere battle of wits, even then, shall I share a secret with you?

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving him free solutions, Mr. Reddy.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Can I tell you that, she, Shrimati Indira Gandhi can outwit you, all of you put together, whether she is in power or out of power! Please do not attempt that.

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving them advice without charging any fees.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is speaking from his personal experience. She has outwitted him.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Unfortunately, I am seeing him as a sole representative of the Janata Party here. If Mr. Dandavate or Mr. Vajpayee had been here, I would have spoken a little more harshly. But I do not want to be harsh.

MR. SPEAKER: You are advising him, be he Swamy in name only.

AN HON. MEMBER. Now he is somebody else's Swamy.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Now, can you in all sincerity, put your hand on your heart and fault either Shrimati Indira Gandhi or her Government, in regard to Assam? Your Party Member, Shri Ravindra Varma was given an almost sole opportunity, on the word of Mr. Inderjit Gupta, to sort out the problem if he could. Did he not try? Did he not raise his hands in despair that he is not able to solve it, that they never listen to anybody?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Inderjit Gupta's word, I do not know. Mr. Varma is not here.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Mr. Varma will not deny what Mr. Inderjit Gupta has said though you are giving him a clue to do something else.

Therefore, I submit to this House even now, in view of the very helpful and conciliatory attitude taken by the Prime Minister and the Government please take my advice. Please contribute your mite—I know, your mite is small, but all the same—you are a national Party. You are represented here. Therefore, let us find a solution. It is not Congress (I)'s problem. It is our problem. Assam is as much a party of our country as Andhra Pradesh or even Bombay, from which you come. In fact, it is a better area. I have seen the entire area. I know how picturesque it is. They are a

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part of our country. Let us not either wittingly or unwittingly encourage a tendency on anybody's part, on any portion of the society, to say that you are a secessionist. You should not encourage it. Even if there is some such tendency, let us make it a point to curb it, to influence them, to tell them, to throw some sense into their minds. Therefore, I would only request the entire House that national issue should be dealt at a national level and in keeping with the best traditions of our society, keeping in mind the integrity and security of our nation.

For some of you, I would submit, do not fall a prey to the temptation of gaining a small debating point. If you want to do that, you may please yourselves. But that does not raise your status. That does not contribute to the nation. After all, the nation is in difficulty. We are 70 crore of people with poverty. We have to do something very quickly so that we can give a very meaningful life to the people in the immediate future.

Now the elections are over. The Centre has said that they are prepared to discuss this problem not only with those young wonderful friends but also with other sections of the society like the tribals and others, who are living there for ages. Let us not neglect them. Let us not make them feel that they are not cared for. Yes, all of them should be consulted. And the representative institution that has just now come i.e. the Assembly, will certainly exercise their thought and judgment over the issues. I am sure, they will be able to bring in some fresh air and light into this question of foreigners. I am sure that if all people sincerely cooperate—not running with the hare and hunting with the hound, do not do that, if you do it, it will be only at your peril—there is no problem which is insoluble. The Prime Minister is inclined, in the interest of the integrity of the nation, to find an amicable solution so that all people can live in amity.

I do not want to go at length into the question of Punjab. I do not like to say anything at this very delicate time. It is reported that a solution was at sight so far as the territorial issue is concerned. I do not know how nearer a solution they came to. But anyway, given the will, there is no problem which cannot be solved. If that is sorted out amicably, what does it matter whether a village is here or there. I want to remind you all what we did regarding Madras and Andhra. There was some dispute that some areas should go to Madras and some area should come to Andhra. We said: All right, we discussed and agreed to. What does it matter whether a village is in Punjab or in Haryana? This is a simple matter. Therefore, neither the Akali Dal nor any other should be very adamant on this issue. They must view it in the national background. After all, Haryana cannot thrive without Punjab and vice versa. No part of the State can thrive without the rest of the country participating in their welfare and development. That is a fundamental fact which all of us know. There is no need to stress that point.

So far as water issue is concerned, Rajasthan is a desert area. If there is a good rainfall one year in ten years, it is a blessing. We use to hear every year that there are very severe drought conditions in Rajasthan, no drinking water and people are suffering in spite of the fact that they are a border area and they did as much as any other frontier of our country in defending the frontiers of the country. Therefore, let us be a little generous to them. It does not matter whether a small percentage of water is this way or that way. Certainly if anybody feels, even if Punjab or Haryana feel that there is some injustice done there are other ways of making good for more water. You can line the canals. You can have other minor irrigation works. You can raise the ground water. You can do so many other things. But the question is, do not

be adamant. Do not think that your point of view is the point. Do not try to give an impression that you are pressurising the Government of India. No Government worth its name can bend to pressure. That will be the last word of any Government. You must be amenable to reason, you must be amenable to the feelings of the people, you must be amenable to understand what is what, but not at the cost of the nationhood. Akali Dal or the Sikhs for that matter are a great part of our society, who have given their lives for the defence of the country, who are energetic and enterprising persons who have gone throughout the world and contributed to the development of this country in a great measure. Does anybody in India feel that they are not a part of our society? No. I am sure, better counsels will prevail on them so that they continue the discussion and find a solution. I am glad that the Prime Minister has associated the national parties. But I want also to tell PM, please do not think that they alone will help you in delivering the goods. If they are of great help, certainly take it. If the help is coming also from certain other quarters, take it. Therefore, I would request you particularly to see that this does not turn into a hard problem. If necessary, you call them, make them sit along with you, speak to them and listen to not only Haryana but Rajasthan and even Akali Dal also. I am sure, better counsel would prevail on our friends in Akali Dal. Mere threats would not help. Mere resignations would not help. How does that help? If resignations are there, certainly the Constitution will come in and the seats will be filled. What is the use of that? We are not prepared to alienate their feelings, to alienate any part of the society in Punjab whether it be Hindus or Sikhs. Therefore, I would like to mention that all efforts should be made on behalf of the Government and other parties to see that some solution is arrived at. I am glad that my friend, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav is trying to make some little contribution, which is a very good thing.

There are serious apprehensions that several internal forces—I have no facts—and maybe some external forces are at work at destabilisation or at least creating conditions for disaffection between communities and communities and areas and areas. Please be aware of it well in time. I am pained to say that this intelligence of our country today, as it is, is outdated and outmoded. They cannot fill the demands of the time. I am not casting any aspersion on any single individual, whoever that may be or any institution for the matter of that. I am only interested in seeing that you get proper, requisite, timely intelligence from several areas. Do not think that intelligence should be confined only to Assam or Punjab. There are several areas which are attempted to be disturbed, disaffection being created. They are not mere sporadic events. There seems to be some purpose behind them whether it is internal or external, and, therefore, I would like the Government to be very careful.

Now, I come to the last item of elections. Elections were held in the past in several States. Some we have won, some we have lost. We are sorry. We give our cooperation to the Government in power, all reasonable cooperation. I am not happy at your Janata Partys' discomfiture but it is a pity that you are washed out. I am sorry. But I can say one thing that so far as Congress(I) is concerned, in spite of a set-back, I have every hope that, provided steps are taken in the right direction, Congress(I) will regain its image and strength. You should be glad about it. In the end I reiterate that all parties sincerely and conscientiously should cooperate in finding solutions to our national problems and contributing to nation's strength and cohesion.

PROF. K.K. TEWARI (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir I rise to second the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address to the joint session of Parliament. Sir, this document in a nutshell puts before the House and the country

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the problems that we have to face as a nation, as a people, as a polity. Different aspects of our national life have been dwelt upon in this Address. The economic aspect of our national life has been highlighted by our achievements which we have registered in a remarkably short time of three years after that great historical aberration in our history called Janata Party regime. After the whole edifice—economic, political, social, scientific—was dismantled, the country needed a leader, a party to resurrect it from the ashes, to galvanise the national life and again bring it back on the right track. So, after 1980, with Herculean efforts, our Government, under Mrs. Indira Gandhi's historical and able leadership, has brought the country to its health, restored vigour to it in all its different sectors. You can see it for yourself. As the previous speaker, Shri Reddy, has stressed, our economy has regained its vitality, its vigour, in different sectors of our economy we have registered significant advance. In the fields of power generation, cement and coal, in fact in every field, our progress is remarkable, in spite of the constraints on resources and the disastrously adverse weather conditions.

16 hrs.

Here, I would like to emphasize that according to our manifesto, according to our party philosophy, we have kept in mind all our promises and our economic schemes and programmes have been geared to meet the requirements of the poorest of the poor in this country. In this respect, mention may be made of the increase in the number of fair price shops, the various schemes for the upliftment and increase in the standard of living of the people living below the poverty line, like the harijans, the tribals and the weaker sections of the society, which were initiated by Mrs. Gandhi and also the new 20-Point Economic Programme given by our Prime Minister. All these schemes are being implemented with

full vigour all along the line by both the Central and State Governments...
(Interruptions)

I would also like to mention here our recent achievements as a Government, as a nation. Whenever we have challenges to face, whenever we have miles and miles to go, we take courage in our hands and rise to the occasion. This we have demonstrated amply at the time of the holding of the Asiad. Despite the doubting Thomases and Cassandras making dark prophecies of the total collapse of the Asiad, it succeeded. It was an international achievement by a Government, which was subjected to all kinds of vilification by an opposition, a combination of parties, some of whom themselves were responsible for taking the decision of holding the Asiad. So, all these achievements are landmark of which not only the party in power, but the nation as a whole should be proud of.

My senior colleague, Shri Reddy, has dealt with the domestic scene. Before I come to that, I would like to take up some other aspects, which have been mentioned in this Address, particularly the international scenario. Right from the days of independence, in fact even before we became independent, we had emphasized the role of India which, with its past history, culture and civilisation spanning over a millennia, had international consciousness and awareness. Therefore, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, we always tried to take a total view of the situation and we emphasized the role of India in the comity of nations, in the international community. Therefore, under Mrs. Gandhi's leadership, it is quite proper for us to emphasize the situation which faces the world today. Whether it is economic front or whether it is the front of security, the international security environment is being endangered, the cry of war is now seen everywhere. The zero-option or the question of missiles or lack of interest or seriousness on the part of super powers about disarmament, all these issues are be-

fore us. And nearer home, about the Indian Ocean this document rightly emphasises the problem that we as a country, as a littoral country, face because of the growing armament in the Indian Ocean, which was sought to be converted, according to the UN Resolution, into a zone of peace. This fragile peace in this area is being shattered by growing armament by a particular super power, by American determination to arm certain countries in the Indian Ocean, particularly militarisation of Diego Garcia and then the Persian Gulf. The entire region is sought to be destabilised due to a conspiracy which poses a serious threat to our security at home.

(Interruptions)

Then, Sir, the arming of Pakistan with the most sophisticated weapons in our immediate neighbourhood is posing a big problem to us and since Dr. Swamy is interrupting me, I must oblige him by making a few references to him.

Sir, I was talking about the Indian Ocean. But the moment I talk of Pakistan, Dr. Swamy became a little uncomfortable. This Pakistan-China America axis—excuse me for saying this—has a very reliable ally in Dr. Swamy because, on several occasions I have repeatedly said that they are trying to create problems from the Indian Ocean. All along the line they are creating problems for us. So, this aspect which the President has emphasised has to be taken note of and I take this opportunity to invite your attention to the fact that when Madam Gandhai drew the attention of the nation—as a Prime Minister it was her bounden duty to do so—to the imminent danger to the security of India, to the security of the sub-continent because of the intransigent attitude of the super power, the role of a particular super power in and around the sub-continent, the whole idea was pooh-poohed, it was laughed at when she talked of the supply of F-16 planes to Pakistan.

Since I have short time at my disposal, I do not go into the modalities,

into the mechanics of the whole situation, but I just make a reference. You all know, as enlightened Members of the House you know the implications of this latest weaponry, the most advanced weaponry put into the hands of the Pakistani military junta equipped with the latest gadgets and all that. We are told that they have the capacity to drop a few atom bombs on our heads, they have this advanced capacity. When Mrs. Gandhi brought these things to light and cautioned this nation, Mr. Vajpayee and Dr. Swamy—they are strange bedfellows, they are most of the time at each other's throat, but when this question came up, they started a campaign. An orchestrated propaganda was sought to be made in this country that Mrs. Gandhi was trying to create a war hysteria in India. Sir, I leave it to this House and to our countrymen, the great countrymen of whom we are proud; we will leave this question to them to decide whether what Mrs. Gandhi has been emphasising all along, is a fact or not.

India which has been subjected to a series of aggressions by Pakistan and others, if we talk of our legitimate security arrangements, we are said to be creating war hysteria. This is a dangerous trend and the President has rightly invited our attention to this aspect.

We are also proud, on the international scene very shortly India is going to host the Seventh Conference of the non-aligned. You are all aware of the tradition of non-alignment. We as a country are one of the propounders, one of the initiators of this great movement which started with a couple of countries, but now it has gathered momentum all over the world and the membership has increased rapidly and it has gone very high and there is a competition among allied countries to seek membership of non-aligned. We are proud and particularly proud that the Conference was to be held in Baghdad, but because of the unsettled conditions in those regions, unani-

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mously the non-aligned countries themselves decided that India alone can host this Conference and they had faith, confidence in the leadership of Madam Gandhi who is now the internationally recognised leader of the non-aligned international community.

Again, the Heads of Commonwealth Governments, they are also meeting in India. These are the land marks in our foreign policy.

After this the reference of the hon. President to the domestic scene to my mind has not come a day too soon. On this point I have many things to say because in public day in and day out we are being villified, we are being abused. Shri Reddy, as a senior man, a senior leader, a senior Member of the House consciously, purposely made some under statments. So far as domestic scene is concerned, I will make bold to call a spade a spade. It is time that we realise the importance of what is happening in India and we have to rise above partisan attitude. And I invite the entire House to ponder over these matters which have been causing considerable concern to all thinking people in this country, throughout the length and breadth of this country and they have been trying to grope out of this enveloping darkness and enveloping gloom.

Attempts have been made to villify us that we are anti-democratic a party which has a century long history behind it, a party which has a leadership, which has inspired as a catalyst, freedom movements all over the world. If third world boasts of independent foreign policy of non-alignment it owes all this to Gandhis' and Nehrus' leadership, not to the leadership of Vajpayees and Dandavates. Therefore, when we are faced with this kind of political scenario we have to talk of fundamentals. We have to talk of the basics, the hole political system, the whole political life of India. The entire

polity of India is on test. It is under terrible strain.

I was talking yesterday and in my speech I said some local tensions, without fixed structures and Dr. Swamy will understand it, fixed structures or scale of values. . . (Interruptions).

You also Mr. M. Ram Gopal Reddy understand it, not only Dr. Swamy.

I am refering to the other Reddy, Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Don't make Reddy a *raddi*.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: When these fixed structures and fixed categories in a society like ours—a country whose history goes into millennium—face challenges of modernisation of socio-economic changes, then it is bound to be confronted with some unwelcome movements and unwelcome scenes as we have today. They are the teething problems and the teething troubles of a developing economy in the changing social scene. In such a situation what happens? Local movements and new symbolisms are discovered and narrow attitude is sought to be whipped in order to have a greater share in the national cake. We can understand these modalities and this mechanism of change. But when the political system is sought to be disrupted and sought to be destroyed by a handful of people not owing allegiance to the well-being of this country, then we will have to sit-up and we have to be alert and we have to examine the hole process and find out what are the real challenges and evolve suitable remedies for them.

Now, my hon. colleague, Mr. Reddy has referred to the role of the Opposition in this country. What I am trying to emphasis is a sustained campaign and a sustained attempt to weaken the morale of India and to weaken the morale of Indian people to spread disaffection and to alienate the people from the political process and from the political system itself. This has been

the greatest bane to our national life. I want to make it clear because as I was saying, when these changes take place, then streamlined ideologies and political ideologies absorb and subdue these changes, they withstand the changes and channelise the changes into creatives. When these get disrupted, what happens? My friend Dr. Swamy was interrupting and trying to emphasise some points here and there I would like to bring to his notice the role of his Party, the Janata Party because it is an object of pity rather than anger. I pity the Janata Party. I do not feel indignant. They are down and out.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): You are getting lost in your own language.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): Don't worry. It is a professional jealousy.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Reddy referred to the role and the game of destabilisation and destabilisation vis-a-vis the Government of India. The destabilisation has become the synonym for the Opposition in India. I want to be categorical about this destabilisation. I look at the whole political spectrum in front of me on the Opposition Benches. It includes all those reactionaries and the so-called progressives.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You are trying to destabilise Shri Jagannath. Your Party people are trying to destabilise your own people.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I am happy, that is going home. (Interruptions). Mr. Chairman, Sir, this game of destabilisation has been practised in several countries of the third world. Here, in India also, because we have refused to yield to the pressures the bluffs of power who wanted us to be their pocket boroughs in the third world and since we are consistently following the policy of independent and self-reliance economy and non-alignment in the international fields we are sought to be

pressurised. We are sought to be misled sometimes and their allies here those who share their philosophical concern, those who share their strategic and tactical concern, have been engaging themselves in this vile game of destabilisation not from 1977, but right from the day India became independent and it became intensified when Madam Indira Gandhi took over as Prime Minister.

You will recall the scene of 1967. The so-called reformed version of Jana Sangh which is called the BJP and the CPI—the CPM was a baby; it was recently born....

AN HON. MEMBER: At that time, you were in the Jana Sangh.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It did not have any grounding anywhere. In 1967, the Jana Sangh, the self-proclaimed propagandists of capitalism and reactionary forces and supporters of black marketeers in India, the communalists the revivalists, the obscurantists, joined hands with the CPI by hoodwinking the people of India, by bamboozling the people of India.... (Interruptions) Don't forget your history. The first attempt in 1967 both by so-called leftists and rightists took place in India and they came to power by hoodwinking the people of India. The captured power in 8 States. But because of inner contradictions and blatantly illegitimate political contacts—they had forgotten their ideological professions, it was a political monstrosity—they fell like nine pins, like a house of cards and they collapsed. Again, the nationalist, patriotic and progressive forces under the leadership of Mrs. India Gandhi, the Indian National Congress, came to power. We again faced the onslaught and the reactionary forces re-grouped themselves. The front liners and the straddlers came together again in 1971. Many of them, the remnants of the museum pieces, got together. A challenge was thrown to Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This time she demolished them completely and they went into wilderness and hibernation. For

[Prof. K. K. Tiwary]

years, they lived on herbs and grasses. Again, finding the right time, they chose a time to strike back again.

In 1975, they struck, in the name of total evolution. The Janata Party was born. I describe Janata Party as a political tendency, not as a political organisation. This reactionary tendency has been there in our political system and it has to be fought and defeated. An instant revolution, the total revolution, was born. In this House itself, these petty saboteurs, those who are responsible for blowing up of trains, became instant revolutionaries. They came to power. What happened then? They made India a laughing stock in the comity of nations. India lost its place, India lost its soul and, rightly, they were deposited in the dust-bins of history. They were forgotten. The destabilisation was curbed. When Mrs. Indira Gandhi came back to power in 1980, again the same process of de-stabilisation is on.

Assam and Punjab, we will judge Punjab or Assam in isolation only at our peril. They cannot be taken in isolation. What Janata Party is doing, what BJP is doing? We have always had done the history down the doing, we have had our abundant quota of quisling. And these people are getting together again.

Assam has been dwelt at length. I just make a reference to it: Why Assam was chosen? There were people, who are great votaries of democracy, of the Constitution.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: On a point of order. The Hon. Member, Mr. Tewary is at liberty to attack the Opposition. I do not contest his right to attack the Opposition. But he should not use the word 'quisling' because all are Hon. Members of this House and to say that some of the Members of the Opposition are quisling, I think, he should disown it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I take serious objection to it. He is trying to put words into my mouth.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What do you say?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It is at general statement, I said this country has always had its quota of quislings. You are in a soup. You have not understood.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have understood. What you mean by that?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I never said that Members of the House are quisling.

16.27 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair.]

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: No, no. It is unfair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is unparliamentary, it will be expunged. Don't worry about it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Prof. Chakraborty is very touchy. I do not know why. When these ideas are brought forth before him, I do not know why he is touchy.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am touchy because I do not want this to be used against you.

I was trying to defend you since it applies to many.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: What I am trying to drive home to friends like Shri Chakraborty and rest of his like is a total picture of the political scene today.

Now coming to my friends here in the House, the Opposition stalwards, Mr. Chakraborty never tired of talking or reciting his Marxist mantras inside and outside the House.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): You know what they are? Marxist Mantras?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I know you are from the Marxist Phathasala and not from Marxist University.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: You have not understood.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: They are unnecessarily interrupting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why should you be so much optimistic?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Here in India what is happening today? Mr. Reddy has referred to Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and, at the same time, he has referred to Assam.

Now, look at the political scene. Why Assam was chosen by Janata Party and BJP? Not that they are unaware of their role. Not that they are not aware of what they could do in Assam. All democratic pretensions have been forgotten and just to embarrass the Government when an international conference is going to take place in India, when the non-aligned countries are meeting in India, they were trying to create a situation of instability. They were trying to whip up this agitation and, this is on the record that since Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Charan Singh.....

(Interruptions)

Shri Charan Singh and Mr. Vajpayee, these two, Donquixotes and Sancho-panzas of India, they visited Assam and the blood bath started. This was a calculated move. Destabilisation, as Mr. Mukherjee has emphasised, Shri Chakraborty also knows. Mr. Chatterjee knows, it is a multi-headed monstrosity. It takes different garbs, different forms. So, this attempt in Assam was the one attempt.

This situation in Assam was one attempt to create the situation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): You come to Centre-State

relations. You are an authority on that. Speak on that.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: In Punjab also, the situation is bad. And, what is happening in Punjab? We have all admiration for the bravery of the Sikhs and what they have done in history. But a handful of people who are under some impact of such insidious forces are trying to create trouble and in the name of Assam.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I will need ten minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken half an hour. Please try to wind up.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I will take ten minutes more.

So, these things are happening in the country. I do not know why you become so touchy. Your role seems to be so hypocritical. If you are trying to fight the force of destabilisation, the forces of imperialist conspiracy, the forces of anarchy, how come you are supporting the BJP and the Janata Party which are, according to your own statement, forces of anarchy and destabilisation, how come you are so friendly with them in Karnataka and you are against them in Assam?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: With whom are you in Tripura? You are with the extremists.

(Interruptions)

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair.

16.31 hrs.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Therefore, I say that this process of destabilisation has assumed a menacing proportion. For petty political gains, both the forces of Left and Right are spurning the broader, heavier and weightier na-

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

tional interests. The whole political process is now threatened by this attempt to spread disaffection among the people and to create areas of tension and areas of conflict. This is being done purposely and I assert, as member of a political party wedded to secularism, wedded to the progress of the people, wedded to the socialist ideals of Gandhi and Nehru, that we will defend the integrity of India as we fought against the British and won independence; we are powerful enough, we are wrong enough, we are organized enough to fight all these forces of anarchy in this country and will face them, come what may.

Another point I wanted to raise is this. In this House many hon. Members have taken quite a lot of time to dwell upon the pernicious influence of foreign money in India. Foreign money, of course, has been coming; probably it is coming even today. Foreign money is always utilised for the purpose of destabilisation, for creating tension. I would like to know from the Government how many such agencies or such organizations which have been receiving foreign funds.

AN HON. MEMBER: Congress-I.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: how many of them have been brought under scrutiny. If I say anything, you will be exposed and you will not be able to face your own people in West Bengal, if I say what the CPM has done and is doing, you will have a blackened face and you will be rejected in your own constituencies. Do not provoke me.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Prof. Tewary, please try to conclude.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: On this point I would like to say one thing. I would like the Home Minister to take note of it. I got this from the Home

Ministry when I had given notice of a question of privilege to Lok Sabha:

"Reference Lok Sabha Secretariat U.O. No. 17/7982/Priv/L-1 dated the 2nd August, 1982, on the subject noted above...."

The subject is:

"Sub: Notice of Question of Privilege by Prof. K. K. Tewary, M. P., against Shrimati Pramila Dandavate, M.P., for allegedly, using her status as a Member of Lok Sabha to receive foreign money for the activities of Samajwadi Mahila Sangh, Pune."

"I am bringing this to the notice of the House.

This organisation, the Samajwadi Mahila Sangh, has been operating in Maharashtra for quite some time in Thane district. This Body has received, according to Home Ministry's information, supplied by Lok Sabha to me, nearly Rs. 40 lakhs in a period of three years and this Body was registered in 1977. When Mr. Dandavate was the Railway Minister, this Body was registered. And this Organisation is headed by Mrs. Dandavate who is an Hon. Member of this House.

I do not

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: (Bombay South): Mrs. Dandavate has already replied on the floor of the House.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I do not allege anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not given any notice about it. Please do not refer to it. No. I am sorry.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: These are papers supplied by Lok Sabha.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: May be. But you have not given notice. You cannot refer to it. I am sorry.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: These papers I got from the Lok Sabha itself. I merely want to know from the Home Minister whether any scrutiny has been done, whether the money has been utilised for the purposes for which it was received or whether this money has been diverted for political purposes, for purposes or destabilisation, for whipping up anarchy, and agitation in this country. There must be several such organisations and I would like the Home Minister to take note of it and be specific and categorical in his replies.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Today I read a newspaper.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: There are our colleagues in West Bengal Assembly, one of them is former Home Minister, Mr. Subroto Mukherjee, who is now an MLA. You will agree with me, whatever by your philosophy,—when you come to power all by yourself you may have a different thesis on politics, on democracy, but—so long as you are working under the framework of the present Constitution, in West Bengal also, you will concede that you have to guarantee the same fundamental rights to all the citizens of West Bengal as are guaranteed by the Government of Delhi or any other States. They were holding a meeting and while they were holding the meeting, the Fascists gang of Police of West Bengal Government came with lathis and they came with lathis,

(Interruptions)

and assaulted him.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order Yes. Please continue.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: My friend is admitted in the hospital in a precarious condition.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Are you referring to Subroto Mukherjee?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: In a precarious condition.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Are you referring to the** of Subroto Mukherjee?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Please do not refer to any body like that.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: You are an Hon. Member of West Bengal. I will make request to make a statement on the condition of my colleague. Mr. Subroto Mukherjee has been assaulted and is lying in a hospital in a serious condition.

While talking about West Bengal, I will be failing in my duty, if I do not make a reference to the conditions which the Government of the people, by the people, but for Marxists only.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing the President's address. We are not going to refer to State Governments.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: This covers everything. It covers the political situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Therefore, Sir. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: This document, the President's address

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: On a point of order, Sir.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: How can a point of order arise now?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: If he refers to Mr. Subroto Mukherjee who is an MLA, then the West Bengal Assembly is in session and it is appropriate for a Member to refer to that thing here? This has to be discussed in the West Bengal Assembly. Mr. Ananda Gopal Mukherjee's Party can raise it and discuss it there. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not a point of order. Please conclude.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: I will have to hold tutorial classes for him to teach what are the rules and procedures of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may do it outside; nobody is stopping you. (Interruptions) I request all the members to keep quiet. Please conclude now. I can say if anything unparliamentary has been used, it will be deleted.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: I have not said anything unparliamentary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have said only if any hon. Member has used any unparliamentary words.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: The President's Address therefore highlights in totality the achievements that we have to our credit and the problems that we have to face as a nation and as a people and I invite the opposition to shed their narrow-mindedness and their approach which is guided purely by small political consideration and to take up issues which are larger than political ideologies, larger than individual political parties and factors which determine the destiny of the nation. With these words I think the President for his enlightened address.

MR. CHAIRMAN:

"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."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members present in the House ...

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I want a clarification. Mr. Ananda Gopal Mukherjee has said, 'Don't embarrass the Chair.' What does he mean by this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair is not embarrassed.

The hon. Members present in the House whose amendments to the Motion of Thanks have been circulated may, if they desire to move their amendments, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. A list showing the serial number of amendments moved will be put up on the notice board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the planned and independent development of the national economy free from foreign influence." (1)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the importance and significance of the role of the public sector in the Indian Economy." (2)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the just and equitable income and wage policy based on provision of minimum conditions, like need-based income to the mass of people and reduction of the monstrous disparity in the incomes of the big capitalists and landlords and the mass of people." (3)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the pensions for aged agricultural workers." (4)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the allotment of free house sites for the agricultural labourers and poor peasants and the semi-proletariat and liberal provision for cheap credit and consumption loans" (5)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for adequate educational facilities for peasant masses." (6)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about a massive plan for full employment to the rural unemployed and unemployment relief." (7)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the lock-outs, lay-offs, and closure of mills, (8)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the taking over of all closed mills and concerns." (9)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about granting full trade union rights to Central and State Government employees and abolition of the police verification system." (10)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention against the introduction of automation and other measures aggravating unemployment." (11)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for the nationalisation of drug industry in the country." (12)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the immediate introduction of free education upto the secondary stage in all States." (24)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the provision of hostel facilities and full scholarships for all needy students." (25)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the spe-

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

cial attention to the requirements of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students." (26)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the rights of students to be represented in academic bodies for thorough going reforms." (27)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for radical changes in education making it democratic, secular and scientific." (28)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about taking drastic steps against those who indulge in outrages against the Scheduled Castes and Tribes." (29)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about taking immediate steps to put an end to the economic and social oppression of SC/ST people by landlords, contractors, and restoration of lands seized by them." (30)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the reservation of jobs and special facilities in matters of education and economic advance for SC/ST people." (31)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about safeguarding the rights of Muslim minorities against any discrimination in em-

ployment in Government services and in educational institutions and against Urdu." (32)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the inclusion of Nepali, Maithili, Manipuri and Dogri languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution." (33)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the full freedom struggle of the Namibian and other African people against imperialism, apartheid and racial domination." (34)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the right to exercise franchise on attaining 18 years of age as a fundamental right of the people of India." (35)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the right to bear small arms as a fundamental right of the citizens." (36)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the constitutional amendments for equal representation i.e. 26 each for all States and Union Territories having a population of over three million, and 4 each for all those States and Territories having population less than that." (37)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the aboli-

tion of casual system of employment and guarantee employment of Indian seamen throughout the year." (38)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to take stringent measures against black-marketeers, hoarders, smugglers, speculators and officials protecting them." (39)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the rectification of cost of living indices." (40)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to reduce work-load and duty hours of railway employees." (41)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the refusal of the Government to revise wages of Central Government employees for the past seven years resulting in declination of wages of the employees by 7 to 37 per cent during the last eight years." (42)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to implement the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission for wages revision after the Consumer Price Index crossed the 272 mark." (43)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the recog-

nition of trade unions through secret ballot." (44)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the series of railway accidents and loss of thousands of lives." (45)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to implement the Directive Principles of the Constitution of India fully." (46)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the woeful lack of medical facilities and the primary health centres in the vast majority of the villages in the country." (47)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for the abolition of bonded labour in the country." (48)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the abolition of contract labour system in the country." (49)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to improve sports standards of the country." (50)

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the attempts to curb the freedom of the Press and introduce some kind of censorship of news.” (51)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the growing curbs on the constitutional powers of the States and concentration of powers at the Centre.” (52)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the concerted and deliberate efforts to undermine the judiciary.” (53)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the real upliftment of Harijans and Scheduled Tribes.” (54)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about propagation of separatism in the Adivasi areas of the country.” (55)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the Adivasis are being deprived of human existence, sold as bonded labourers, their young girls sold in the flesh market, and are being alienated from the rest of the country and the common democratic struggle, and the Adivasi areas are providing ideal ground for some foreign Christian missions to spread the message of separation from the country.” (56)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the mal-

practices of Christian missions in the North-Eastern region resulting in secessionist feelings in the area.” (57)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to fight and expose the malpractices of the foreign Christian missions in the North-Eastern region.” (58)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the problems of minorities.” (59)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the Indian women who are victims of an obscurantist semi-feudal outlook and despite the equality of sexes proclaimed in the Constitution they are denied equal treatment, including equal wages.” (60)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increased number of rape and molestation cases of women.” (61)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the severe attacks on Harijans and tribals in the country-side and utter failure of the Administration to prevent such atrocities.” (62)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government for nationalising foreign banks, monopoly houses and branches of multi-nationals.” (63)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the sale of all essential commodities such as foodgrains, edible oil, cloth and

sugar at subsidised prices through a net work of shops under public distribution system under the control and supervision of popular committees by ensuring adequate and uninterrupted supply of these commodities." (64)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the wage policy of granting a living wage to the workers." (65)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to consider the Government to consider the ways and means to check the ravages caused by repeated flood and drought." (66)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the deletion of Articles 356 to 360 of the Constitution." (67)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the inclusion of the right to work as a fundamental right in the Constitution." (68)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the anti-eviction measures, guaranteed fair prices for peasants produce, supply of cheap credit and subsidised inputs to the mass of the peasantry." (69)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the role of

U.S. imperialism on the question of arms supplies to under-developed and developing countries." (70)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the enormous increase in U.S. defence expenditure causing increased threat to the World peace." (71)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fighting people of Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen." (72)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the danger of war in place of detente and armament agreement." (73)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the massive anti-war rallies that have been held in different parts of India including Delhi." (74)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the danger of unclear was threatening humanity because of the policies pursued by the U.S. imperialists." (75)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the call for an urgent task of the working class and all progressive sections to combat nuclear war danger, expose and unmask the imperialist plans before the people to save the world from nuclear destruction" (76)

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the plans of the U.S. imperialists for global domination using various agencies.” (77)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that Israel at the instance of U.S.A. made havoc to the heroic Palestinian forces in Lebanon and caused genocide among the Labanese people.” (78)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the crisis of the capitalist systems of development in the world and its inevitable consequences experienced by Third World countries” (79)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the anti-imperialist forces which are actively fighting the imperialists in E. Salvador, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Southern Africa.” (80)

That at the end of the motion, the following added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the inflationary spiral has been continuing without check for nearly a decade and has become a permanent feature of the Indian economy” (81)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the high prices imposed by oil monopolists,

taking advantage of the price increases made by the oil-producing countries which have contributed further to this process.” (82)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the role of World Bank and the International Monetary Fund agencies who are instrumental in accentuating the inflationary spiral, through their demands on the Indian Government to raise taxation levels, raise oil and fertiliser prices and reduce peoples consumption standards”. (83)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the burden of debt services despite rapid rise in the export earnings about the dependence on Western countries.” (84)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the World Bank which has been pressing India that it should go for commercial borrowing for financing its Plans abandoning the import substitution policy and following an active export promotion policy—a policy to divert goods from the internal to the external market”. (85)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the continuous defying of Government directives regarding dilution of equity by the drugs companies and other Multinationals.” (86)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure

to undertake radical land reforms
polices." (87)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the exploi-
tation of agricultural workers, and
the absence of legislation to protect
their wage standards." (88)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the re-
munerative prices to the peasants."
line." (90)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the per-
centage of people below the poverty
line." (90)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the pro-
cess of mass eviction from land re-
sulting in the increase in the ranks
of labourers." (91)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the
housing problems in the urban and
rural areas." (92)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the
increasing problems of the slum
population." (93)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the
concentration of land in the hands
of a few." (94)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the
mounting prices causing intense
suffering on all sections of the peo-
ple particularly the workers in unor-
ganise industries, the agricultural
workers and peasants." (95)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the
strengthening the Indo-Soviet Treaty
of Friendship and Cooperation which
is a high lever to ward-off imperialist
military pressures and defeat ar-
gression." (96)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the
general breakdown of law and order
situation in the country." (97)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the
deteriorating situation due to grow-
ing collusion between the police, the
bureaucracy and the anti-socials."
(98)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address
there is no mention about the
attack on the freedom of the trade
union movements and the right to
organisation." (99)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address
there is no mention of the steps taken
to rectify the laws which are not in
the interest of the working class."
(559)

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to fight against the Islamic fundamentalist appeal which is directed towards creating a feeling of separatist nationhood among the Muslims to undermine national unity.” (560)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the chauvinistic appeal of certain extremist elements in terms of Hindu nation may drive the Muslim mass into the camp of the fundamentalists.” (561)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the importance of real federal character of our country.” (562)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fresh constitutional provisions to expand the powers of the States and guarantee their autonomy.” (563)

श्रीरामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में महिलाओं की बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान निकालने के लिए सरकारी एवं अर्ध-सरकारी नौकरियों में उनके लिये 25 प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित रखने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है” । (100)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए; अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ग्रामीण महिलाओं में व्याप्त भयंकर बेरोजगारी की समस्या का हल निकालने के लिये एक विशेष राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण योजना का कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है । (101)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बेकारों को काम या बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है” । (102)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आय मजदूरी और मूल्यों के संबंध में एक व्यापक नीति तैयार करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (103)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सभी भूमि-सुधार कानूनों को संविधान की नवम् अनुसूची में शामिल करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (104)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राजभाषा प्रधिनियम, 1963 की क्रियान्विति में ढीठ ढाल की नीति का परित्याग कर उसे ठीक प्रकार से लागू करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (105)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में उर्दू भाषा के प्रयोग के संबंध में गुज-
राल समिति की सिफारिशों को पूर्ण-
रूप से लागू करने का उल्लेख नहीं
किया गया है।” (106)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अल्प संख्यक आयोग को सांविधिक
दर्जा देने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया
है।” (107)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
वांचू समिति की इस राय को कि काला
धन देश का अर्थव्यवस्था में तामूर की
तरह बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और
यदि इसे समय पर रहते नहीं रोका गया
तो यह देश की निश्चित रूप से विनाश
की ओर ले जाएगा, मान कर इस बुराई को
शीघ्र और कारगर ढंग से रोकने के
तरीकों का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।”
(108)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून और आवश्यक
सेवा अधिनियम को रद्द करने का
उल्लेख नहीं है।” (109)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
किसानों की उपज का लाभकारी मूल्य

दिाने के लिए किसी प्रयास का उल्लेख
नहीं किया गया है।” (110)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
वृद्ध व्यक्तियों के जीवन-यापन के लिए
उन्हें सहायता करने संबंधी किसी
नीति का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।”
(111)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि जन-वितरण
प्रणाली को और विस्तारित एवं मजबूत
बना कर उपभोक्ताओं को सभी
आवश्यक वस्तुएं सस्ते दर पर देने के
लिए किसी ठोस कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख
अभिभाषण में नहीं किया गया है।”
(112)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि जन-वितरण
प्रणाली को ठीक प्रकार से चलाने के
लिए गल्ले के थोक व्यापार का
राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का अभिभाषण में
उल्लेख नहीं है।” (113)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि पंजाब में
अकालियों के साथ चल रहे विवाद का
हल निकालने में सरकार की असफलता
का उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं किया गया
है।” (119)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
देश की टुकड़ों में बांटने वाली राष्ट्र-

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

विरोधी शक्तियों एवं तत्वों के मसूबों को चकनाचूर कर देने का उल्लेख नहीं है । ” (120)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि आसाम में हुए चुनावों में मतदाताओं की सुरक्षा करने में सरकार की असफलता का कोई जिक्र अभिभाषण में नहीं किया गया है । ” (121)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आसाम के विकास के लिए पर्याप्त धन-राशि आवंटित करने का कोई भी उल्लेख नहीं है । ” (122)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आसाम की एकता को नष्टभ्रष्ट करने के षड़यंत्र में व्यस्त दलों, संगठनों एवं तत्वों की निन्दा नहीं की गयी है । ” (123)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पंजाब के अकाली आन्दोलन में घुसे अति उग्रवादी तत्वों, खालिस्तान का नारा देने वालों तथा पृथक्तावादियों की भर्त्सना करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है । ” (124)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे करवाने वाले तत्वों के

विरुद्ध सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करने का उल्लेख नहीं है । ” (125)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिकदलों एवं तत्वों की निन्दा नहीं की गयी है । ” (126)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिक प्रचारों पर रोक लगाने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है । ” (127)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में “काम के अधिकार ” को संविधान में मूल अधिकार के रूप में शामिल करने का उल्लेख नहीं है । ” (128)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कोयला उत्पादन और उसकी वितरण प्रणाली में व्याप्त घोर कुव्यवस्था के कारण तथा उनके निवारण के उपाय का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है । ” (129)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस्पात उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है । ” (130)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में असंग हित एवं अदक्ष मजदूरों की न्यूनम मजदूरी प्रतिमाह पांच सौ रुपये निर्धारित करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (131)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान में संशोधन करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (132)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते की तीन किस्तों को शीघ्र भुगतान करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (133)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सन् 1981 की गणनाजन के बाद आबादी में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रख कर शहरों या नगरों को वर्गीकृत करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (134)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिल रहे महंगाई भत्ते के वर्तमान फार्मूले का पुनरीक्षण करने का उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (135)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बिना किसी शर्त के कम से कम 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस देने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (136)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अमरीका, चीन तथा अन्य देशों द्वारा पाकिस्तान को आधुनिकतम अस्त्र-शस्त्र देने की नीति की निन्दा नहीं की गई है ।” (137)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में चल रही वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए किसी प्रभावी कदम का उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं किया गया है ।” (224)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विभिन्न राज्यों में गिरती हुई ईख की कीमत को ठीक रखने तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य दिलवाने के लिए कोई आवश्यक कायवाही करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (225)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चीनी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के बावजूद उस के मूल्य में कमी करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (226)

[श्री आनन्दराव शास्त्री]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कृषि मूल्य निर्धारण समिति द्वारा किसानिया उपज का लाभकारी मूल्य निर्धारित करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (227)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि किसानों के जिन्सों के लाभकारी मूल्य तय करने के उद्देश्य से कृषि मूल्य निर्धारण समिति में किसानों के सच्चे प्रतिनिधियों को रखने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं किया गया है।” (228)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अमरीका द्वारा पश्चिम एशिया, अफ्रीका और हिन्द सागर के क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय फौजी कमान स्थापित करने एवं सभी स्थानों पर फौजी केन्द्र कायम होने के कारण भारत की सुरक्षा के लिये उत्पन्न खतरे का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (229)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में फले अल्पसंख्यकों के जानमाल की हिफाजत करने के लिये प्रभावी कदम उठाने का उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं किया गया है।” (230)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सुइड और वाइ-पोडित राज्यों को

आवश्यकता के अनुसार वित्तीय सहायता देने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (232)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों का नियंत्रण करने के लिये सभी तबकों के लोगों को शामिल कर एक विशेष पुलिस बल स्थापित करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (232)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि मुस्लिम सम्प्रदाय के विशेष हितों की रक्षा करने तथा सरकारी नौकरियों में उनके साथ किये जा रहे भेदभाव समाप्त करने के लिये कोई भावी कदम उठाने का उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं किया गया है।” (233)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पिछड़ी जातियों से संबंधित मंडल आयोग की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (234)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार की कपूरी ठाकुर सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित आरक्षण के फार्मूले को लागू करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (235)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति की बैठक सन् 1980 से आयोजित नहीं करने के कारणों तथा उसकी बैठकें नियमित रूप से आयोजित करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (236)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मंहगाई वृद्धि को देखते हुये स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को मिल रह स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन की तीन सौ रुपये माहवारी राशि को बढ़ाकर पांच सौ रुपये माहवारी निर्धारित करने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (237)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में शहीद स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की स्मृति में दिल्ली में शहीद स्मारक बनाने का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।” (238)

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के बालकों को अध्ययन हेतु सभी केन्द्रीय सरकार के विद्यालयों में तथा आवासीय शिक्षण संस्थाओं में निशुल्क सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराये जाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (114)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में शुद्ध पेयजल समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को पेयजल प्रदाय के कार्य को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देने तथा वर्ष 1983-84 में पेयजल प्रदाय करने हेतु पेयजल आवश्यकता की प्राथमिकता निश्चित कर लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर लक्ष्य की पूर्ति अनिवार्यतः करवाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (115)

कि प्रस्ताव में यह अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्:-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कृषि श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम वेतन दिलाने की “गारन्टी” सरकार स्वयं लेगी तथा जहां आवश्यक हुआ काम न मिलने की स्थिति में उसी स्थान पर काम के बदले न्यूनतम वेतन भुगतान की व्यवस्था करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (116)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:-

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में खेल प्रतिभाओं की तलाश के लिये विशेष प्रयास के तहत जिला स्तर पर प्रतियोगिता में चयन कर अभिरूचि को विकसित करने के लिये समूची सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराये जाने तथा जिला, प्रदेश और राष्ट्रीय स्तर के खिलाड़ियों को सरकारी महकमों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी अधिकारियों की तरह क्रमशः तृतीय, द्वितीय तथा प्रथम श्रेणी का वेतन भत्ते और सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराये जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (117)

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात्:-

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ऊर्जा उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिये ताप विद्युत उत्पादन केन्द्रों के निर्माण कार्य को त्वरित गति से किये जाने तथा जल विद्युत उत्पादन योजनाओं के कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिये लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर निश्चित समय में पूरा करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
(118)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing sufferings of the masses as a result of rising and high prices of all essential commodities consumption.”
(138)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take serious view of the failure of the Government to revamp and extend public distribution system which is essential for checking price rise and ensuring supply of the daily necessities to the people.” (139)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

“but regret that the Address does not shown concern about intensification of operation of the free market economic encouraged by the retrograde trends in Government policies.”
(140)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that funds allocated for agriculture, irrigation

and rural developments mainly go to the benefit of the rich while the poor sections are denied these benefits.” (141)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

but regret that the Address does not still see the necessity of a radical change in the credit policy of the public sector banks with a view to helping the weaker sections in the rural as well as urban areas who need financial assistance most.” (142)

That at the of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but great that the Address does not mention that exploitation of the rural masses is intensifying as a result of the wrong policies of the Government on the one hand and continuance of the semi-feudal survivals on the other hand compounded by the invasion of capitalism in rural economy.” (143)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take serious view of the fact that in most of the States the implementation of the land reforms including the land ceilings and distribution of surplus land to the tiller has come to a dead halt.” (144)

That the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the growth of agricultural workers from 50 million to well over 60 million which is an indication of rural poverty, and growing landless among the vast rural masses there.” (145)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

“but regret that the Address does not see that even the existing laws

relating to the minimum agricultural wages are not being faithfully implemented in a number of States as a result of the influence of the landlord elements on the Government and the administration." (146)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address neither takes note of the extreme distress through which millions are passing and famine conditions in different parts of the country nor does it promise adequate provisions of relief assistance by the Centre for mitigating their sufferings and for the rehabilitation of the economy." (147)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that after 34 years of independence nearly one-third of the Indian villages are not provided even with drinking water." (148)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that as a result of the Government's failure to buy jute, cotton, tobacco, etc., through its own agencies, the mills and certain middlemen are reaping benefits by depriving the peasantry of the due prices, while the unlifted stocks accumulated." (149)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not still see the need of taking-over the wholesale trade in foodgrains and certain other essential commodities." (150).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note that even now nearly 3 million bonded labourers exist in rural India." (151).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the urgent need to enact a comprehensive Central legislation for agricultural workers." (152).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the growing rural indebtedness which is causing so much suffering to the agricultural labourers and the poorer sections of the peasantry, nor does it indicate any measure to give relief to them." (153)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not speak against the undue concessions that are being showered on the monopolists and the multinationals in the name of incentives." (154)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not warn the Government against the bankrupt theory of seeking economic and industrial development by encouraging the monopolists." (155)

That at the end of motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the industrial licensing policy intended to serve the interests of the monopolists." (156)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not propose an end to the policy which legalises unauthorised expansion of capacity by the industrialists in violation of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act." (157)

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does take note that the FERA measures are not being faithfully enforced and that they are being defied by the multinationals." (158)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not warn against the signing of the "collaboration agreements with the West during the last few years against the national interest." (159)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show any awareness of the fact that in the name of transferring technical know-how, the multinationals are trying to further penetrate into the Indian economy to the detriment of our national objective of self-reliance." (160)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not call upon the Government to develop comprehensive programmes for self-reliance by taking more effective measures against neo-colonialism and its exploitation in all forms." (161)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not propose any effective curbs on the drain in our national resources as a result of remittances of profits, interest, royalties, dividends etc. by the multinationals from this country." (162)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the seriousness of Assam

situation caused on the one hand by the violent, anti-democratic and anti-national methods used by the extremists thwarting the holding of elections and on the other hand, by the procrastination on the part of the Government in dealing with the Assam problem in a principled way." (163)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any effective steps to punish the persons indulging and conspiring in the riots in different parts of country even after a lapse of thirty-five years of independence." (164)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any mention of the scheme for the amelioration of the economic condition of the minorities and for extending help in the development and progress of their language and culture." (165)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show any concern over the continued exploitation of Adivasis by the mine owners engaged in illegal mining operations in the tribal areas of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh." (166)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the call for the urgent task of the working class and all progressive sections to combat nuclear war danger, expose and unmask the plans of the US and other imperialist powers before the people to save the world from nuclear destruction." (167)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address makes no reference to the proportional representation as a measure of election reforms.” (168)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Khalistan movement by the separatist elements who are carrying out their propaganda against our country from Canada and United States of America in the name of Republic of Khalistan.” (169)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the inordinate delay in settling the Punjab issue, as a result of which extremist slogans and position are being further encouraged.” (170)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not make any reference to the crash in prices of almost all cash crops and the consequent hardships of the peasantry.” (171)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the utter inadequacy of relief measures in the drought and cyclone effected areas in different parts of country.” (172)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for payment of 3 due instalments of D.A. to the Central Government employees.” (173)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the prolonged strike of lakhs of workers of Bombay textile mills.” (174)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does neither take note of the fast growing foreign indebtedness of the country, nor does it assure that further withdrawals from the IMF will be stopped.” (175)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the Government has made it a practice to raise the prices and rates of commodities such as H.S. Diesel Oil and Kerosene on the eve of the Budget Session of Parliament.” (176)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not express its serious concern at the cases of robberies in trains which have become so frequent.” (177)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the malpractices indulged in by the people in high positions in the distribution of controlled items like cement.” (178)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not show due awareness of the deep economic crisis fraught with grave social consequences through which the country is passing.” (179)

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address overlooks the fact that there is stagnation and even decline in many sectors of economy.” (180)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not show due concern at the growing economic disparities or even at the fact that more and more people are going below the poverty line.” (181)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that although the national income is increasing at current prices, both national income and the per capita income in real terms or at constant prices are showing a decline.” (182)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention that the conditions of the Harijans and other oppressed and backward section of the community are deteriorating despite official declarations and promises.” (183)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the continued brutal atrocities on Harijans in different parts of the country particularly in Bihar and U.P.” (184)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention awareness of the new stirrings among the tribal people not only for their economic and cultural development but also for their political rights and opportunities.” (185)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that as a result of the business malpractices of the monopolists even the small and medium industries in the private sector are put to great difficulty.” (186)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not show any sign of alarm at the deepening liaison between the big business circles and the corridors of powers.” (187)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the anti-working class policy of the Government marked by attacks on the trade union rights and otherwise also by repressive measures.” (188)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the wide-spread discontent among the public sector employees all over the country on account of the Government's refused to set right the process of collective bargaining.” (189)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not show and awareness of the fact that industrial relations in the country cannot be maintained on the even keel unless the Government respects the trade union rights and the right of collective bargaining by the workers.” (190)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that there is chaos and confusion in the academic world because the Government

has no clear cut democratic education policy." (191)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that despite high-sounding talks about protection of the honour of women, the Address not propose any effective steps to protect women from atrocities and rape by the criminals, anti-social elements and even by the police." (192)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take due note of the growing expansion of the Diego Garcia US military base and arms build-up including nuclear arms there." (193)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not stress the urgency and importance or strengthening the anti-imperialist contest of India's foreign policy." (194)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that India's share in the total turn-over of the world trade is declining as a result of the protectionist policies of the western developed countries." (195)

That at the end of motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does no see the need for the review of the Centre-State relations with a view to giving more powers to the States and providing them with greater financial assistance." (196)

That at the of the motion, the following the added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not see the necessity of sharing the

proceeds of the corporation tax, customs and export duties with the States." (197)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not assure about the abolition of contract sytem in jobs in industries." (198)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not give any assurance that lockouts, closures, and lay-offs would be banned and the workers' rights would be protected against such anti-workers steps." (199)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that he Address does not show proper awareness of the power crisis in the country, nor does it indicate the adoption of correct, integrated energy policy." (200)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take into account the difficulties and sufferings of the handloom weavers and other artisans, nor does it propose any measures to mitigate, or solve their problems." (201)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not give any assurance that the recommendations of the Gujarat Committee on the status of Urdu language would be implemented forthwith." (202)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the struggle of the working class and other democratic sections of the toiling masses is systematically

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played down by the official mass media." (203)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the official media boosting out of all proportions the Government statements and other propeganda while neglecting to educate and inspire the people in the ideas of secularism and democracy and in the Struggle against communal and disruptive trends." (204)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take serious view of the fact that the CIA and other imperialist agencies are active in our country with a view to encouraging the forces of reaction, disruption and disintegration." (205)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to solve the mounting illiteracy in the rural areas." (206)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the growing regional imbalances and steps to correct them." (207)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the mounting unemployment and under-employment in the country." (208)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret tha the Address does not mention about the mounting unemployment in the country and measures to eradicate the same and give unemployment allowances to the unemployed." (209)

Address

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to unearth black money." (210)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the almost total failure of Government to implement the Debt-Cancellation and other anti-usury laws, the Prohibition of Untouchability Act, the Dowry Prohibition Act and such other laws direct against social and economic oppression." (211)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the acquisition of the sophisticated US F-16 war planes with neutron weapons by the military rulers of Pakistan posing serious threat to the security and territorial integrity of India." (212)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the grant in pension to aged agricultural workers." (213)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the necessity of taking over all closed mills and concern." (214)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that he Address does not mention about the steps taken for full trade union rights, full democratic rights to Central and State Government employees and abolition of the police verification system." (215)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the rights of students to be represented on academic bodies for through going reforms.” (216)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the recognition of trade unions through secret ballot.” (217)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the nationalisation of drug industry in the country.” (218)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the inability of the Government to amend the Constitution to make the Right to Work a fundamental right.” (219)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention anything about the increasing menace of dowry and dowry deaths in the country.” (220)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for the democratisation of the Universities Act.” (221)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the national policy of education and the need to fight all obscurantist, communal and undemocratic ideas in the field of education.” (222)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Indian Women who are victims of an obscurantist, semi-feudal outlook and despite the equality of sexes proclaimed in the Constitution, are denied equal treatment including equal wages.” (223)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not name the US imperialists as the main culprit in escalating threat against the security and independence of our country by its military build up not only in Diego Garcia but also in others parts of the region.” (552)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not express its alarm at the phenomenal growth of money power invading different walks of public life.” (553)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not give stern warning against the misuse of NSA and ESMA against trade union movement and the political opponents or otherwise for suppressing the democratic struggles of the working people.” (554)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not stress the anti-imperialist content of the non-aligned movement which has to be constantly reinforced forth sake of its principles and future as for the cause of peace, independence and inter-national security.” (555)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to condemn surveillance of innocent

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citizens by the CBI/IB through tapping of telephones censoring of letters." (556)

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :
में प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाय,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र जैसे बड़े राज्यों का छोटे राज्यों में पुनर्गठन करने के लिए ताकि क्षेत्रीय असमानताएं दूर हो सकें और संतुलित तरीके से प्रशासनिक सुधार और विकास योजनाएं लागू की जा सकें, राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं है।”
(241)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सीमेंट, कोयला, कागज, चीनी, लोहा, डीजल और उर्वरकों के व्यापार में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिये इन वस्तुओं पर से नियंत्रण हटाने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (242)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भूतपूर्व अफाल और सूखे से पीड़ित छोटा नागपुर (बिहार) को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के लिये प्रभावी कदम उठाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
(243)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में स्वीकृत ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रमों तथा

लघु और सीमांतिक कृषक विकास कार्यक्रम की योजना के सुनियोजित कार्यों में समुचित निदेश करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है जबकि ऋण नीति को सरल बनाने तथा ग्रामीण ऋण ग्रस्तता के समाप्त करने और राष्ट्रीय सम्पन्नता में वृद्धि करने में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को और अधिक भूमिका निभाने के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय निर्णय लिये जाने की आवश्यकता है।”
(244)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हर गांव में उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाओं, मध्यम और लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं तथा विद्युत् सप्लाई और भूमि समतल बनाने में लगे हुए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के प्रयासों में सामंजस्य लाये जाने और लोगों में इन के प्रति रुचि उत्पन्न करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ताकि “हर खेत को पानी और हर हाथ को काम” के आदर्श राष्ट्रीय विचार को व्यावहारिक बनाया जा सके।” (245)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाय,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि विदेशी एजेंट पेट्रोडालर की सहायता से बड़े पैमाने पर धर्म परिवर्तन करा रहे हैं।” (246)

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात पर कोई चिन्ता व्यक्त नहीं

की गई है कि संविधान के निर्देशों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय भाषा हिन्दी को बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जा रहा है ।” (247)]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि सरकार यह पता लगाने में असफल रही है कि देश में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के पीछे किन तत्वों का हाथ था ।” (248)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस तथ्य का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि अभी तक देश में कोई राष्ट्रीय समान शिक्षा नीति नहीं अपनाई गई है ।” (249)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में छठी योजना के दौरान 1000 से 1500 तक की आबादी वाले ग्रामों को पक्की सड़क से जोड़े जाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है जैसा कि राष्ट्रीय आयोजन सम्बन्धी जयकर समिति ने सिफारिश की है ।” (250)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाय, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में लोगों के जीवन स्तर को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के लिए सरकारी उपक्रमों में अनिवार्यता स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार देने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (251)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों में दवाइयों, औषधियों और अन्य उपकरणों की कमी का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (252)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में शहरों की निरन्तर वृद्धि और लाखों रुपये की लागत वाले भवनों के निर्माण में पैसा लगा कर करों की चोरी करने और इस प्रकार अपनी पूँजी को बढ़ाने तथा गरीबों का शोषण करने और राष्ट्रीय हित में इन नव पूँजीपतियों पर कराधान की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (253)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भारतीय श्रमिकों को विदेशों में काम करने के लिए सप्लाई करने वाले लाइसेंस शुदा एजेंटों के कार्यकलापों पर नियंत्रण रखने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कोई रचनात्मक कार्यवाही न किये जाने तथा इन एजेंसियों का सरकारीकरण करने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (254)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों को भारत में उद्योग लगाने हेतु विदेशों से अपने साथ मशीनरी तथा अन्य उपकरण लाने की इजाजत देने तथा इन पर कोई शुल्क न लगाये जाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (255)

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी उपक्रमों के घाटे में चलने तथा उनके कुप्रबन्ध तथा प्रबन्धक मंडल को उत्तरदाई ठहराने की आवश्यकता तथा इन उपक्रमों में राजनीतिक नियुक्तियों पर पूरी तरह रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (256)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सभी सरकारी उपक्रमों के उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाने तथा उनमें काम करने वाले प्रत्येक कर्मचारी गणना किए जाने वाले कार्य का लेखा-गोखा रखने, जिसके आधार पर उन्हें पदोन्नति तथा अन्य लाभ दिए जायें की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (257)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पिछड़े वर्ग द्वारा अन्य वर्गों के साथ समानता के लिए छोड़ी गई लड़ाई को समाप्त करने के लिए हरिजनों, जन-जातियों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के छात्रों की प्राथमिकता तथा जनसंख्या में उनके अनुपात के आधार पर इंजी-नियरी, तकनीकी तथा प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में स्थान दे कर उनको समाज के अन्य वर्गों में समकक्ष लाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (258)

कि यह प्रस्ताव के अन्त में जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि राष्ट्र के कुल क्षेत्र-फल के 33 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में वन सुरक्षित

करने, वनरोपण के कार्य करने तथा वनों की अवैध कटाई, वनपालों वन-रक्षकों एवं अन्य चतुर्थ वर्गीय कर्म-चारियों को वन क्षेत्र के स्थानीय लोगों में से नियोजन करके वन काटने पर पूरा उत्तरदायित्व नहीं सौंपने तथा राजनीतिक प्राणियों एवं वन अधि-कारियों द्वारा वन काटे जाने के कार्यों को रोकने सम्बन्धी कोई कारगर कदम उठाने की चर्चा नहीं की गई है ।”

(259)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में असम में चुनाव 14 से 20 फरवरी 1983 तक हो रहा है, जिसमें हिंसा पुलिस द्वारा गोलीकांड में अभी तक कोई 500 व्यक्तियों की निर्मम हत्या हो चुकी है, का उल्लेख नहीं है ।”

(260)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पंजाब में खालिस्तानी आन्दोलन के संदर्भ में अकालियों से हो रही धार्ता के असफल होने का उल्लेख नहीं है ।”

(261) ।

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि सभी चुनावों में प्रत्याशियों का चुनाव खर्च सरकार द्वारा वहन करने का उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (262)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में छोटा नागपुर एवं संथाल परगना में

शिक्षा की कमी दूर करने के लिए हर प्रखण्ड में कालेज तथा तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए पोलिटेक्नीक संस्थाओं की स्थापना एवं कृषि या कामस कालेज की स्थापना सरकारी स्तर पर खुलवाने तथा हजारीबाग में विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कर के समान स्तर पर वहां की दो करोड़ जनता को शिक्षा सुलभ कराने की दिशा में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (263)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में छोटा नागपुर एवं संथाल परगना के 11500 समस्यामूलक गांवों में “पेय-जल” की आपूर्ति करने में असफलता जिस के कारण हरिजन वनवासियों तथा कमजोर वर्गीय लोगों द्वारा एक दो किलोमीटर दूर से गंदा जल लाकर पीने, बीमारीग्रस्त होने का उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (264)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में छोटा नागपुर एवं संथाल परगना के अन्तर्गत चल रहे सभी उपक्रमों, कोयला/अन्नक उद्योगों, लोहा उद्योगों तथा अन्य खनिज उत्खननों में 800 रुपये तक न्यूनतम वेतनमान के सभी पदों पर स्थानीय जिलों तथा प्रखण्डों की जनता को प्राथमिकता दे कर नियोजन नहीं करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (265)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हरिजनों को की जा रही सामूहिक

हत्याओं को रोकने और उन्हें अत्याचारों से बचाने के लिए कुछ प्रभावी उपाय अपनाने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (266)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और अन्य दुर्बल वर्गों के सामाजिक और आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए तथा एक परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को रोजगार की गारण्टी दे कर लोकतान्त्रिक मूल्यों की स्थापना हेतु उपाय अपनाने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (267)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में असम से विदेशियों को अन्यत्र भेजने के लिए ताकि वहां बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या का भार कम हो सके और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में कानून तथा व्यवस्था पुनः स्थापित हो सके इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा उपाय न कर के जिस अदूरदर्शिता का परिचय दिया गया है उसका उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (268)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन और पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान प्रत्येक उपेक्षित संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक बड़ा उद्योग और एक लघु उद्योग की स्थापना करने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (269)

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में लोकतन्त्रात्मक व्यवस्था होने और स्वतन्त्रता के 35 वर्ष के बाद भी लगभग 2 लाख गांवों में दुर्बल वर्गों को पेय जल सुलभ करने में सरकार की विफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (270)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में महत्वपूर्ण विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए आवंटित धनराशियों का उपयोग करने में सरकार की असफलता का उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (271) ।

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ताओं सहकारिता संघ तथा राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारिता विपणन संघ किसानों और उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा किये जाने तथा कृषि उत्पादों के लिए लाभप्रद मूल्य दिए जाने के बावजूद किसानों से उन के उत्पाद खरीदने और उन्हें न्यूनतम मूल्य दे कर निर्यात एजेंसियों की मदद कर रहे हैं और सरकार इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने में विफल रही है ।” (272)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सार्वजनिक विवरण प्रणाली को कदाचारों से मुक्त करने और इस प्रकार इस

प्रणाली में सुधार लाने के लिए उचित दर को दुकानों के मालिक वेतन के आधार पर नियुक्त करने की आवश्यकता की ओर गंभीर रूप से ध्यान देने में सरकार की विफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (273)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अन्नक परिष्करण कार्य में लगे लाखों श्रमिकों के लिए उचित वेतन तथा मजूरी और अन्य कल्याणकारी उपाय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अन्नक मजूरी बोर्ड गठन करने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (274)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में दुर्बल वर्गों के 5000 अन्नक विक्रेताओं तथा अन्नक खानों में काम करने वाले लाखों श्रमिकों के लिए जिन के लिए भारतीय अन्नक व्यापार निगम बनाया गया है राहत सुनिश्चित करने में सरकार की विफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (275)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बंधुआ मजदूरों को मुक्त करने के बाद उन्हें राष्ट्र के निर्माण कार्यों में लगाने की किसी योजना का उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (276)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना के

खनिजों से होने वाली 50,000 करोड़ रुपये को वार्षिक आय में खनिज उपकरण के रूप में प्राप्त 410 करोड़ रुपये इस क्षेत्र की बहुमुखी प्रगति के लिए प्रतिवर्ष बितरित किये जाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” ((558)

श्री बाबूराव परांजपे (जबलपुर) :
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आसाम में हाल ही में हुई उन व्यापक हिंसाओं व आतंकवादियों की घटनाओं का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है जोकि आसाम में सार्वजनिक विरोध तथा व्यापक प्रदर्शनों के बावजूद वहाँ चुनाव थोपे जाने के कारण हुई है ।” (298)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि हाल ही में आंध्र-प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, त्रिपुरा तथा दिल्ली में हुए चुनावों में सरकारी मशीनरी के व्यापक दुरुपयोग पर अभिभाषण में कहीं भी चिन्ता प्रकट नहीं की गई है ।” (299)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात पर चिन्ता प्रकट नहीं की गई है कि आसाम में जो चुनाव हाल ही में हुए हैं वे निष्पक्ष और स्वतन्त्र वातावरण में नहीं किए गये हैं ।” (300)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जाब समस्या का सरकार द्वारा संतोष-

जनक समाधान न किए जाने पर को चिन्ता प्रकट नहीं की गई है ।’

(301)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि बम्बई कपड़ा मिल मजदूरों की लम्बे समय से चली आ रही हड़ताल को समाप्त कराने में सरकार को असमर्थता का अभिभाषण में कहीं उल्लेख नहीं है और न ही हड़ताल से पीड़ित लाखों मजदूर परिवारों को कोई समयबद्ध राहत दिए जाने का कोई आश्वासन दिया गया है ।” (302)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानों के हित संरक्षण के लिए ऐसे किसी सुझाव का उल्लेख नहीं है जिसके अनुसार, खेती में लगने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्यों के अनुपात में, किसानों का उनकी उपज का मूल्य निश्चित किए जाने का आश्वासन हो ।” (303)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के इस निर्देश की सरकार द्वारा अग्रहेलना किए जाने पर अभिभाषण में कोई चिन्ता प्रकट नहीं की गई कि बड़ी संख्या में जलों में बन्द ऐसे सभी हवालातियों का मुक्त किया जाना चाहिए जो कि उतनी कैद से ज्यादा जेल में रह चुके हैं, जितनी कि उन्हें सजा मिलने पर होती ।” (304)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बनाये गये मकानों

[श्री बाबु राम परांजये]

और स्कूलों के इस्तेमाल होने के पहिले ही, गिरने तथा बाद में भी उनके निर्माण सम्बन्धी अनेकानेक शिकायतों के न सुधारे जाने से उत्पन्न स्थिति का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।”

(305)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि सेना, नौसेना तथा वायुसेना में सेवारत अफसरों व कर्मचारियों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर बहुत निराशाजनक होने पर तथा कई श्रेणियों के वेतनमान सिविल सेवाओं में उनकी समकक्ष श्रेणियों से कम होने पर, अभिभाषण में कोई चिन्ता प्रगट नहीं की गई है ।” (306)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि पेन्शन पाने वाले सेवा निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए अभिभाषण में ऐसा कहीं कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया है कि न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक से कम पेन्शन किसी को भी नहीं मिलेगी ।” (307)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में न तो इस बात पर चिन्ता प्रगट की गई है कि भारत में चुनाव, अधिक से अधिकतर खर्चीले होते जा रहे हैं जो कि लोकतन्त्रीय प्रणाली के लिए खतरनाक हैं और न ही इस बात पर दुःख प्रगट किया गया है कि चुनाव सम्बन्धी सुधारों के प्रति आवश्यक सक्रिय रुचि लेने के बजाय, सरकार सुधारों के निणय की कोई न कोई बहाना बना कर वर्ष-दर-वर्ष टालनी जा रही है ।” (308)

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA (Calicut): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the crisis of the capitalist systems of development in the world and its inevitable consequences experienced in third world countries.” (313)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that in spite of declaring India as a Socialist Republic, without changing the capitalist path of development, the majority of the population are under starvation and a drastic change in the present economic policy should be adopted and a non-capitalists path of development be evolved.” (314)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention the Address that in spite of the three rounds of India-China talks an amicable settlement to the border problem could not be found and a flexible policy should be adopted to find an amicable settlement in the near future.” (315)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of employment programme for the millions of unemployed youth and giving unemployment allowance to them.” (316)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the remunerative prices to the peasants.” (317)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to implement the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission for wage revision after the consumer price index crossed the 272 mark." (318)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about granting full trade union rights to Central and State Government employees and abolishing of the verification system." (319)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the recognition of the trade unions through secret ballot." (320)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the right to exercise franchise on attaining 18 years of age as a fundamental right." (321)

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasargod): I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the attempt to curb the freedom of Press." (354)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the deliberate efforts of undermining the judiciary." (355)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention about the paying of remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce." (356)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the growing socio-economic gap between 20 per cent rich on the one side and 80 per cent poor on the other side." (406)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention of providing atleast Rs. 150 p.m. as an "Unemployment Allowance" to millions of our young boys and girls who are unemployed for years without any hope of employment in near future." (407)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention to take effective economic measures to improve the lives of almost 50 per cent of our population who are living below poverty line." (408)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of implementation of B.P. Mandal Backward Classes Commission Report so that in Government services at all levels including All-India Government Services, backward classes who constitute 52 per cent of our population get their due share in Government services." (409)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of

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the Government to fulfil the constitutional reservation quota in Government services to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which after 35 year of Independence remain below 8 per cent." (410)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of inadequate representation of minorities in the Government services and no effort on the part of the Government to give them proper representation." (411)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no concrete steps have been mentioned to curb the growth of communal and divisive forces in the country and to provide capital punishment to those which indulge in communal conspiracy and are responsible for killing of innocent people and destruction of properties." (412)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to remove the feelings of growing insecurity amongst the minorities and also take effective measures for their economic upliftment." (413)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made to strengthen the secular character of the bureaucracy particularly police, and other like-wise forces such as Provincial Armed Constabulary, C.R.P.F. and B.S.F." (414)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to see that the distribution of National Income is made on the basis of priority

to those sections who have denied their socio-economic place for many centuries." (415)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that then mention has been made in the Address about the effective implementation of land reforms and land distribution and also special attention on the rural upliftment." (416)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to provide remunerative prices to the farmers and also to allocate funds on priority basis for the upliftment of rural areas." (417)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that is no mention has been made in the Address to reform the educational system and bring uniformity in education so that all children get high quality education within the economic reach of their parents." (418)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the deteriorating industrial peaceful climate in the country and growing resentment among the working classes." (419)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to put effective restrictions on the multinational corporations entering into consumer goods industries in our country and no effective measures have been mentioned to improve the cottage, small and medium industries which will be basically responsible for providing employment." (420)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about taking some effective measures by Government of India to keep the Indian Ocean as Zone of Peace." (421)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the unprecedented terror campaign conducted against the voters in the recently held election in Assam." (480)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the Government's failure to settle the Punjab tangle as a result of which extremists' positions have been strengthened." (481)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no action programme has been spelt out to curb the increasing activities of the divisive, disruptive and separatist forces which are threatening the national integration and unity." (482)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to protect the minorities in Baroda and Triven-drum where communal force unleashed orgies of violence." (483)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the recent atrocities and repressions

directed against the tribals in various places especially in the Santhal Parganas in Bihar." (484)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to bring about the end of the Thirteen-month old Bombay Textile Strike." (485)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to avert the crash in prices of almost all cash crops." (486)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to provide for adequate relief measures in the drought and cyclone affected areas." (487)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the Government's determined bids to rob the working class of its legitimate trade union and democratic rights." (488)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to pay three due instalments of D. A. to the Central Government employees." (489)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to enforce the Minimum Wages Act for the

[Shri Chitta Basu]

agricultural labourers and protect them from the repression and atrocities perpetrated by landlords in collusion with the police, whenever they demand the statutory minimum wages." (490)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about disastrous policy of import liberalisation under the pressure of the IMF." (491)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no policy has been enunciated to reduce the existing economic and financial concessions to the monopoly houses and multi-nationals." (492)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the address about the failure of the Government to curb the galloping price rise of the food-stuffs and other essential commodities." (493)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the announcement of price hike of the kerosene and diesel, a move which shall inevitably stock further the fires of inflation and add to the sufferings of the poorer sections of the people. apart from showing disregard for the Parliament." (494)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the failure of the Government to strengthen and expand the public distribution system." (495)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the calculated moves by certain quarters to erode and dilute the anti-imperialist content of the non-aligned movement at the forthcoming conference of the Heads of the non-aligned States to be held at Delhi in March, 1983." (496)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no programme has been spelt out to implement genuine land reforms." (497)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made about the growing corruptions at high places." (498)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address no assurance has been given to bring about comprehensive electoral reforms including the banning of defection." (499)

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the granting of Regional Autonomy for the people of Darjeeling within the State of West Bengal." (527)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the constitutional recognition of Nepali language and its inclusion in the Eighth Schedule of Constitution of India." (528)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the liberalisation of restriction imposed on foreign tourists in Darjeeling and other parts of North Bengal." (529)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the specific Central investment for the industrial development of economically backward district of Darjeeling." (530)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the prompt measures to be taken to remove the sickness of tea industry which is the only economic mainstay of Darjeeling and other parts of North Bengal." (531)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the taking over of closed and sick tea gardens in the district of Darjeeling by the Central Government." (532)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the measures to be taken to effectively and properly implement of Rs. 42 crores revamping and rejuvenation scheme for the Darjeeling Hill Tea plantations." (533)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the encouraging and assisting educated unemployed youths and entrepreneurs to set up cottage and small scale industries in Darjeeling and part of North Bengal." (534)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the setting up of forest based small scale industries with the availability of rich forest raw materials in Darjeeling and other parts of North Bengal." (535)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the setting up of a paper mill in a Central Place at North Bengal." (536)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the setting up of a number of tourists sports in different parts of Darjeeling which is one of the beautiful places in the world for promotion of tourism." (537)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the setting up of a number of Micro-Mini-Hydel Projects for rural electrification in the district of Darjeeling with the availability of perennial sources of flowing water." (538)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the setting up of a Thermal Power Station at Islampur in the district of West Dinajpur in West Bengal." (539)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the setting up of small scale industries in Islampur, Chopra Balurghat, Raigunj and other areas in the district of West Dinajpur in West Bengal." (540)

[Shri Ananda Pathak]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the setting up of Technical Schools and Colleges for special technical training in Darjeeling as there is the dearth of such technicians in the said district.” (541)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the setting up of a Military Training Centre in the district of Darjeeling.” (542)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the implementation of use of Nepali language in all the Central Government Offices and institutions for all official purposes as has been done by the Government of West Bengal.” (543)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about increasing the amount of Central assistance for the Darjeeling Hill Areas Development.” (544)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the allotment of a part of Central Excise and other duties and taxes collected from the tea industry in Darjeeling for the overall development of this district as well as tea industry itself.” (545)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the introduction of a fast train between New Jalpaiguri to Calcutta and vice-versa in addition to Darjeeling Mail.” (546)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the introduction of an additional train from New Jalpaiguri to New Delhi.” (547)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the expansion and development of Darjeeling Himalayan Railway under N. F. Railway and setting up a modern factory for manufacturing suitable engines and coaches for this attractive Toy Train.” (548)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the provision of sufficient number of wagons for carrying coal and fertilizers for tea industry in Darjeeling.” (549)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the proposed shifting of POH Diesel Overhauling Centre From Siliguri in detriment to the interest of the whole North East Region in general and of Siliguri in particular.” (550)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the introduction of new rail line from Eklathi station to Hilli via Tapan, Darnalghat and Balurghat in West Dinajpur district in West Bengal.” (551)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendments are before the House.

Now, Shri Chandrajit Yadav.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (ग्राजमगढ़) :
सभापति जी, इस साल राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण हुआ है, मैं समझता हूँ कि एक ऐसे

मौके पर उन्होंने सारे देश का ध्यान कुछ ऐसे मौलिक समस्याओं की तरफ खींचा है जो सारे देश के लिये चिन्ता का विषय बनी हुई हैं। यह एक ऐसा अवसर होता है जब राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के ऊपर इस सदन में राष्ट्रीय नीतियों पर, चाहे वे सामाजिक नीतियां हों, आर्थिक नीतियां हों, देश की प्रशासन व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में हो समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों का आर्थिक, सामाजिक स्थिति के बारे में हो, सारी दुनिया की स्थिति के बारे में हों, विचार करने का अवसर मिलता है। इस साल के अभिभाषण में वही अवसर हमें एक बार पुनः प्रदान किया गया है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के शुरू में ही इस बात को कहा है कि हमारे देश ने इस आर्थिक संकट के समय में बहुत सी उपलब्धियां हासिल की हैं। और बहुत से ऐसे काम सरकार ने किये हैं, जिन से हमारे देश का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। हमने अपने देश में मुद्रा-स्फीति को रोकने में कामयाबी हासिल की है और प्रगति की तरफ देश कदम बढ़ा रहा है। इस बात की उन्होंने चर्चा की है और मैं समझता हूं कि इस बात पर ज्यादा विवाद नहीं है कि आजादी के बाद देश निरन्तर प्रगति कर रहा है। देश की राष्ट्रीय आय निरन्तर बढ़ती हुई चली जा रही है और देश का चतुर्मुखी विकास और प्रगति हुई है। इसमें कोई संदेह की बात नहीं है लेकिन जिस बात की तरफ राष्ट्रपति जी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है और जो सब से बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है, वह यह है कि बावजूद इसके कि देश की राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ रही है, देश का उत्पादन कृषि के क्षेत्र में बढ़ रहा है, उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में बढ़ रहा है, बिजली के क्षेत्र में बढ़ रहा है और देश का आयात-निर्यात बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन इस उत्पादन का लाभ इस देश में किसको हो रहा है।

आज देश में सबसे अधिक चिन्ता की बात जो है वह यह है कि देश के इस बढ़ते हुए उत्पादन का लाभ समाज के 20 फीसदी अमीर लोगों को, चाहे वे उद्योगपति हों, चाहे बड़े व्यापारी हों, चाहे वे बड़े सरकारी कर्मचारी हों या राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में भी कुछ ऐसे लोग हों जो निहित स्वार्थों की जगहों पर बैठे हुए हैं, आज इन सबको ही इसका मुख्य लाभ मिल रहा है। आज चिन्ता इस बात की है कि देश में आजादी के बाद जितना समय बीतता जा रहा है उतनी ही गरीबी भी देश में बढ़ती चली जा रही है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में सभी इस बात को मानते हैं और मैं विरोधी दल की तरफ से यह नहीं कह रहा हूं बल्कि हमारा जो नियोजन विभाग है, वह भी इस बात को मानता है और सरकार भी इस बात को स्वीकार करती है। देश के अर्थ-शास्त्री भी इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि देश की आजादी का लाभ गरीब लोगों को नहीं मिला है और देश का आधा हिस्सा यानि जो 30-35 करोड़ लोग आज भी निहायत गरीबी की जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं और गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं और उनकी जिन्दगी बहुत मुश्किल होती जा रही है। रुपये की कीमत बराबर घटती जा रही है। और बावजूद इसके कि मुद्रा-स्फीति नियंत्रण में आ गई है लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि महंगाई इस देश में बराबर बढ़ रही है। क्या यह सच्चाई नहीं है कि पिछले साल पौने दो रुपये प्रति किलो गेहूं बाजार में मिल रहा था और आज वही गेहूं 3 रुपये प्रति किलो मिल रहा है। यही स्थिति चावल के दाम की है। खाने के तेलों की कीमत, दवाओं की कीमतें, कपड़े की कीमतें, किसानों के लिए रासायनिक खादों की कीमतें, बिजली की कीमतें, रेलों का भाड़ा, यातायात के साधनों का भाड़ा, बच्चों की पढ़ाई-लिखाई, सब

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

की सब चीजें महंगी होती जा रही हैं। आज हमारे देश की स्थिति यह है कि जहां हमारे स्कूलों, कालेजों और विश्व-विद्यालयों से लाखों नौजवान लड़के-लड़कियां शिक्षित हो कर निकल रहे हैं, वहां इस देश में बड़े पैमाने पर बेरोजगारी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के विद्यालय और विश्वविद्यालय आज बेकारों को पैदा करने के कारखाने बन गये हैं। यह हमारे लिए एक चिन्ता का विषय है।

आज हमारे देश में दो वर्ग हो गये हैं। 20 प्रतिशत आदमी एक तरफ, जिनकी आमदनी बढ़ रही है, जिनकी सुविधाएं बढ़ रही हैं, जिनकी पुरानी कारों की जगह पर नई कारें आ रही हैं, जिन के पुराने मकानों की जगह पर नये बंगले बन रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ वे 80 प्रतिशत आदमी हैं, जिनके अगर मकान गिर जाते हैं, तो वे मकान नहीं बनवा सकते हैं। उनके बच्चे पढ़ लेते हैं, तो उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है और उनके जीवन का स्तर बराबर नीचे गिरता चला जा रहा है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने ठीक कहा है कि देश में ऐसी ताकतें हैं, जो बटवारा करना चाहती हैं, देश का विघटन करना चाहती हैं, साम्प्रदायिक दंगे फैलाना चाहती हैं, देश के विभिन्न वर्गों के अन्दर नफरत का वातावरण पैदा करना चाहती हैं वह बढ़ रही हैं। यह चिन्ता की बात है। ऐसी ताकतें अगर बढ़ेंगी, जो धर्म के नाम पर, जाति के नाम पर, क्षेत्र के नाम पर और भाषा के नाम पर हमारे देश के विभिन्न वर्गों के बीच नफरत पैदा करें,

तो हमारी राष्ट्रीय अखण्डता, राष्ट्रीय एकता कजोर होगी और इससे देश की स्वतंत्रता खतरे में पड़ जाएगा। आसाम में जो कुछ हुआ है, कल हम ने उस की चर्चा की थी उससे लोगों का दिल रो रहा है। आज इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री ने इस सदन में कहा कि उनकी बोलने की हिम्मत नहीं है, उनका दिल रो रहा है क्योंकि वे अपने आप स्थिति को देख कर आये हैं।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह स्थिति आज हमारे देश में क्यों है? जहां इस खतरे की तरफ हमारे राष्ट्रपतिजी ने ध्यान दिया है, वहां हमें सोचना है कि ये ताकतें क्यों बढ़ रही हैं। उसको इस अभिभाषण में कोई चर्चा नहीं है। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि जब गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और आर्थिक-सामाजिक वषमता से आम जनता में असन्तोष बढ़ता है, मायूसी होती है, गुस्सा पैदा होता है निराशा पैदा होती है तब उसका लाभ प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें साम्प्रदायिक ताकतें, विघटनकारी ताकतें हमेशा उठा कर अपने को और मजबूत करती हैं।

चिन्ता की बात है कि इस देश में विघटनकारी ताकतें बढ़ रही हैं। सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। आज वक्त आ गया है जबकि सरकार को सोचना पड़ेगा कि 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी क्यों बेरोजगारी पर, गरीबी पर हम नियंत्रण नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। क्यों यह हो रहा है कि आज भी देश में लाखों ऐसे गांव हैं जहां सड़कें नहीं बन सकीं, स्कूलों की इमारतें गिर गयीं, वे नहीं बन सकीं। देश में हजारों-लाखों ऐसे गांव हैं जहां पीने का पानी नहीं मिल सकता। क्या यह हमारे लिए चिन्ता की बात नहीं है?

हमारे देश में एशियाई खेलों को कर के कहा जा रहा है कि बहुत बड़ा करिश्मा हासिल किया गया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे पास समय कम था और जिस तरह से परिस्थिति अनुकूल नहीं थी, उसमें एशियाई खेलों को खूबसूरती के साथ, अच्छे ढंग से संचालित किया गया है। श्री बूटासिंह जी और दूसरे जिन्होंने इस काम को किया, वे मुबारकवाद के पात्र हैं। पर लोग पूछते हैं, मैं रेल की यात्रा कर रहा था, मुझ से एक साधारण आदमी ने पूछा कि साहब एशियाई खेल 16 महीने के कम समय में बहुत खूब-सूरती के साथ कर लिये गये। लेकिन 35 साल के अन्दर इस देश के गांवों में रहने वाले लाखों आदमियों को क्या पीने का पानी नहीं मिल सका है? शायद गांवों के रहने वाले लोगों को पीने का पानी इसलिए नहीं मिल पाया कि उसके लिये उतना ही मजबूत इरादा नहीं था, उसके लिए वैसी प्राथमिकता नहीं थी, उसकी तरफ वैसा ही ध्यान नहीं है। एशियाई खेल को अच्छी तरह से करने के लिए सरकार के पास इरादा था, ध्यान था। यह बात आज एक साधारण आदमी पूछता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अब सरकार को इन बातों पर गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए। मुझे प्रशंसा होती यदि राष्ट्रपति जी अपने अभियाषण में कहते कि 35 वर्ष की आजादी और संविधान के लागू होने के 33 वर्ष बाद अब समय आ गया है कि हम बैठकर पुनः विचार करें कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं में कहाँ कमी है, देश के प्रशासनिक तंत्र या नौकरशाही में क्या कमी है? क्यों नहीं वह आम जनता का दिल जोतती है? क्यों नहीं जनता की सेवा का साधन बनी है?

श्रीमान् ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जी ने ठीक ही कहा कि देश का इन्टेलिजेंस ठीक तस्वीर सामने नहीं रखता है। देश की

जनता के बीच में जो ऐसी ताकतें काम करती हैं उनको उजागर करना चाहिए। इस के साथ साथ मेरे विचार से हमारी पुलिस, प्रशासनिक तंत्र और नौकरशाही का भी पुनर्गठन होना चाहिए। क्यों इस देश की पुलिस साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को रोकने में पूरी तरह से नाकामयाब होती है? क्यों इस देश में दंगों की साजिश करने वालों को सजा नहीं होती है? मेरठ में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे किसने करवाये? उस दंगे के अपराधियों का क्या अब तक पता चला और क्या उनकी सजा हुई? मुरादाबाद में दंगे कराने वालों को फांसी क्यों नहीं दी गयी? इस देश में एक आदमी को मार देने वाले को फांसी होती है लेकिन सैकड़ों हजारों निर्दोष मां-बहिनों और छोटे-छोटे मासूम बच्चों की हत्या करने वालों का कोई पता नहीं चलता उन्हें सजा नहीं मिलती। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हिन्दुस्तान की पुलिस, हिन्दुस्तान की नौकरशाही को पूरी तरह से पुनर्गठित और रीआर्गेनाइज्ड करना चाहिए। ताकि वह लोकप्रिय बन सके।

मैं बीस दिन पहले लंदन में था, वहां एक आदमी जेल से भाग गया। एक आदमी कार चलाता हुआ लंदन में जा रहा था। गलत पहचान के कारण पुलिस ने समझा कि वही जेल से भागा हुआ आदमी है। पुलिस ने गोली चला दी और वह आदमी घायल हो गया। किन्तु वह जेल से भागा हुआ आदमी नहीं था। गलत पहचान की वजह से यह हो गया। सारे लंदन के अखबारों में हैड लाइन्स में यह बात छपी। वहां की पार्लियामेंट में तहलका मच गया। गृहमंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री को माफी मांगनी पड़ी, संसद में जवाब देना पड़ा। संयोग से मैं भी उस दिन हाउस आफ कॉमंस की कार्यवाही देख रहा था।

उनको माफी मांगनी पड़ी कि गलत आदमी पर पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाई गई। वहां लोग पूछ रहे थे कि पुलिस ने गोली कैसे चला दी। चार पुलिस वालों को भुश्तल कर दिया गया, उन्हें जेल भेज कर पांचवें दिन चार्जशीट लग गई। यहां क्या है? हजारों निरीह लोग फर्जी एनकाउंटर में मारे जाते हैं। लोगों की पुलिस द्वारा आखें फोड़ दी जाती हैं। साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में लोग मारे जाते हैं, गांव के गांव उजड़ जाते हैं, खून-खराबा हो जाता है, लेकिन यहां का प्रशासन पता नहीं लगा सकता?

सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पैसा भेजिए, अनाज भेजिए, बच्चों के लिए दूध भेजिए, बिस्कुट भेजिए, लेकिन वहां पर बैठे हुये नौकरशाह सारा माल खा जायें, पीड़ितों के नाम पर जो मिले वह खा जायें—उनका पता कोई नहीं लगा सकता है?

आज विकास के लिये पूरे के पूरे प्रशासनिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए और इस काम में जनता के लोग शामिल किये जाय।

मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में क्या था? उसमें यह था कि आर्थिक और सामाजिक पिछड़े लोगों को सरकारी नौकरियों में स्थान आरक्षित किये जायें, उनको प्रशासन में हिस्सेदार बनाया जाये। उनको प्राथमिकता दी जाये जिन लोगों के साथ हजारों साल से न्याय नहीं हुआ है। आज 33 साल के बाद भी, संविधान में व्यवस्था होने के बाद भी मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर सरकार विचार नहीं करना चाहती, क्यों? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि 22 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित और जन जातियों का आरक्षण है, लेकिन 8 फीसदी भी आरक्षण बुरा नहीं हो रहा है, इसके लिये कौन जवाबदेह है? जब कभी आरक्षण

का सवाल आता है कहा जाता है कि यह जाति का सवाल है, जातीयता से प्रशासन खराब हो जायेगा। ये बात कौन लोग करते हैं? जिन लोगों के प्रशासन में निहित स्वार्थ बन गये हैं। सैकड़ों सालों से प्रशासन के अन्दर बैठकर इन लोगों ने गरीबों का शोषण किया है। इस प्रशासन के स्वरूप को बदलने की आवश्यकता है। आज आरक्षण के खिलाफ किन लोगों की आवाज उठती है?

16.75 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मतलब है जनतंत्र का? अगर जनतंत्र में नौकरशाही इसी प्रकार से हावी रही तो चाहे आप यहां से बजट पास कर लीजिये, नीतियां बना दीजिये, योजना-आयोग से कार्यक्रम बना दीजिये, लेकिन उनको कार्यान्वित कौन करेगा? कार्यान्वित करने की जिम्मेदारी, सारी की सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकारी अधिकारियों पर है और गरीब जनता की कोई नुमाइंदगी, कोई प्रतिनिधित्व इसमें नहीं है। अगर उसका प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं होगा तो जाहिर है कि प्रशासन उसकी समस्याओं को सहानुभूति के साथ नहीं देख सकता।

आज अगर जनतंत्र को मजबूत करना है तो जैसा अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं "पार्टीसिपेटरी डेमोक्रेसी" कायम करनी होगी। अगर जनतंत्र के ढांचे को जनता के लिये और जनता के द्वारा सिद्धांत पर खड़ा करना है तो जनता के हित को ध्यान में रख कर आरक्षण नीति को सरकार को लागू करना पड़ेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके प्रदेश में तमिलनाडु में आरक्षण लागू है, 68 फीसदी, कर्नाटक में 65 फीसदी, आंध्र में 42 फीसदी, केरल में 38 फीसदी आरक्षण है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में और बिहार में जहां लागू

करना चाहिये वहां सारे के सारे प्रतिक्रिया-वादी इकट्ठे बैठ हुये हैं। वहां का ठांचा क्या तमिलनाडु से, केरल से, आंध्रप्रदेश से, कर्नाटक से अच्छा है —“नहीं”।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार को पिछड़ा वर्ग मंडल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को गंभीरता से लागू करना चाहिये और अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों के लिये जो आरक्षण है, सिजको पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है, इसको गंभीरता से लिया जाना चाहिये और उसको पूरा कराना चाहिये। मैं इसकी आज मांग करना चाहता हूं।

दूसरी तरफ आप देखिए कि आज देश में बरोजगारी की समस्या बढ़ रही है। इस सवाल को मैंने आज से दो साल पहले गंभीरता से उठाया। इसके बारे में मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस पत्र को योजना मंत्री के पास भंज दिया। योजना मंत्री जी ने मुझको एक बड़ा भारी पत्र जवाब में लिखा। उन्होंने कहा कि बात आपने ठीक उठाई है। यह बड़ी भारी चुनौती है। इसके लिये हम कुछ कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may continue tomorrow.

17.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INCREASE IN TRANSPORT FARES AND FREIGHT RATES DUE TO RECENT INCREASE IN PRICES OF CERTAIN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and request

that he may make the statement thereon:—

“The reported increase in transport fares and freight rates consequent on the recent increase in the prices of certain petroleum products.”

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): The prices of certain petroleum products viz. aviation turbine fuel, high speed diesel oil, light diesel oil, furnace oil and low sulphur heavy stock supplied for non-fertilizer use, have been increased with effect from February 14/15 midnight. A new distribution policy based on a dual pricing system has been introduced for kerosene. A statement setting out the details of the price increases announced is laid on the Table of the House (Annexure).

These policy changes have been decided in order to strengthen the national economy while protecting the interests of the weaker and vulnerable sections of society. Hon. Members are aware that the Government has committed itself to the objectives of self-reliance and social justice. It is the endeavour of the Government that in framing our economic policies, rapid progress is made towards the attainment of these objectives.

In recent years, the country has been faced with a problem of a severe adverse balance in its foreign trade. To ensure self-reliance we have to take measures to reduce the balance of payments gap. Hon. Members are well aware, that imports of crude oil and petroleum products of our country are large, and therefore any reduction in these is crucial to improve the balance of payments position.

Government has adopted a three pronged strategy to achieve a reduction in the import of crude oil and petroleum products and these are:

- (i) Accelerated Exploration and optimal exploitation of domestic oil resources: (ii) encouragement to the