

12.36 hrs.

**CALCUTTA METRO RAILWAY  
(OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE)  
TEMPORARY PROVISIONS BILL\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make temporary provisions for the operation and maintenance of the Calcutta metro railway and for matters connected therewith, pending the making of regular arrangements for such operation and maintenance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make temporary provisions for the operation and maintenance of the Calcutta metro railway and for matters connected therewith, pending the making the regular arrangements for such operation and maintenance.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI BANSI LAL : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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**STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR  
IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY THE  
CALCUTTA METRO RAILWAY  
(OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE)  
TEMPORARY PROVISIONS ORDINANCE,  
1984**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS SHRI BANSI LAL : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Calcutta Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Temporary Provisions Ordinance, 1984.

12.37 hrs.

**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE  
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN ; Now, Prof. Ranga will move the motion.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : May I make a suggestion that we might adjourn now and meet at 20 minutes to two O'clock ? After Lunch hour we may take up this debate in the House. We can now adjourn for one hour for Lunch and after one hour when we re-assemble, we can take up this motion.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM (Visakha patnam) : It is unusual and unheard of.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Better go on.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may go on. There are still 20 minutes to go,

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Let us have a fuller House for this debate.

SHRI SUDINI JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : You may start now and resume after the House re-assembles.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Chairman Sir, I have great pleasure in moving this motion which stands in my name.

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 Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th January, 1985."

Sir, I would like to extend my welcome to the serried ranks of the new Members who have come into this House and I wish to express my regret that quite a large number of those old friends of ours who have made their great contribution to the debates of this House have not found it possible to come back and it is not my intention to make any invidious distinction, but I do miss specially my old friend, Indrajit Gupta, who has been in this House for a very long time and who has been making very constructive contribution to the debates of the House.

SHRI SUDINI JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Indrajit Gupta is back again. He is not in the House but he is returned to the House. Let Prof. Ranga know this.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : He is absent now. And I had missed him for the last three days. I do not know what has happened. I hope he would surely be able to come back to us.

Old or new, we all make one House. As it is used to be said in England where we have a mother of Parliaments, Parliament is something like a club without drinks without the other paraphernalia which they have in the West. But that means that to whichever political Party we may belong we should settle down to become friends and develop bonhomie so that no bitterness should be caused by any temporary frayed tempers that may come to be displayed in the House and they would be able to serve the cause of the country to the best of their ability and their likes.

I am very glad indeed that the President has been able to make a very good report to the nation through his speech. On every front of our national

life, he has been able to report progress—on the international front as well as on the home front. Then, progress does not mean the achievement of all the objectives that we have placed before ourselves. There are bound to be shortfalls there and there have been some shortfalls. But nevertheless we wish to go ahead and the nation has given its approval to the manner in which the Government has been carried on at the Centre after the period of three years under the Janata rule and during the past five years also during which Indiraji was the Prime Minister that is after she was returned by the people to be the Prime Minister after her three years of life outside Parliament—I mean, outside as well as inside Parliament. You all know, how Indiraji was treated by Parliament itself. But she was such good parliamentarian, that she accepted the decision, the dictates of Parliament here and then vacated her seat. And thereafter she made her appeal to the people and was fortunate enough to come back again into power with a huge majority behind her and provided national leadership for those five years.

And now we have a new regime under the present Prime Minister and in this regime we are now exhorted not only to go along the path that has been chosen and the policy that has been adopted by Parliament during the past but also to look to the future and think of future programmes. And with regard to that, this Government has a plan and a programme placed before our Parliament which is progressive according to me and which would lead us towards prosperity also. To think of future in a bold way for a Government which is charged with the responsibility of the administration is indeed an essential duty.

But what is that future to be? Are we to be a poor country? No, Sir. Are we to be loaded and burdened with poverty all the time? No. Are we not to try our best to relieve our country from poverty as much as possible? Yes. And that is why this Government is wedded to the 20-point programme. That is why this Government is not only wedded to the

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20-point programme as it was given to us by Indiraji, but also it wishes to expand it and develop it further into new fields so that we would be able to have a more comprehensive attack on poverty.

Would poverty go within one year or within five years or within a short time? The answer has been, no. That answer has been given not only by Indiraji but also by all of us. No one would be able to get rid of poverty in such a short time through Government efforts alone. The people will have to make their own efforts also. Government will have to aid them. They will have to cooperate with one another not only at the Central level but also at the State level so that it will be possible for us to make rapid progress.

Now, if you look to the various amendments that are tabled here, you will find that the people are asking for various things which have already been taken up by the Government in regard to agriculture, in regard to removal of poverty, in regard to the improvement of rural conditions, the rural people, the urban people, the semi-urban people and various other sections of our people also. What we have been doing, as I have already said, is not enough. Therefore, I suggest that there should be a national housing policy, a national policy for the removal of slums and a national policy for the control of population which we already have but it has got to be further developed so that it would not be necessary for our cities to go on having more and more slums, ever fresh slums, as and when the people go on growing in their numbers even though earlier slums are being removed.

A herculean effort was made in Madras by the DMK Party and later on by the AIADMK Party to remove slums from the sea-side, from the Madras city. What is the result? Fresh and new slums have grown and are growing. That is the case in every other city also. Therefore, we

have got to keep these two things together, one the population control and the other the control over slums and the clearance of slums. In addition to these two things, we should also have a housing policy. If these three things are taken up together, it would be a very useful thing indeed and a very constructive attack on the problem of poverty.

We also find quite a number of amendments in regard to farmers and agriculture. The President has also told us how we have made tremendous progress in agricultural production, 150 million tonnes a year is not a small quantity. It has not been achieved till now. It has never been achieved during the whole period of planned development. We hope to improve it further.

The President has been good enough to pay a very high tribute to the spirit of enterprise, to the spirit of cooperation, and the hard work that has been contributed by our farmers. This could not have been possible if earlier proposals that came from the Planning Commission had been adopted. If the Parliament had not in its wisdom brought about a compromise between the Planning Commission's plans and the farmers' demands, this could not have been achieved. There was a time when an effort was being made to cooperativise agriculture, to collectivise agriculture, in an indirect manner. But the Parliament saw to it that it was not adopted. As a result of that compromise, more than 100 million farmers in this country are today self-employed, independent, free, owing their own small holdings, cultivating their own holdings, finding their employment there and free also to produce their foodgrains and various other crops, market them and to live their own self-employed independent lives.

That is the power of Parliament and it is to that Parliament that Indiraji had paid her homage and it is that Parliament to which all the members, new members as well as old members, have returned.

Then there are agricultural workers. We wanted minimum wages for them.

Government has adopted the policy. The legislation for minimum wages has to be implemented. The Government of India has agreed to reduce the period of enquiry from three years to one year as is the case with industrial workers also. I am happy about it. But it has got to be implemented. It can be implemented only by the State Governments. All that the Government of India can do is to land its good offices. I hope that the Government of India will be able to do that in the following years so that agricultural workers would also be protected.

Crop insurances are needed. Minimum of insurances are needed. Some efforts are being made by some states. The policy is being accepted already by the Government of India. It has got to be implemented. The initiative in this regard has to be taken by the State Governments.

Some of the State Governments like the Maharashtra Government and Bihar Government also have taken up the question of insurance for unemployment, for at least one adult member in every family. That policy has got to be universalised for the whole of India through the good offices of the Government of India. But then Government of India can only offer its good offices. The initiative has got to be taken by the State Governments and funds also will have to be found by the State Governments. Government of India can certainly help them and aid them.

Similarly, cattle insurance has got to be organised for certain sections of cattle breeders. Cattle insurance is being provided partially. But it is not universalised as yet.

Cattle insurance, crop insurance and also fire insurance has got to be implemented. So far as the cities are concerned, there is fire fighting machinery and equipment. It is true that it is not enough. Yet, it is there. But, so far as the villages are concerned, not much of a beginning has been made. This also has

got to be taken up by both the Governments, Provincial and Central.

Many of our friends have tabled here amendments in regard to more and more powers for the States. The States have got to use the powers that they have been given now, in order to provide protection in the direction that I have suggested.

There is no fire insurance for the agricultural workers. Every summer, thousands and thousands of agricultural workers' huts and hovels come to be consumed by outbreaks of fire. No protection is given. Only nominal grants are being given by the Collectors in the States in their local areas. But that does not go anywhere at all. Therefore, we want these three insurances to be taken up. For that, a national policy has got to be worked out, not by the Union Government alone but by the Union Government and by the State Governments together. They will have to work it up so that there would be proper cooperation in regard to sanction of adequate funds and coordination of work and only then these people would be protected properly.

Then there are industrial workers as well as agricultural workers. I am very glad indeed the President has paid a tribute to the industrial workers for having maintained industrial peace. The President has paid a tribute to the industrial entrepreneurs also in this regard. This has been made possible because of the acceptance of the policy of tripartite settlements and I hope it would become more and more effective and more and more universalised also. But that will not be enough. The agricultural workers also have to be protected in a similar manner through tripartite agreements. The Payment of Wages Act is not being enforced at present in regard to payment of wages so far as the agricultural workers are concerned. There are many areas in our country where the agricultural workers do not find any kind of protection from the local landlords. Even some companies are entering into the field of agriculture now and they also fail to pay the wages of the

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agricultural workers in time. Take, for instance, the sugar-cane growers themselves. They have not been paid their wages and cane prices for two to three years in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Crores and crores of rupees are in arrears. So is the case in Andhra Pradesh also. All such sectors in social life have got to be protected from all malpractices through the proper enforcement of Payment of Wages Act.

Then there are workers in cottage industry. We have adopted the policy of according protection to the workers in the cottage industry. Government of India has been paying huge sums for giving protection to the workers in cottage and khadi industries through the opening of emporia all over India for the products of cottage and khadi industries. It is good. But, at the same time, there are so many other workers also, not less than 60 million people, if not more, those who are self-employed; they sell vegetables, they carry all kinds of things. They render all kinds of services to the society as a whole, all by themselves either as individuals or as families. They have to be protected and they can be protected by the offering of easy credit to them and in various other ways also. Thought has got to be given as to how, in what manner and to what extent these people can be protected. That too has got to be taken up by the Planning Commission in a very serious manner. True, the Planning Commission has accepted the suggestion made by some of us in regard to the need for protecting the self-employed people. But, till now, they have paid attention only to those self-employed people who are highly educated, who have taken their degrees, B.A.s, M.A.s., engineers and so on. They are only a fringe, a tiny minority among the huge mass of self-employed people. Among the self-employed people, women are more in number and they have to be protected. No State Government has, so far, taken up this particular aspect of planning and removal of poverty. It is high time now for the Government of India to give leadership to all the State Governments

and help them in chalking out a concerted policy of helping these people and assisting them.

Then there is the cooperative movement; it has got to be democratised. There is the panchayat movement also; it has also got to be democratised. They have to be radically reorganized also. At present the State Governments in their sphere and the Union Government also in its own relevant sphere take power into their own hands to nominate people as Chairman, as Sarpanch. This power has to be removed. Elections are also being rigged and mismanaged. Now thought has got to be given to the plan that was suggested by me as well as Shri Jayaprakash Narayan to keep these organizations out of the control, out of the ken, of these political parties and their mutual rivalry. If you leave it to one-vote majority, there would be trouble, and there has been trouble in many States. Therefore, some thought has got to be given to the ancient practice of choosing the leader by drawing lots from out of a panel of elected members. Then there would be a marriage between democratic method as well as the ancient Indian method of drawing lots. If some effort is made in that way, we can free our villages, and our cooperatives and cooperators from the menace of factionalism, groupism, casteism and various other kinds of malignant social ills that we are suffering from.

I must pay a tribute to one good old friend of mine who also happens to be in this House, that is, Mr. Anjiah. For twelve long years we never had any elections either for panchayats or for cooperatives; during his regime elections were held for them peacefully.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member will continue after lunch. The House stands adjourned for lunch. We shall meet again at 2 O' clock.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

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

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Ranga to continue his speech.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I would like to add to what I have said in the morning my tribute to the Agricultural Scientists who have done their best to help our farmers to produce as much as 150 million tonnes of foodgrains during last year. They have done excellent work and I would like them further strengthened.

I have a word of warning to be given to Parliament in regard to the Planning Commission. My experience of the Planning Commission has not been uniformly happy. Not many new schemes or suggestions have ever emanated from them. There is, for instance, the question of the natural disasters that overtake this country from time to time. Almost every year, some part of the country or the other suffers either from frost or from landslides or drought or cyclones or floods and so on. Yet, till now they have not taken proper notice of the suggestion that I have made to them as well as to the FAO and other international organisations, that there should be an international insurance fund. At the national level also there should be a national insurance fund as also at the State level. Unless there is an insurance fund against these natural disasters, neither crop insurance nor a cattle insurance can succeed fully. We have to insure farmers against these pests which affect our crops from time to time. No effort has so far been made by them to prepare any such scheme. It goes to the credit of a few States like Kerala, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Bihar who

have made some experiments in this direction.

It is high time that the Planning Commission be reorganised and charged with preparing new plans for further development.

Sir, I congratulate the Government on the contribution that they have made in regard to scientific development in our country in various directions. The latest is going to be 'Anuradha'. Earlier we had 'Rohini'. Here, I think, we are first almost in the whole of Asia—possibly amongst all the non-aligned countries.

Sir, then there is a question of infrastructure. Our roads are in a bad condition. They are mainly under the control of States. The States are not playing their role as well as they should. The States have their own legislatures to control them and energise them. In addition Centre has to play its own role by encouraging them and aiding them also financially. Until and unless these roads and railways are developed especially in the North-East frontier and also in west and other backward areas it would not be possible for the fruits of our agricultural research and industrial development to reach the masses in our country.

Then there is the question of administration also. The success of all these plans depend on the efficiency, loyalty, honesty and the integrity with which administration cooperates with the Government. As you all know Cabinet ministers are there everywhere—good, bad and indifferent and excellent also—but they depend on the cooperation of these people mostly for the implementation of their plans. If today Indiraji's wonderful plans for rural development, for social development have not achieved the targets that were set by her, it is mostly because of the failure of the administration to cooperate with the Cabinet at the Centre as well as at the State level. At the same time, I would like to sound a note of warning. It is never good for any Cabinet

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to quarrel with the administration. If you quarrel with your instruments then you will not run the show. There should be cooperation and coordination between the administration on the one side and the Government on the other and that is why I welcome the new move that is being made on the inspiration of our Prime Minister to re-vamp the administration and help the administration to develop that sense of cooperation with the Government and the Cabinet.

Sir, at the same time their service conditions have got to be improved. They have to be given every possible encouragement. They should not be treated as if they are mere servants. They should not be suspected all the time. You have to take them at their word and if there are insufficient officers, then certainly take action but let us not start with suspicion and a derogatory attitude towards administration. Several States have burnt their fingers on this in the North as well as in the South. Therefore, I hope that better counsel will prevail between the Cabinet and the administration.

Sir, I wish to congratulate—although it is too late to congratulate—and I wish to pay my tribute to Indiraji for having engineered a veritable social revolution in this country. Agriculture has made progress. The workers are also being paid higher wages but it is not these things which would matter much. Our history has pushed down tens of millions of our people in our country as backward classes, as Harijans, as Tribals and other helpless people.

These people have to be given a hope, a spur. That was done by Indiraji. Earlier it was done by many social reformers right down to Anna ji and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker there in the south. Here in the north also there were the Arya Samaj people and various, people among the Muslims. But they did not have control over administration. Indiraji came to have control over the administration for the whole of India, Wherever there was

any trouble at all against the Harijans or backward classes, wherever atrocities were perpetrated against any of these sections of the people, Indiraji was there first to rush to their aid, to give them succour and to give them encouragement. It is in that direction that a veritable revolution has been engineered in our country and it is still going on. If today 400 people have come to be returned here to this House, it is because Congress has been transformed from those days of the intellectuals; later on there were the days of the upper middle classes and then the middle classes. Now it is the proletarians of the country, rural as well as urban proletarians who were socially submerged and pulverised. These people have been awakened. Today they hail the Congress as their revolutionary champion and it is because of the revolutionary championship of the Congress that all these Members here have been able to come.

I am glad that the Prime Minister and the President have paid special attention to their needs by these various schemes that they have already inaugurated and other schemes that they propose to take up. You have got them here, NREP, RLEGP and various other things also. But then should not the people also be expected to cooperate in making these schemes a success? At one time when Jawaharlal ji was there at the head of the Government, we organised what was known as Bharat Sewak Samaj in order to get 50% contribution from the people for the construction of local roads and other communications, bridges, social development and so on. Unfortunately, not much has been done in that direction in recent years. There were the Students' Social Organisations—ACC, NCC and various other organisations also. All these have got to be encouraged and brought into the mainstream and helped to bring these depressed people into the mainstream. It is only then that we can make real progress, as much progress as we want, as much progress as is envisaged by the President.

I now come to the international question. I am sorry that the Indian ocean is

not free and peaceful. I am also sorry that there is no safety at all from the nuclear powers. Where is the guarantee of any kind of a peace for anybody? The only guarantee has been forged by the nonaligned movement. This was conceived and developed by so many of us as non-officials; it was later on developed into an international instrument, an instrument of peace by Jawaharlal ji. It has been accepted now over the whole of the world. Americans who decried it once have now accepted it, Russians who were suspicious in the beginning have now come to accept it and acclaim it. Today it is the only guarantee and its handle is placed in the hands of India. There was Indira ji's consistent leadership. Now it comes into the hands of our own present Prime Minister. They stand by this non-aligned movement. I congratulate them and I congratulate myself also and the other members of this House for having been responsible for developing the greatest instrument and weapon of peace, to assure the people of the world, for some time at least of peace on this earth and safety from that terrible weapon of nuclear power.

Finally, I wish to pay my tribute to the present Government as well as the President for being able to present here this document of triumph of their administration, of their governance, of their leadership to this country during the last five years. The evidence of it is the presence of these 400 people.

It is no good to going on cavilling at it. The people have been given the chance and choice and our friends who have been decrying our leadership in Punjab, in Assam, over the whole of India, over Sri Lanka and in the United Nations have gone to the people, to the electorate and criticised Indiraji's administration and her policy. We have also gone to the people and told them about our achievements. In the end, the people have given their judgement. That judgement is contained in this Address. It is a document of triumph and any Government in the world would be proud of the kind of progress that this country has made

during the last five years, and the testimony of this is that this Government has been able to get massive mandate from the people. My only regret is that Indiraji is not here to see how our people have acclaimed the administration, the best possible administration we have achieved during the last 35 years of independence of this country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Arrah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon'ble President has stated in his Address that 1984 was a year of crisis and of test. What else could be a greater national misfortune than the loss of our most beloved national leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi during that year.

The Session of Eighth Lok Sabha has commenced. During the Seventh Lok Sabha, the atmosphere was that of confrontation. In a Parliamentary democracy, the Opposition and the Government have a certain role to play but that role is played in an atmosphere of cooperation. The Opposition has to criticise in a constructive manner, only then Parliament is able to accomplish its objectives and discharge its fundamental duties. If we recall the atmosphere in which Indiraji was assassinated we will find that at that time talk of confrontation and secession was the order of the day. The fissiparous and antinational forces got strength from that. Indiraji repeatedly said during the last months of her life that if the nation had to march forward then we would have to uphold the fundamental principles which our great leaders in the Congress had set out before and after independence and that we would have to strengthen the unity and integrity of the country. I feel sad to say that because of the atmosphere of confrontation during the Seventh Lok Sabha, we had to face so many crisis and had also to suffer the greatest national loss. Yesterday, we saw the whole House in extreme sorrow. Today we are missing Indiraji. She is not there in her seat. Our former great leader is not with us today. It is a matter of sorrow. Some days ago we saw the whole of the nation steeped in sorrow.

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I had the good fortune of carrying her last letter to the Seminar organised by the United Nations on the occasion of the Hundredth Anniversary of the Freedom Struggle of Namibia. It was her innermost desire to see each country free from bondage. That Seminar was held on the 31st October, the very day when she was assassinated. I was sent there and I saw that as soon as the news of her assassination reached there, not only the people of India but all the leaders in the General Assembly of the United Nations were weeping. The whole world and the humanity was engulfed in sorrow. We should bear in mind and ensure that such a crisis does not recur in our country. We chose our new leader. The whole world was astonished to find how strong the roots of democracy are in India. However, the people of our country have shown their courage. Elections were held and a new leadership emerged. Whenever our country passes through crisis, the people of our country rise to the occasion. You have seen that on such an occasion we have set an example of our democratic tradition. You have also seen what the Hon'ble President has said that after the assassination of our Prime Minister, riots occurred but our new Prime Minister, forgetting his own sorrow, tried to control the situation very firmly. Our new Prime Minister followed well the tradition of Indiraji that whenever there is sorrow, crisis, violence or riots, the Prime Minister should go there to console the people. Our new Prime Minister visited the riot-affected areas of Delhi and controlled the situation. Our nation and democratic tradition got fresh strength from this. Our democratic tradition received the greatest strength when our new leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi got unprecedented majority in this election. What is the reason behind it? Our countrymen have shown that whenever internal or external forces try to weaken our country, they, forgetting their differences, become one. Many of our brethren tried to arouse the communal and regional sentiments, but the people of the country acted like a steam-roller and, setting aside everything, gave unprecedented majority

so that no one dare to weaken our country. Thus, the people of our country have voted for upholding the unity and integrity of India. We should bear this in mind that actually this was the victory of the principles of secularism of the Congress and the democratic set up it has given to the country. This has strengthened those principles of secularism on the basis of which our country is going ahead even after 35 years of independence. Under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi our nation not only became strong in economic, social and political sphere but it also achieved international prestige. That is why the people of the world mourned her death. Shrimati Indira Gandhi became the symbol of world peace. She not only wanted eradication of poverty from India but also wished India to emerge as a strong nation.

The hon'ble President has mentioned about international affairs.

In the Non-aligned Conference held in Delhi during 1983, she was made its chairperson much against her wishes. She never desired it. She wanted that the election should be unanimous and she was elected unanimously. We witnessed her remarkable achievements in the international forum during this period. Hon'ble President has also made a reference in his Address to the two major questions posing a threat to the world. One of these questions is that if the third world war breaks out it will destroy the entire world. There would not be any life left on the earth. In this situation, there is only one alternative for survival, i.e., to establish peace in the world and to avert war. Indiraji had made utmost efforts in this direction, as a result of which Delhi Declaration of the Non-aligned Meet emerged under her leadership. It is for this reason that she had been recognised as the symbol of peace in the whole world. And people want peace in the world.

Mr. Krieski, visited our country recently. He was given Nehru Award. He had also said how Indiraji had played a leading role for establishing peace in the world and averting third world war or

the atomic war in order to save the world from disaster.

Moreover, all the developing countries, may be India, China or the countries of Africa or Latin America which are making efforts for their development, need peace, as without peace no developing country can progress.

It has become a question of life and death for the developing countries that there should not be any war in the world. So far as the industrially developed countries are concerned, things like strategic convergence, national interest, global interest or balance of power also have significance but, for the developing countries peace is a question of life and death, because there can be no peace in an atmosphere of war and tension. Indiraji always emphasised it and tried to develop peaceful relations with all the neighbouring countries, so that a feeling of friendship and cooperation developed. She was of the view that the militarisation of the Indian Ocean backed by atomic arsenal was a threat to our country, and all our efforts in the direction of eradication of poverty, strengthening the country and following our national principles would be imperilled by that. She was, therefore, always worried about it. She was of the opinion that no progress could be made in the present world without peace.

Today, the international economic order and the fiscal system have taken such a shape and the condition of market has deteriorated to such an extent that however we may work hard, we continue to suffer losses. Today, all the developed countries are adopting protectionistic policy, as a result of which we get less price for our exports. Indiraji always said that the tragedy with the present world was that a few people, some industrially developed countries, could spend 700 billion dollars every year on armaments but when there was the question of Seventh loan of I.D.A., when there was the question of helping the developing nations, they expressed their inability. This is not the question of soft loans. During the last session, this amount was 16 billion dollars but this year this has

been reduced to 9 billion dollars and the reason for this decrease was stated to be that the condition of the developed countries was bad and that they were unable to give 7 billion dollars more for the progress of the developing countries. This does not relate to India only, but to all the developing countries of the world. Thus, the economic order of the world has taken such a shape that the entire capital and power is concentrating in the rich and the industrially developed countries. The condition of the poor countries, developing and non-aligned countries, which are more than 100 in number, has been deteriorating. This order ought to be changed. This is the main issue today. Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave a strong leadership to the country and to the world at large. The need of the hour is that we should follow the path shown by her. Only by following that path our nation can progress.

It is a matter of pleasure and I feel proud of it that the new leadership of the new generation emerged in our country has emphasised on the one hand the need to propagate our old ideals, the principles laid down by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Indiraji, and on the other hand, regarding the problems facing the country, it has been precisely mentioned in the President's address as to what should be the priorities. His view-point is very clear. The priorities laid down clearly show what has to be done by us.

The most important thing is that there should be clean and healthy public life in this country. For the first time, the Government have said that they would introduce the anti-defection Bill in the current Session of the House. We will make efforts in the direction of electoral reforms in order to make political life clean. Even now, the defeated candidates of the opposition parties say that elections are not fair. A leader of an opposition party from Bihar has said that they would have to contest the next assembly election with unlicensed guns in their hands and that they would kill the supporters of Congress, etc., etc.

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda)** : Mention his name.

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT** : I do not want to mention his name here. Such things are still being said.

Our Prime Minister has rightly said that although we have massive majority, yet we would use it in a proper way. The task before the Eighth Lok Sabha is to maintain unity of the country and to bring about its development and we would endeavour for it. He has spelt out an outline of it. He has also solicited the cooperation of the Opposition to achieve these objectives.

When we review the priorities, we will find that the solution of the problems of Punjab and Assam tops the list. The Government have made up their mind on these issues. The Government have not delayed it even for a day. A cabinet committee has been constituted in this regard and the matter is under consideration. The suggestions of the Opposition are being solicited as we have to remember one thing that in a parliamentary system if confrontation takes place then the same situation will arise which we witnessed during the previous Lok Sabha. We have to create an atmosphere of cooperation. If we work with a spirit of cooperation then each and every problem of the country can be solved.

Today, the parameter, the outline which has been put forth by us is that the unity and the integrity of the country must be maintained and strengthened and accordingly we will solve the questions of Punjab and Assam. We will take the country forward by making it strong. This is our decision.

Our country has a pluralistic society where people of different communities, castes and religions live. In India, the Congress has completed hundred years. This is the centenary year of the Congress. We have to remember those commitments for the fulfilment of which the Congress

has been striving before and after independence and the House has to complete this task.

We have to fight against communalism, casteism and regionalism. Unfortunately, a regional party has emerged. We have to change it into a national Party. First the heart will change, then the spirit will follow suit.

I am happy that the Prime Minister has laid stress on good Centre-State relations and mentioned about the federal constitution. Indiraji also used to say this. It is incontrovertible that there should be a strong Centre and there should also be strong States. If the Centre is weak, country will disintegrate, the feeling of regionalism will increase, the spirit of nationalism will get weakened, and the achievements of the Congress during the last one-hundred years for which lakhs of people sacrificed their lives will go in vain. I am happy that the members of the regional party have expressed the feeling of cooperation. The problems of Punjab and Assam cannot be solved without a sense of cooperation. If there is a sense of cooperation, then these problems will be solved. This will result in the meeting of hearts of all brethren and friends. In this way the country will become strong and march forward.

Our Prime Minister has assured a clean political system and public life. I recall that President Kennedy had said on becoming President for the first time in 1960 that he took inspiration from the idealism of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. As Prof Madhu Dandavate said yesterday, the Prime Minister would have to create in him supreme self-confidence like his mother. I may add that his programmes reflects the idealism of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. We should imbibe the idealism of Panditji which inspired President Kennedy and our generation.

In the President's Address, mention has been made about the clean political system, reforms in administrative system,

reforms in education system, priority to the social, economic and cultural development of women, encouragement to science and technology and about other things. I welcome these ideas, Today the enthusiasms generated in the people after the election should be converted into cooperative and disciplined endeavour so that the pace of development is speeded up and the country prepared to enter into the twenty first century. The Eighth Lok Sabha should also have the same objective and strive to achieve that. In the next five year we should make the foundations strong so that we may be able to take this country into the twenty-first century under the leadership of our Prime Minister. In the Eighth Lok Sabha the people have given us massive majority and we will try our best to fulfil the commitments that we have made to the people.

The Previous Government under the leadership of Smt. Indira Gandhi had made a commitment to give a strong Government to the people. We fulfilled it. You have seen that under the leadership of Smt. Indira Gandhi, the poorest people of the villages had benefited under the 20 point programme and every State had made progress. The most important thing is that today our farmer has attained self-confidence and become self-reliant. Whatever progress we are seeing in the villages is not confined to some parts of Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra but it is there in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar also. The day, the Green 'Revolution' spreads fully in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the farmers of India will be in the forefront among all the farmers of the world. Today America is the biggest exporter of agricultural produce. You imagine the day when India will also start exporting in the beginning of the twenty-first century.

Today, we have foreign exchange worth Rs. 6,000 crores. It was Re. 4,000 in the previous years. During the past years our foreign exchange position became so sound that we repaid 1.3 billion dollars out of a loan of 5.1 billion dollars which we had taken saying

that we do not require any more credit. The people were astonished when we said this. You see the report of the World Bank as well as the report on International Affairs. Those who are not our friends are also astonished at the charisma shown by the people of India. Under such conditions, we can make much progress if we cooperate with our new Prime Minister. He has encouraged new technology and changed the method of working because he is concerned about the country. He wants to take the country ahead. Indiraji also wanted to do so. Our Planning Minister Shri Narayanan is present here. He is our old friend and he knows well that we have three tasks in the seventh Plan— food, work and production. Production does not mean growth, it means productivity. Our return is not proportionate to our investment. This is a lacuna in our economic system. Today, the price of everything is going up. In comparison with the capital we invest, the ratio of input and output is declining. I am giving you one example of Steel Plant at Vizag. The Minister for Steel is not present in the House. This Plant was inaugurated by Smt. Indira Gandhi in 1970, when I was Minister for Steel. My name is also inscribed there along with Indiraji's name. Fifteen years have passed but the Vizag plant has not yet been set up. Consequently, the Plant will not prove economical on its completion. This is just one example besides many others. The Prime Minister has emphasised that every work should be completed as per schedule. There are many administrative problems. Our infrastructural programmes have also increased. Whatever programmes we draw up, whether they are related to electricity or oil, we should provide the requisite funds for them. If the requisite funds are not made available, it results in the failure of programmes. As is the case of Vizag Steel Plant, it would never prove economical, it would never earn profits because fifteen years have elapsed . . . . .

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : It will never be set up ; that is why you are delaying it.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** No, it will be set up.

The President also mentioned about foodgrains. During the last five years you have seen that we have become self-sufficient in this respect. You have seen that during the last five years, employment has been provided to about one crore 45 lakh families under N.R.E.P. and other programmes. Two years ago, Indiraji said two things on August 15 from Red Fort : drinking water would be made available in every village and at least one member from each family would be provided with job. Every family would have an employed member and the employment would be productive. Our new Prime Minister has adopted such working methods as have brought about speed and efficiency in our work. He has fixed accountability for every one. There would be no one, big or small, without accountability, so that he may not sit complacent. He will be accountable for his work. Especially the public sector undertakings should be made successful. A large amount of capital is invested in these undertakings and if we are not able to increase their productively and if no progress in the input and output ratio is made then the already high prices would go on increasing because we cannot produce cheaper goods.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the end, I would like to say... (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** Speak about Sri Lanka.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** You may speak about Sri Lanka, I do not have much time. However, in regard to Sri Lanka, it has been made clear that there cannot be a military solution to this problem. There should be a political solution and the refugees from Sri Lanka must go back and live there peacefully. We do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of any country including Sri Lanka.

As I have already said, the Eighth Lok

Sabha is meeting after the President's Address. The country has given it a new strength. As the Prime Minister has said, we would use this massive majority to strengthen the country, to develop the country and to implement the clear-out programmes which the President has mentioned in his Address. There is a feeling that our administration should be clean and our public life should be healthy and whatever work we do, it must be done speedily and systematically with all the devotion, as we find in Japan or other countries. There is a need of national cooperation, national consensus on this issue. This Eighth Lok Sabha would become unique and historic if we get a new leadership from this Lok Sabha and a new atmosphere is created here and if it gives its consent to the policies of the Government and the programmes set out by the President. As the Prime Minister has said, we are about to enter into the 21st century and by that time our country would be strong and there would be no poor, there would be no discrimination on the basis of caste and there would be no clash between regionalism and nationalism. India would remain one and be able to eradicate poverty not only from this country, but from other countries as well. In this way, we would be able to take our country into the 21st century and for creating a clean life, we are making a beginning by bringing anti-defection Bill. We should all cooperate in this regard and the country should progress. We should try to remove poverty, there should be no unemployment. We all should live unitedly and make our country strong. All should live in cooperation with one another. We should also make use of science and technology so that the developmental work is speeded up and the differences between the rich and the poor are removed. For ensuring a socialistic set up in the country, we want co-operation from all sides.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[*English*]

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** 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 fifteen minutes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. These amendments only would be treated as moved. A list showing the serial numbers of amendments treated as 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 officers at the Table without delay.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA** (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I rise to oppose this Motion. It is a ritual for the President to address the Joint Session of the two Houses, and this ritual we have been following, because we have been following the colonial system in this country. We shall follow it, as long as this parliamentary system is there. There is no alternative.

The President in his speech has spoken of a massive mandate . . . (*Interruptions*)  
If I am interrupted like this . . .

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : It is better not to yield.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA** : I am saying whatever I have to say. If any member has any point, let him raise it as a point of order. Otherwise, let him keep quiet.

**SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI** (Banaskantha) : What is meant by 'colonial system' ?

**AN HON. MEMBER** : You refer to dictionary.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : Please do not interrupt.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA** : The President in his speech has said :

"The unprecedented mandate received by the ruling party under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi

shows the overwhelming concern of our people for the unity and integrity of the nation and their desire for a strong and stable Government at the Centre."

Sir I take strong exception to this particular expression coming from the President. Of course, we know that the President does not write his speech, but I would say that the speech should be written in a manner which would be befitting the President for his Address. That has not been done in this case.

It has been stated before in this House, and I repeat it, that the ruling party today has got only a mandate of 50 per cent of the electorate. It so happens that it has got only 7 per cent more votes than it has got last time in 1980. It has got a massive majority in this House; but that massive majority does not mean a massive mandate. A confusion is sought to be created among the people that the Congress has got a massive mandate. It is nothing like that. Only 7 per cent more people have voted for it. It should go down into their Consciousness, because they seem to think they have got a massive mandate. What is more painful is the fact that the President is made to... (*Interruptions*) Because they do not have or know anything better, they are interrupting me. The President has been made to say :

"(this) shows the overwhelming concern of our people for the unity and integrity of the nation"

Does it mean that 50 per cent of the people, who have not voted for the Congress mandate, they are not for the unity of the nation and the integrity of the nation ? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI** : Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Member has just now said that the President was made to say. Is it in order ? (*Interruptions*)

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : Is there any infringement of the rule ?

**SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI:** He said that the President was made to say. He cannot make a statement on the President.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** There is no point of order. You take your seat

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** It is most regrettable that the President has been made to say by implication that 50 per cent of the electorate has voted for people who are anti-national and, therefore, these 50 per cent are people who are against national integrity and national unity. What is this kind of speech? Is it befitting for a President to say this? It may be a vote for a stable Government. It is all right and I accept the latter part—that out of the desire for a strong and stable Government the people have given 400 MPs of the Lok Sabha to the Congress (I). The Prime Minister is sitting here and in an interview to the TIME Magazine he lamented the lack of a strong Opposition. Does not this mean that what the Prime Minister has said thereby is that what the people have done by electing 400 Congress (I) people is wrong? Yes, that is what by implication he has said.

*(Interruptions)*

All right, you are at liberty to say what you want to say when you get a chance to speak. I am here to say what my interpretation of Prime Minister's saying is. Sir, that is one point on which I agree with Shri Rajiv Gandhi that people's will has not been reflected in this Parliament. This calls for reform of the electoral process for which we have been crying for a long time. We have been shouting for it, fighting for it, but because the Congress (I) had a majority we could never get it through. They had been able to get power previously. Now they are saying like this as if it was not a stable Government, as it was not a strong government, although Mrs. Gandhi had given that slogan in 1980 and got two-thirds majority. Was that not a strong Government? Was that not a stable government so that you say only now

when 400 people have been elected to the Congress (I).

You have a strong Government? Is that what the President means to say here. He has been made to say so. But this is wrong this is unfair and this is not befitting of Parliamentary democracy to make the President say this kind of a thing.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** Sir, I am on a point of order. You know and my learned friend also knows that no aspersion can be cast on the President of India. Only under a substantive Motion any criticism of the President of India can be done. So, while making his submission in his speech, the Member should be advised to refrain from casting an aspersion. He is a lawyer and he should know that this message has come from the Government of India. It is well known to the House and to him as well, because he is a lawyer and I suppose he knows the law, that has got to come from the President of India and the President of India works through a constitutionally elected Government which a representative Government. Therefore, any reference to President of India or any insinuation or an aspersion cast to him should be expunged from the proceedings.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Sir, this is what the President has been made to say by the Government which is in power. I have made it very clear and there is no aspersion on the President personally.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** It is for the Chair to decide.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** You listen carefully.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Tewary Ji, please take your seat.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** If there is anything personal or individual against the President that has been said by me, please delete that.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Sir, there is a distinction. President of India is President of India and he is not an individual.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not said anything casting aspersion on the President of India. Please take your seat.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sit down and make peace.

PROF. K K TEWARY: Sir, this elementary thing he should know.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Unfortunately these diversionary tactics just not only derogates from the decorum of the House, but distracts the Member, who is on his legs. That is Prof. Tewary's usual tactic. Unfortunately, I am not getting protection from the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you are getting full protection, Mr. Datta. Don't be afraid of that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, I have been making a point on the electoral process. We have asked for its total recasting and restructuring because in this election it has been seen how the electoral process can be abused. This election has seen it that totally incorrect and misleading allegations against the Opposition parties have been made.

15:00 hrs.

To quote one instance or I shall quote two instances--one is, it has been made to appear—I will not mention any names—by people in high authority of the Ruling Party that the Opposition Members have been supporting the Anandpur Saheb Resolution, which is totally incorrect and false. (Interruptions) Sir, so far as we, the CPI (M), are concerned, I can say on behalf of my Party that in June 1983, there was ..

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You also sit down. I am taking care of that. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)...I am on my legs. Please sit down. Allow him to speak. When you speak, you may reply to his points. Let him make his points.

[English]

Please continue.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, it only shows where the shoe pinches, Sir, it has been made to appear as if the CPI(M) also have supported this Anandpur Saheb Resolution and I say, it is totally false. I say this because in June 1983 there was a conclave of Opposition Parties meeting in Delhi which laid down the ways in which the whole Punjab problem could be solved. Sir, it is those things which the Congress went on rejecting and ultimately it is in the June 2, 1984 broadcast of Mrs. Gandhi that the same things were repeated. If this one year of procrastination had been avoided, it could have avoided the entire Punjab tragedy, it could have avoided the entire alienation of a significant community of India.

(Interruptions)

It is not a question of interruption. If you are on a point of order, say so.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tewary, he is not yielding.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: He is yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, he is not yielding. Are you yielding, Mr Datta?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: No,

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, he is not yielding.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : At the time of conflict, the Akalis were invited ..

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Tewary, you please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, Tewaryji, this is not the way of debating. Please take your seat.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This is very wrong on the part of the Member to repeatedly disturb me. Once or twice one can understand. But every time every sentence I utter he is going to disturb me.

*[Translation]*

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him speak. You may reply to his points when your turn comes.

*[English]*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, this has been a heinous tactic, but it has succeeded because of the money power which has been brought to play in an unprecedented manner in this election. That is why...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Dausa) : Why should you use that here.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why can't they listen ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You continue, they will listen.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Is it possible to carry on when everybody is shouting ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : They think that you are yielding. This is the trouble.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This unprecedented money power which has been brought to play in this election points to the need for an early electoral reform because money power is not only alone, but also mixed with muscle power in breaking up election meetings, in breaking up hundreds and thousands of...

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : In West Bengal, the CPI (M) people have been rigging the elections.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Tewaryji, please take your seat. When your time comes you will reply. Please take your seat. This is not the way of conducting the business. When your time comes, you will reply. You are a good parliamentarian, you can reply to them. Why are you interrupting ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am merely trying to point out...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are a good parliamentarian. This is not the way. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, hon. Member is taking out his coat. What is the intention ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, he is not taking out.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, all this rigging, booth-capturing, money power

and muscle power should be done away with. There should be an electoral reform and I regret to say that the President's Address has made no mention of the electoral reforms. For five years, this Government is going to be here. There will be many more Presidential Addresses. If this is not in the plan for this year, 1985 at least let it be known whether they want to go through an electoral reform in the ensuing years before people's will is asked to be reflected through the elections. Let there be an election which will be responsive to people's will and opt an election where 50% of the people will vote 80% of the representatives.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : What about Telugu Desam? Money has played there.

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI SUDINI JAIPAL REDDY : That is in spite of your money power.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, the President says :

"The fair and peaceful manner in which they were held is a tribute to the democratic genius of our people".

Unfortunately, it was not fair and peaceful. For record's sake I am saying this. We come to that later.

Sir, in my humble opinion, for formulation of such a law, a commission should be set up. A number of suggestions or electoral reforms have come from the Chief Election Commissioners—present and past—which were made from their own experience of conducting the elections. But these suggestions have not been given the serious consideration that they deserve. Nor have any processes been mooted to bring into effect such reforms so that the will of the people will be really reflected in the composition of the House.

It is the desire of every person to have a strong Government. It is as much our desire, the desire of Members in the Opposition, as is the desire of the Party in the Government. And the Prime Minister has said again and again that they will see that the Opposition is able to function properly. Unfortunately, in this President's Address, there is no mention of it at all. The President's Address has been prepared long after the election results were out. There unprecedented mandate of the people has been mentioned but nothing has been said as to how the Opposition, weakened as it is, is going to function. This is also an unprecedented thing. The Opposition never had so few Members as it has today. This should have found a mention that the Government is seriously considering some institutional changes in the functioning of our Parliament so that the Opposition can be effective. The Opposition is voicing the concern or the grievances of the people which the ruling Party Members are unfortunately not in a position to do.

15.09 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI  
*in the Chair.*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Madam, there are many economic issues mentioned in the President's Address, though they are very brief. It has been mentioned that the foodgrains production has gone up. Yes, it has gone up. But has it gone up against the trend of foodgrains production which we were experiencing for the past 10 years or 20 years? There has been a jump because there has been a stagnation previously. It does not show anything. Half-truth is sometimes worse than an untruth.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the truth?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The truth is that we have not exceeded the trend of 2.2 per cent annual increase in

[Shri Amal Datta]

foodgrains production. That is the truth. And that truth should have been revealed in the President's Address. With a population of 700 million people—750 million by this time—we have reached the foodgrains production of 151.5 million tonnes in 1983-84 and, possibly, we are going to have a little more this year. This is a bonanza that we have got because of good successive monsoons. I do not say that the Government has no credit for that. But what is really the credit for that? We can only be properly assessed when we compare our figures with the comparable figures of other countries. Which country is comparable to India? The only country which we can think of as comparable to India is China. For the education of hon. Members, I may tell you that the foodgrains production of China with 1000 million population is 400 million tonnes. They have 1 tonne of foodgrains for every  $2\frac{1}{2}$  persons whereas we have 1 tonne of foodgrains for every 5 persons. These are the comparable figures given by the World Bank, unimpeachable so far as our learned friends opposite are concerned. This is an achievement we have made after more than 35 years of Independence and the Chinese have made an achievement after 33 years of their Revolution.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is no independence there.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : At least there are no Opposition parties there.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : In China, one family has not ruled for so many years.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The credit is sought to be taken because the prices have not increased so much. The increased in whole sale price index is only 6 per cent as compared to 12 per cent last year. It is welcome. Why has it so happened? It is because we have got

two bonanzas. One is that good monsoon has given us increased foodgrains production and the other is that we have got a tremendous increase in the production of petroleum. What have we done to get an increase in petroleum production? Have we sunk new wells so that petroleum production has gone up or is it that the old wells are giving us more petroleum production what is much more than what we had expected? What we had expected at the end of the Sixth Plan was 26 million tonnes of petroleum whereas we have already got in the last year which is not over 30 million tonnes of petroleum. We have got it because the nature has been very kind to us. From the bowels of the earth more liquid gold has flowed. So, you do not take credit for that. The prices have not gone up only because of that.

Then, you have got a trade gap. It is a deflationary process to have a trade gap. It is bad for the rupee as an exchange but it is good for a deflationary process. We are able to afford it not because of what we have done in India but because other Indians with great risk to themselves are working abroad and remitting money to our country. Rs. 3000 crores are being remitted every year and we get the benefit of it. We import much more than what we export. Last year, we exported goods worth Rs. 6000 crores less than what we imported. That is why there is an inbuilt deflationary process in the trade gap that we have. It does not go to the credit of the Government. The Government has not done anything for consumer price index stabilisation, as we have been demanding time and again we must have a public distribution system for 14 essential commodities. What have they done about it? Nothing. What would it have cost the Government? It would have cost not more than Rs. 1,000 crores today. When we mooted this proposal in 1981, it would have cost the Government Rs. 600 crores. That they did not pay. They were not willing to pay that subsidy for public distribution system in respect of 14 essential goods. But they have paid subsidy to those who can enrich themselves at the cost of the public exchequer, at the cost of the

money which has been taken, 90% of it has been taken by indirect taxation from the poor people ! Rs. 3,000 crores are given as subsidy to traders, to exporters, who are necessarily the wealthy people and necessarily the supporters of the ruling party. This is the state of the Indian economy and that is not reflected in the Presidential address.

Credit has been sought to be taken. Foreign exchange SDR drawings from IMF have been given up. I do not understand why they were given up. What is the purpose of taking credits in this respect ? First, we surrender to humiliating terms to IMF in order to get 500 million SDR credit which is around Rs 5,000 crores, I understand. It will be more now, because the dollar rate has gone up. What we have done if this that because we have got the oil, about which we did not know, in 1981 when we entered into this humiliating agreement, surrendering the very ingredients of sovereignty, the powers of our Government to determine what should be the policy of the Government, how they will deal with the labour, what concessions they will make or not make. Everything was surrendered to get into that agreement, to get 5 billion SDRs from the IMF. But now that we got the oil and we got a good monsoon, we are in a position to surrender and the Members who have just spoken have taken great credit for that. Well, President, has made a remote on that ! Very good ! We were in a position to do so. But why ? That has not been explained here. I have just explained that the reason is nature's bonanza and not because what our Government can take credit for.

What happens to our agriculture ? Where is the mention of agriculture here ? How much has been done for agriculture in this country on which 70% of our people depend ? What has been done to bring the additional irrigation potential into being ? What has been done to see that it is utilised ? What has been done to see that the land is equitably distributed ? Even today, 6 million

hectares of land, as calculated by National Sample Survey, remains to be taken away from the landlords and to be redistributed. It is 6 million hectares of land in the whole country ! Only two States have implemented the land reforms, West Bengal and Tripura, the two Left-front Government States. It is for everybody to see this. It is mentioned even in the report of the Planning Commission. It is admitted. There is no quarrel about that. What is the Government to do in future to see that the new agricultural techniques introduced are not introduced in such a way that they give rise to more inequity in the country as it is done in Punjab ? Nothing has been said about that. There is no commitment in this whole Document.

My learned friend Mr. Bhagat has said about the commitment to socialism and that our country will progress towards socialism. But what is there about socialism in this President's speech ? What is the commitment to more equality, not to talk of socialism ? This society must move towards more equality. And what has been stated in this Document to say that there is a resolve, there is a commitment in the Government to move towards more equality, both in the industrial sphere as well as in the agricultural sphere ? There is nothing.

This document only records certain events which have happened and gives certain subjective interpretations . . .

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The hon. Member has been allotted 30 minutes. He may try to conclude as early as possible.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Only 13 minutes are left for the government business to be over for the day. You give me those ten minutes.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Please try to conclude.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Certain rural-development measures have been mentioned here. What is mentioned is that

[Shri Amal Datta]

so many families have been brought within the scope of NREP, RLEGP, etc. but what benefit has accrued to these families ? Has any benefit accrued to these families at all or has the benefit gone only to the bankers, contractors and those middlemen between the people and the Government ? There is no assessment of the projects which the Government have undertaken. There is nothing about the amount of money which has gone for the benefit of these 14.5 million people who are said to be covered by these Programmes.

There is no mention, I am afraid, about the great sickness which is prevailing in the industrial world. We, who come from West Bengal, know that there is sickness in the industry. Rather than opening new industries and giving new opportunities of employment, the existing industries are being closed down every day. This is a by-product or the direct product of the Government's own policies of not updating the technology in time, of not investing. Government has taken over the management of the industry, but they have not invested a single pie to see that the required repairs to machinery are carried out. This is something which concerns the entire nation because 500 big factories and 60,000 small and medium-sized factories are closed today in the whole of India. This may not concern many of the Members opposite, but this does concern us. Something should have been said about what is going to be the government policy about industrial sickness because so far it has been declared that the Government is not going to support sick industries any more. They were going to close down even by 31st January. I hope they are going to extend the time to see whether nationalisation is possible. You must nationalise them for the protection of the employment of those workers who are already employed. You must see that those areas which are already industrialised do not suffer from any lack of funds from which they have been made to suffer for the last 10 or 20 years.

Some tears have been shed for the

textile industry. It is very good that the Government is concerned with the textile industry. But here again I am told by government circles that jute is not to be given any encouragement. There are jute industries closed and sick which are waiting for nationalisation for years two or three or four years. But the Government has refused to nationalise them. Even if the State Government wants to nationalise, they are not approving of nationalisation. Crocodile tears are being shed only for a section of the textile industry, namely, the cotton textiles, but all the textile industry is not being included which should have been.

Coming to the foreign policy of the Government, this Government has stated through the President's Address that "our friendly relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries continue to develop. That is all right because we know that the Soviet Union has helped us in the past, the Soviet Union has seen us through very bad times. But in paragraph 31 they say :

"We welcome the increasing cooperation in economic, scientific, culture and educational fields with the United States of America."

Why is there the need for increasing cooperation ? Is it because we did not have any cooperation before ? Or, why this sudden spurt in your desire for increased cooperation ? Do we not know what game the United States of America is playing in the whole of the world and *vis-a-vis* India ? Prof. Ranga, the Mover of this Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address, has stated that the Indian Ocean is no longer a zone of peace and he is disturbed by that. Who is the cause for the Indian Ocean not remaining a zone of peace ? Is it not the United States ? Why does the Government of India not have the courage to name the United States as the country responsible for militarisation of the Indian Ocean ? We have heard of foreign hands trying to destabilise this

country. Many times not only in this House but also outside mention has been made of foreign hands in relation to Assam and Punjab. What has happened to those foreign hands ?

They are not mentioned here. The Government of India has not mentioned to whom these hands belong. This was a fitting occasion to mention—when the destabilisation process initiated by these foreign hands culminated in a national tragedy. The consequence of the national tragedy has been an unprecedented majority for the ruling Party and, therefore, “a strong and stable Government”. That “strong and stable Government” should have had the courage to mention who were the owners of these foreign hands, who tried to destabilise the country, who are making the Indian Ocean not a zone of peace but are militarising it. This courage is lacking in this strong and stable Government”. The relations with the Soviet Union will continue to grow. But which will develop faster ? Indications are there already for those who can see that our country is going to veer a new course, a new course of allying itself with the imperialists. That is the course which has been charted out by my friends in the ruling Party.

A period of 35 years after independence is not a very long period in a nation's history. But the country has not developed to the extent it was desired. I am not saying that it has not developed at all, I am only saying that the desired development has not taken place, the desired harmonious relationship and integration in the nation has not taken place. So, the country has to be alert that those who want to destabilise other countries taking advantage of their poverty, their diversity, their lack of integration, are not given a handle to disintegrate the country. That alertness, I am afraid, is not there. It is necessary that all of us should be alert. We on this side are alert, but we want you also to be alert, and the people must be made alert. That has never been done in this country. We have seen in Mrs. Indira Gandhi a great champion in the world theatre for

world peace, for ban of nuclear arms, for nuclear freeze and so on. But have the Indian people been made conscious of the apprehension of nuclear war, of what is happening in the Indian Ocean ? The Indian people have not been made a party to this particular desire, they have not been brought into any movement. They are not conscious even today from where the threat is coming. This is something which should have been done. But still there is time. That is why I am administering this warning to those friends sitting on the ruling Benches that they must not let the whole thing slip away from their grip, from the grip of their Party and the Government.

They must make the entire people of India a party to these movements to contain the imperialists, to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and to get nuclear peace declared among the nations who desired peace in the world. This is not something to be played upon in the theatre by inviting some world leaders. I think, this is something which has to be done in the streets of the country, in the villages, in the fields and all the people of India must be a party to this movement.

With this I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Sir, I beg to move :—

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

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any plan suggesting that the State Governments be given by the union government share of the revenues keeping in view their development needs” (1)

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

“but regret that there is neither any

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

mention in the Address that the right to work will be made a fundamental right nor any indication that the unemployed will get unemployment allowance within a prescribed period till they get proper employment." (2)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the Government's failure to remove enormous difficulties being faced by the general public, as a result of the rapid increase in prices of essential commodities." (3)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any relief to the pensioners in view of the decreasing value of the rupee. (4)"

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 the Government in checking the increasing unemployment." (5)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any schemes to guarantee proportional return for agricultural produce against the cost of production and residential accommodation, medical facilities and living wage to the workers" (6)

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

"but regret that the Address does not

mention about the need for appointment of a tribunal headed by a Judge of Supreme Court for impartial inquiry into the violent riots, which took place in Delhi and other parts of the country following the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi as a result of which there is a sense of insecurity among the riot victims." (7)

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

"but regret there is no mention in the Address about the incidents of attack on opposition leaders by anti-social elements and their release on bail during the recent Lok Sabha elections and also the effective steps to check such type of growing terrorism in politics." (8)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to check the misuse of A.I.R. and Door-darshan particularly during elections." (9)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is neither any mention of the difficulties caused to the general public on account of salestax nor any assurance to abolish the salestax within a fixed period." (10)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the fact that the number of persons living below the poverty line has been increasing every year during the last Five Year Plan period." (11)

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

“but regret that the Address makes no mention about the non-increase in the earnings of Railways in terms of goods and passenger traffic in proportion to the investment made in the Railways by the Government during the last 25 years.” (12)

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

“but regret that the Address makes no mention about the illeffects of increasing money power in the elections and need to check the use of unlimited money by parties in the name of election campaign.” (13)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is neither any mention of the defect in our present election process nor any indication of any action to remove there being no direct nexus between the percentage of votes polled and the number of seats won by political parties in Parliament or State Legislatures and hence lack of proper representation of public opinion in the Houses ” (14)

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

“but regret that the Address shows no concern over the disappointing results of the sports policy of the Government.” (15)

[*English*]

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 need to check the erosion of top soil in different hilly areas of the country including Darjeeling hill.” (16)

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 include Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.” (17)

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 grant regional autonomy for the Nepali speaking people in three hill sub-divisions of the district of Darjeeling within the State of West Bengal.” (18)

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 providing more central assistance for overall development of hill areas in the district of Darjeeling.” (19)

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 develop tourism in the district of Darjeeling which is one of the most beautiful tourist areas in the world,” (20)

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 over the closed and sick tea plantations in all the tea-growing States.”(21)

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 provide excise rebate to the small tea producers in West Bengal.” (22)

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 relax the restrictions on foreign tourists the district of Darjeeling ”(23)

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 set up a Sainik School in Darjeeling.” (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 failure of the Government to enforce labour legislation awards and tripartite agreements in the interest of the working class.”(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 failure of the Government to ensure strict enforcement of provisions of the Provident Fund Act and schemes framed thereunder in the interest of the workers.” (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 failure of the Government to solve the problem of reservation of seats in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly.” (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 to set up a television centre at Siliguri.” (28)

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 expand the All India Radio Station at Kurseong.”(29)

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 introduce a direct train from New Jalpaiguri to New Delhi.” (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 need to introduce a super fast train from New Jalpaiguri to Calcutta.” (31)

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 seal the border with Bangladesh and save the people of border areas like Islampur, Chopra and other parts of

West Dinajpur district in West Bengal from the atrocities and plundering by the anti-social elements coming from across the border." (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 need to set up a number of small scale industries in the backward district of Darjeeling." (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 need to set up tannery, jute and sugar industries in the backward areas of Islampur and Chopra in the district of West Dinajpur in West Bengal." (34)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY (Adilabad) : 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 severe drought conditions in several parts of Andhra Pradesh and the need to extend massive financial aid to the State to meet the relief operation in progress." (36)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure to clear Telugu Ganga canals in Andhra Pradesh to pass through the Reserve Forests." (37)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : 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 failure of Government to provide for a long term famine eradication programme in the chronic drought affected areas in the country." (40)

SHRI DEVINENI NARAYANA-SWAMY (Anantapur) : 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 need for any relief measures for rural workers on account of unprecedented drought in 190 Talukas of Andhra Pradesh particularly in Rayalseema district." (42)

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolapur) : I beg to move :

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in taking effective steps to minimise accidents in coal mines." (50)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to consult all Central Trade Unions and standing Labour Committees before bringing any labour legislation for enactment." (51)

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

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

formulating uniform policy for giving loans to the people of rural areas by nationalised banks." (52)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to reduce the interest rates on loans given to marginal farmers and share-croppers." (53)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to bring down the prices of steel and cement." (54)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to protect the handloom weavers of the country." (55)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the equitable distribution of river waters for irrigation purposes among various States." (56)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding the threat to the integrity of the country from increasing communal and caste feelings and the steps taken to tackle the menace." (57)

That at the end of the motion, the

following be *added*, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure to implement the land ceiling laws." (58)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure to end the vast disparity in the prices of agricultural commodities and industrial products." (59)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to enact a central legislation for agricultural workers." (60)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to provide house—sites to the landless poor and necessary financial assistance to construct houses." (61)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the clear and firm policy of the Government regarding nationalisation of industries." (62)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the widespread pollution of drinking water sources endangering public health." (63)

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

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the declaration of Sundarban as a backward area.” (64)

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

“but regret that there is no mention about the tendency continuing since long to argue that candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes are not having minimum efficiency or competency to fill the quota as prescribed in the different Government departments and Undertakings excepting a few in the lower grade services.” (65)

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

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to issue a circular to the Government Departments and undertakings to fill up the backlog in recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.” (66)

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

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding the punitive steps for deliberate violation of reservation order for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.” (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 need to grant regional autonomy to the

Nepali speaking people in three hill sub-divisions of the district of Darjeeling within the State of West Bengal.” (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 need for providing more central assistance for the development of hill areas in the district of Darjeeling.” (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 need to develop tourism in the district of Darjeeling which is one of the most beautiful tourist areas in the World.” (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 failure of the Government to undertake concrete measures to revamp and rejuvenate the tea industry in the tea district of Darjeeling.” (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 failure of the Government to takeover the closed and sick tea plantations in all the tea growing States.” (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 need to provide excise rebate to the small tea producers in West Bengal” (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 need for providing minimum wage to the agricultural labourers throughout the country.” (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 failure of the Government to provide pension to agricultural labourers, widows and disabled persons.” (75)

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

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for exempting the poor and marginal farmers, bargadars and agricultural workers from the payment of agricultural and other government loans and interest on co-operative loans throughout the country.” (76)

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

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure to check the falling moral standards in public life.” (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 failure to put curbs on consumption by rich.” (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 failure to devote adequate attention to the conditions of the rural poor and the hardships of small farmers and of agricultural labourers.”

(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 programme for provision of drinking water, as well as rural health and education for all at a faster rate.” (80)

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

“but regret that the Address fails to mention about systematic killings of Harijans by the rich upper castes in U.P. and Bihar” (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 inability of the Government to remove the lacunae in the enactments relating to rape, dowry death, atrocities on Harijans and other weaker sections of the population, labour laws and laws relating to hoarders and profiteers.” (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 stench of corruption which pervades the administration and the wheels of industry stop moving because of inefficient management, bureaucratic attitude and corruption.” (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 curtail-

ment of the State Governments' powers." (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 discriminatory attitude in regard to the allocation of funds to the non-Congress (I) States." (85)

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

"but regret that the Address fails to condemn surveillance of innocent citizens by the intelligence agencies through tapping of telephones, censoring of their letters." (86)

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

"but regret that the Address fails to condemn the discriminatory attitude of the Government towards the people of West Bengal and Tripura so far as Central Services are concerned." (87)

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

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the blatant misuse of the official media like All India Radio and Doordarshan in the General Election in December, 1984." (88)

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

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the increasing indebtedness of the country." (89)

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 fruits of the development are beyond the reach of a large section of population." (90)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure of the Government to evolve a policy to eradicate mass illiteracy from the Country." (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 undemocratic management of the educational institutions in the country and the steps the Government propose to take to do away with the undemocratic private management of the educational institutions." (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 need for the democratisation of the University Acts." (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 need to fight all obscurantist, communal and undemocratic ideas in the field of education." (94)

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

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

inclusion of Nepali Maithili, Manipuri and Dogri languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution." (95)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about meagre rural health and educational facilities available in the rural areas." (96)

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

"but regret that the Address fails to note the Central Government's discrimination against West Bengal and Tripura with regard to release of foodgrains and other essential articles." (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 failure of the Government in checking the recurrence of flood havoc in the country." (98)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the need for adequate financial help to the States which are affected by the drought, flood and other natural calamities." (99)

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

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the increasing insecurity in rail travel." (100)

That at the end of the motion, the following be *added*, namely ;

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the increasing rail accidents and derailments." (101)

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 countryside is still outside the purview of the public distribution system." (102)

That at the end of the mention, the following be *added*, namely ;

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the prevailing bonded labour system in the country." (103)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the child labour system prevailing in the country." (104)

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 give land/property rights to refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan now settled in various parts of the country." (105)

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

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to locate one of the proposed units of the Bharat Electronics Limited in West Bengal." (106)

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

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to have a policy of national minimum wage.” (107)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the threat being posed to the peace and security of the world by the U.S.A. due to its policy of heavy militarisation.” (108)

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 pressure from the multinationals for a free run of the underdeveloped countries so that neo-colonialism gets back what old colonialism lost.” (109)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the genuine help rendered to India by the Socialist countries ” (110)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the US naval base in Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean which is a constant threat to the security of the literal States.” (111)

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

“but regret that in the Address there

is no mention about the rapidly deteriorating international situation and the danger of war due to imperialists pursuing of their policy of arms build-up, stationing new and powerful nuclear missiles in Europe, policing of Gulf area and the Indian Ocean with the expansion of existing bases like the nuclearised Diego Garcia and setting up of new bases.” (112)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the arming of Pakistan with lethal weapons by the United States of America and the resultant threat to the country's security.” (113)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the continuance of U.S and Pakistan hostility and interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.” (114)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the US war cries and resultant danger to world peace and security.” (115)

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 nationalise all the foreign assets in the country.” (116)

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 nationalise the monopoly holdings of our country." (117)

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 improverisation of the rural masses." (118)

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-based wage policy in India." (119)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about need for radical land reforms in the interest of the peasants and agricultural labourers." (120)

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 curb the monopolists and foreign multinationals in the country." (121)

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 Government is giving further concessions to the monopolists and multinationals." (122)

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 economic situation in the country where the rate of inflation is increasing day by day resulting in steep rise in the prices of essential commodities." (123)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the all round attack on the living standards of the people through increased taxation and attacks on the wages of the workers and employees." (124)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about need for the abolition of contract labour system in the country." (125)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the Government's failure to ensure equal pay and facilities for working women." (126)

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 reach the goals of *per capita* minimum income and *per capita* minimum availability of many essential commodities to majority of the population in the country." (127)

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

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

ment's failure to stand up to the expectations aroused in the early years of planning," (128)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the conspicuous consumption by the affluent and miserable living conditions of the vast majority of the common people," (129)

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 unemployment in the country," (130)

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 trend of under-employment in the country," (131)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the inability of the Government to amend the Constitution to make right to work a fundamental right." (132)

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 atrocities on women in the country," (133)

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

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

ing atrocities on the Harijans minorities and other weaker sections of the population in States like Gujarat, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra." (134)

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

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the oppression of tribals by non-tribals in the tribal belts." (135)

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 menace of dowry and dowry deaths in the country." (136)

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

"but regret that the Address failed to condemn the incidents of increasing rape by policemen and other law enforcing forces." (137)

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 release money to the different States for the year 1984-85 as recommended by the Eighth Finance Commission." (138)

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 setting up a Petro-chemical complex at Haldia in West Bengal which the people of West Bengal are demanding since long." (139)

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 setting up of a ship repairing yard in West Bengal.” (140)

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 setting up of a ship building complex at Haldia in West Bengal.” (141)

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 setting up of an electronic unit in West Bengal.” (142)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention a but the need for expansion and modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant, Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur and IISCO, Burnpur and Kulti Works.” (143)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the delay in the part of the Central Government to clear the West Bengal Government's proposal to set up new Power unit in the State.” (144)

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

setting up of a IDPL's unit in West Bengal.” (145)

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 reopening of closed industrial units in West Bengal by nationalising these units.” (146)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention that unemployment allowance would be given to the unemployed persons till they get job.” (147)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the post of Governor will be abolished and alternative institutional arrangements made for maintaining channels of communication between the Union and the States.” (148)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the subject of education would be reverted into the State List.” (149)

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

“but regret that the Address fails to mention that there is need for special grants for universities which the States cannot need.” (150)

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 deletion of the Concurrent List and the transfer of each of the items covered by it to the State List ; (b) need for deletion of article 248 and introduction of an explicit provision so that the residuary powers vest with the States and not with the Union ; (c) need for deletion of, or amendments to, articles 249, 252 and 254 so that no State could be deprived of any legislative powers which belong to it without its prior concurrence, (d) need for deletion of articles 200 and 201 in their present form, and making it obligatory on the part of the Governor to give assent to all bills passed by the State Legislature on items belonging to the State List.” (151)

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

“but regret that the Address fails to mention that the articles 247 to 254 would be so amended that the Union Government’s power to legislate on items belonging to the State List do not exceed beyond a period of six months.” (152)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the State Governments would be allowed parallel jurisdiction over radio and television.” (153)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the planning would be decentralised right up to the village level.” (154)

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

“but regret that the Address fails to

mention that the objectives as adumbrated in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 would be re-defined, and the responsibility for overall planning and licensing of industries would be transferred to the States.” (155)

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 setting up of a nuclear plant in West Bengal.” (156)

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 introduction of a super fast train between New Delhi and Hawrah.” (157)

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 extension of suburban facilities upto Asansol, West Bengal.” (158)

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 introduction of EMU coaches between Asansol and Burdwan.” (159)

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 construction of a new railway line between Raniganj to Bankura via Mejia.” (160)

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 electrification of Bandel-Katwa line and the construction of double line between Bandel and Katwa.” (161)

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 setting up of a HMT unit in West Bengal.” (162)

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 capita availability of many essential articles which far short of the goals set for the Government in the early years of planning.” (163)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the large number of bills passed by the West Bengal Assembly which are pending with the Central Government for Presidential assent since long.” (164)

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

“but target that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to curb the activities of notorious bootleggers in the capital.” (165)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is

no mention about the mining accidents resulting in death of several hundred mine workers.” (166)

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 acquire surplus land in the country and distribute the land to the landless labourers.” (167)

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 number of rail accidents in the country.” (168)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about minimum wage to be introduced for working people.” (169)

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 carry out the directive principles in the Constitution as embodied in articles 38, 39 and 40 to 50 in Part IV of the Constitution.” (170)

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 guarantee the trade unions their right of collective bargaining and trade union rights without any discrimination.” (171)

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 set up a Committee consisting of sitting judges of High Courts to rectify the existing erroneous working class consumer price index.” (172)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the mismanagement and mal-administration in industrial units taken over by the Government.” (173)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the unprecedented use of money power during the Lok Sabha General elections in 1984.” (174)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the U.S. imperialism which is trying to distabilise India though its nefarious activities of aiding and encouraging secessionist forces within the country.” (175)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of U.S. imperialism which is trying to encircle India by establishing military bases around our country and by supplying sophisticated arms to the regimes hostile to democracy.” (176)

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 nationalise foreign capital in the country in order to build a strong self reliant economy.” (177)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the root causes which harm the unity and integrity of the country and failure to define the ways to root them out ” (178)

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 immediately implement compulsory and universal school education in the country.” (179)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the unequivocal condemnation of multinational companies which produce harmful materials and their utter neglect of all safety laws that led to the disaster as recently happened in Bhopal gas tragedy.” (180)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the sinister role played by the multinationals in the third world by passing on their discarded technologies.” (181)

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 abandonment of the Government’s present policy of wooing the multinationals,” (182)

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 immediate review of the safety systems in all the potentially hazardous plants in the country after the Bhopal tragedy.” (183)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the Government’s deep concern over the reported visit of a number of chemical war experts from USA, West Germany, U.K. to Bhopal in view of the spiralling chemical arms race by these countries providing them an opportunity to evaluate the potential of MIC in such warfare.” (184)

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 hold proceedings of the Enquiry Commission on Bhopal tragedy in public and need for the report being made public without delay.” (185)

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 long term investigation measures on

Bhopal tragedy with a view to alleviating the obnoxious effects.” (186)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA  
RAO (Vijaywada) : I beg to move :

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

“but regret that the Address does not mention the need for giving remunerative prices to the agriculturists and the need to maintain parity between the prices of agricultural produce and industrial products and inputs.” (187)

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

“but regret that the Address does not mention any measures to construct a nuclear power plant near Nagarjuna Sagar Project which will be highly useful to all the Southern States.” (188)

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

“but regret that the Address does not mention the necessity of a radical change in the policies adopted by the Government hitherto and give agricultural top-most priority, small and cottage industries, second priority and big industries third priority to reduce economic disparities and to provide more employment opportunities.” (189)

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

“but regret that the Address does not take note that even now more than thirty crores of people are below the poverty-line.” (190)

That at the end of the motion, the

following be *added*, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not take note that even now more than sixty per cent of the people are illiterate.” (191)

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

“but regret that the Address does not contain any assurance that the poor people will get rice at rupees two per kg. to enable the family to have meal at least once in a day.” (192)

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

“but regret that the Address does not suggest any measures to help the poor people to get cloth at a cheap price within his reach.” (193)

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

“but regret that the Address does not mention the necessity to decentralise some powers of Union Government so that the State Governments can play bigger role in the development of States.” (194)

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : I beg to move :

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 the Government to take appropriate measures at proper time to avoid sickness in textiles industry in the country and taking appropriate stern measures against mill-owners who have misappropriated crores of rupees rendering lakhs of workers jobless.” (247)

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

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address that in spite of implementation of six development plans and spending huge amounts for alleviation of poverty there is marginal alleviation of poverty and fifty per cent population is still living below poverty line.” (248)

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : 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 failure of the Government to take adequate precautionary measure to protect the life of the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi even though she herself declared on more than one occasion and more specially in her last address in Orissa that there was a threat and danger to her life.” (255)

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

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of 330 million persons living below the poverty line and the ever increasing problem of unemployment and steep rise in prices.” (256)

15.31 hrs,

RESOLUTION RE : MEASURES TO ERADICATE POVERTY

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we proceed with the Private Members' Business.