(viii) Financial assistance to West Bengal for refugees.

SHRI SATYASDHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, several thousand refugees have come to North Bengal from Assam as a result of the tolen movement and disturbances there. The Assam Administration has failed to provide adequate security to the minority communities and a sense of insecurity prevails among the members of such communities. Most of the refugees are affected coming from the riot districts of Darrang, Goalpara and Kamrup. Many among them are severely wounded and have been hospitalised.

The West Bengal State Government has already sanctioned Rs. 4 lahks for the refugees and is trying to provide temporary shelter for them. It has already appealed to the Central Government for funds to meet the expenses.

I would urge upon the Government to come to the assistance of the helpless refugees of Assam and help the Government of West Bengal by sanctioning adequate amount of money for the refugees.

I would also strongly urge upon the Government of India to take necessary steps so that a sense of security among the members of the minority communities is created and the refugees who have come to North Bengal may return to their home in Assam.

17.00 hrs.

## MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS-contd.

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

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

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1983'".

Shri Namgyal to continue his speech. You have already taken nine minutes; you can take 6 minutes more.

श्री पींठ नामग्याल ( लहाख): मान -नीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, कल जब में बोल रहा था, तो काश्मीर वैली में कुछ ऐसे इंस्टीट्य्यान्स और ट्रस्ट्स के बारे में सदन का ध्यान दिला रहा था जो कि बाहर से ग्राए हुए पैट्रो-डोलरीं की मदद से बहां पर सैट-ग्रंप हो रहे हैं। इस सिलसिले में म सरकार से गुजारिश कल्गा कि वह जम्मू में शाया होने वाले मंग्रेजी मख्यार "काइमीर टाइस्त "के 1 फरवरी के इशू में जो न्यूजझाइटम है, उस को देखें। उस तरफ में सरकार का व्यान दिलामा बाहता हूं क्योंकि उस में ऐसे नाम दिये गये हैं जो मैं नहीं चाहुंगा कि इस सदन में पढ़ं इसलिसे कि उन का ताल्लुक कुछ फ़ोरेन डिंगनी -टरीज और हंड्स आफ दि स्टंट से है । उस पेपर में डिटेल में दिया हुआ है। उस में एक आर्गेनाइजेशन है, जिन्हें इस्लामिक यूनिवसिटी बनाने के नाम से लाखों की तादाद में पट्रो-डोलर बाहर से भा रहे हैं और उसके जो ट्रस्टीज हैं, उन का फोरेन एजेन्सीज से डाइरेक्ट लिक बताया जाता है।

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द्रातायं भगवान देव (ग्रजमेर): यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है । ग्राप उस मैपर को यहां पेश करदें, तो ग्रच्छा रहेगा ।

आते पो० नामग्याल : ग्रगर डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब इजाजत देंगे तो जरूर रख दूंगा । यह पेपर है ग्रीर इस में सारा रेफ्रेन्स दिया हुग्रा है ।

प्रावार्य भगदान देव∵ वह कौन सा प्रैपर है ग्रीर किस तारीख का वह है?

अभे तो० नातग्याल : नह मैंने बता दिया है । उसका नाम "काश्मीर टाइम्स है " और वह जम्मू से शाया होता है । ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not act according to his advice; he is not in the chair.

था पो जामग्याल : इसी तरह से दूसरे एक मजहवी म्रार्गेनाइजेशन्स हैं। वहां पर एक मेडीकल रिसर्च इंस्टीटयूट बनाने के नाम से लाखों रुपये का पेट्रो-डोलर हासिल किया जा रहा है । कहते हैं कि कि एक भ्रोर यह इंस्टीट्यूट जमायते इस्लामी वालों का होना बताते हैं इकबाल मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट है और उसके नाम से भी वहां पर पैसा आता है। चौथी इंस्टीट्यूझन और है, जिस का नाम "इस्टोटयशन फार इस्तर्टिंग इस्ला-मिक पितिपिन्स' है । इस के नाम पर भी बहुत सारे बैसे ग्रारहे हैं। पांचवा इरादा एक ग्रोरियेन्टल कालेज है, जो ग्रावामी एक्प्रान कमेटी ने इरादा अप किया है । उसको नसरुत-उल इस्लाम चलाते हैं ग्रौर उस कालेज के होस्टल बनाने के लिये भी बाहर से पैसा ग्राना बताते हैं इस तरह से एक ग्रौर मजहवी रहनुमा एक हैंड्स ग्राफ .दि स्टेट्स के नाम पर एक कालिज बनाने

के लिए पेट्रो-डोलर म्राना बताते हैं। इस तरह से लःखों भौर करोड़ों रुपये पैट्रो डोलर हमारी स्टेंटट में बा रहा है।

झाखिर में इस ग्रखबार का मैं कुछ ग्रंश पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं जोकि चन्द एक पालिटीकल पार्टीज से ताल्लुक रखता है :

شرى يى - نام كيال (اداخ) : ماندی دیتی اسپیکر ماحب کل جب میں بول رہا تھا تو کھمیر ویلی میں کچنہہ ایسے انسٹی تیوشنس اور ترسمس کے بارے میں سدن کا دھیان دا رہا تھا جہ کہ پاہر سے آئے ہوئے پيٽرو ڌالرون کي مدد سے وهان پر سيت اب هو رہے مہی - اس سلسلے میں سرکار سے گزاری کررں کا کہ وہ جمول مہی شائع ہونے والے انگریزی الخیار دد کشمیر ٹائیس ee کے ایک فروري کے اشو میں جو نہوز آئتم ھیں اس کو دیکھیں - اس طرف میں سرکار کا دیمیانی دلانیا جاهیها موں کمونکته اس میں ایسے نام دئے گئے ھیں جو میں نہیں جاہوں کا کہ اس سدن میں پرھوں اس لئے کہ ان کا تعلق کچه فارن تگامی تریز اور هیدس آف دی استیٹس سے ہے - جہاں اس پیپر میں دیتیل میں دیا ہوا ہے -اس میں ایک آرگدائزیشن ہے جس کے پاس اسلمک یونیبرسٹی بنانے کے نام سے لاکھوں کی تعداد میں پیترو قالر باھر سے آ رہے ھیں اور اِس کے

ترست ہے اور اس کے نام سے بھی ودان ير يدسه آدا ه - چودها انستی **تیوشن ارر ہے** جس کا نام انسٹی قهوشور فار امهارتلک استمک پرنسهل ہے - اس کے نام پر بھی بہت سارا پیسے آ رہے ھیں - نچون ادارہ ایک اورينتل كالج هے جو عوامي ايكشن کمیٹی نے سوے اپ کیا ہے - اس کو نسرت الاسلام چلاتے ھیں اور اس کالم کا هوستل بنانے کے لئے بھی باہر سے پیسہ آنا بند تے ہیں - اس طرح سے ایک اور مذهبی رهنما ایک هیدس آف دی استیتس کے نام پر ایک كالم بلالے كے لئے پيترو دالو أنا بتاتے هیں - اس طرح سے لاکھوں اور کروروں روپهه کا پښترو ڌالر هماري استيمت مھن آ رھا 🙇 –

آخر میں اس اخبار کا کمچیہ انص پرھہ کر سنانا چاھتا ھرں جو کہ چند ایک پالیتیکل پارتیز سے تعلق رکیتے ھیں –

A number of political personalities, including those belonging to the ruling National Conference, are known to have received large amount of money from the dignitaries visiting the State from \*\* and \*\* during the last few years. \*\* is also stated to be pumping a substantial amount of money in the Kashmir Valley.

यह जो रकूम पोलिटिकल पार्टांज और दूसरे इदारों के नाम से आ रहे हैं, इस के लिए थे होम मिनिस्टर सहाब और गवर्ममेंट आफ इंडिया से गुजारिश करुतंगा कि .....

[شری پی - نام کیال] جو ترستیز هیں ان کا قارن ایجنسیز سے ذائریکت لذک بنایا جانا ہے -شری آچاریہ بھگوان دیو (اجنیز): یہ برا گنبھیر معاملہ ہے - آپ اس پیپر کو یہاں پیص کر دیں تو اچھا رہے گا -

شری پی - نام گیال : اگر قپتی اسپیکر صاحب اجازت دیس گے تو فرور رکھ دوں کا - یہ پیپر ہے اور اس میں سارا ریفر لمس دیا ہوا ہے -آچاریہ بھگرانی دیو : وہ کونسا پیپر ہے اور کس تاریخ کا وہ ہے -شری پی - نام گیال : وہ میں نے بنا دیا ہے - اس کا نام دی کشبپر تائمس ہے اور وہ جموں سے شائع ہوتا ہے -

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not act according to his advice; he is not in the chair.

شری پی - نام گیال : اسی طرح سے دوسرے ایک مذھبی آوگلاگزیشن ھیں - وھاں پر ایک میڈیکل ریسرچ انسٹی تیوت بنانے کے نام سے لاکھوں روپلے کا پیٹرو ڈالر حاصل کیا جا رھا ہے - کہتے ھیں کہ ایک اور انسٹی تیوت جماعت اسلامی والوں کا ھونا بناتے ھیں - اقبال میموریل

\*\*Not recorded.

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یہ جو رقوم پولیٹیکل پارٹیز اور دوسرے اداروں کے نام سے آرھے ھیں اس کے لئے میں ھوم منسٹر صاحب اور گورنمینے آف انڈیا سے گزارش کزوں کا کہ .....

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I am on a point of order. Sir. He has specifically referred to certain countries with whom we have very friendly, very cordial and very amicable relations. Not only that, we will also be playing host to those countries who will be arriving here for the non-aligned Conference. Sir, these are specific allegations against these countries that they are pumping, so to say, their petro-dollars in this area with a very wrong purpose. Therefore, Sir, such an allegation which affects the amicable relations with these countries must be expunged from the records.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the records. Better avoid any mention of a friendly country.

श्री पी. नामग्यालः मैंने अखबार का रफेररेंस दिया है। जम्मू कक्षमीर का वाइडली सरकुलेटिड इंगलिश पेपर है यह। यह आज की बात नहीं है।

شری پی - نام گیال : میں نے اخبار کا ریفریڈس دیا ہے - جمرں کشمیر کا وائڈلی سرکولیڈڈ انگلھی پیپر ہے یہ - یہ آج کی باعد نہیں ہے -

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: You are falling a prey to the RSS propaganda.

SHRI D. NAMGYAL: You may be a party to that; I am not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, please address the Chair. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sorry, Sir.

थो पी. नामग्याल : जनाव मैं यह अर्ज करने जारहा हूं कि हमारा मुल्क एक सैक्युलर स्टटे है। यहां पर किसी भी इस्टोब्यूशन को मजहबी और तालीमी इरादें और ट्रस्ट बनाने हैं का हक है लेकिन जो बाहर के मुल्क से डायरेक्टली पैसा इन दादों के पास में आता हੈ उस के बारे में सरकार दोखने की जरतरत है। यह नहीं हो सकता है कि वह जो पैसा डायरोक्टली बाहर से आता हो और उस से, वे सरकार के नोटिस में लाए बगैर, अपने इरादों को च जाए। मैं समभता हूं कि वह हमारे मुलक के इन्ट्रेस्ट में नहीं है। इसलिए यह बात में आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हु ।

दूसरे एसे वाक्यात हो रहे है जिनकी तरफ भी सरकार की तब्ज्जो दोनी चाहिए अगर यह बातें सरकार के नोटिस में है तो ये बातें कैसे हो रही हैं ? इस सिलसिले प्रेजीडौन्ट के अड्रैस में जिक क्यों नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Speak something about the problems you are facing in the Ladakh area. Why do you go to the international subject?

भी पी. नामग्यात : प्रेजीडॉट के एड.स. में चीन आरे चाइना के साथ बातचीत का जिक्र किया गया है। मैं खुनूसी तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं, कि चाइना के साथ हमारा इलाका लगता है, मेरी कांस्टीच्युन्सी का लगभग 35,555 किलो मीटर इलाका चाइना के इल्लीनल आक\_-पेशन में है। इसी तरह कश्मीर का मसला भी है । मैं गुजारिश करत्या कि इस दानेों मुल्कों के साथ जो भी बातचीत हो तो अत तक हमारा जो स्टोण्ड रहा है उस स्टोण्ड से हट कर बातचीत नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर कछ एडजस्टमैन्ट करना पड़े तो यह न हो कि मोरी कॉस्टीव्युएंसी से कुछ इलाका चला जाए आौ। दूसरे कोने से उस में आजाए । सरकार को एेसी काई बात नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

राष्ट्रपति जी के एड्रेस में शोड्यूल कास्ट और शोड्यूल ट्राइब्स के बारे में जिक्र 407 Motion of Thanks on FEBRUARY 24, 1983 President's Address

[श्री पी॰ नामग्याल]

हैं और इस सिलसिले में पिछले साल के ट्राईबल सब-प्लान कि 85 करोड़ रज्य के मुकाबले 95 करोड़ रज्य्या रखा गया है। इसके लिए में सरकार का मशकर हूं। हालांकि में इस तरीके से ताल्ल्व नहीं रखता हूं।

सभापति महादेय, यहां पर कई बार यह बात उठाई गई कि लद्दाक्ष को शोड्यू ब ट्राइव को दर्जा दिया जाए । हामें खूशी है कि मोजूदा जम्मू कश्मीर की सरकार ने हमारी मांग को और ध्यान दिया और उस की बोर एक प्रेस स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया ही कि इस बाबत केन्द्र सरकार को सिफारिश भेज दी गई है । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की सिफारिश है इसलिये अब इस मांग को पूरा करने में केन्द्र सरकार को कोई संवैधानिक कठिनाई नहीं है । इसलिए म सरकार से मांग करता हू कि जो हक हमको 35 साल पहले मिलना था, अभी वक्त ही कि यह स्विभा हमको दीजिए । इससे हमको काफी लाभ मिलेगा ।

राष्ट्रपति जी नेडाउट फ्रासड आरि सायवलान के प्रभाव का जिक किया है और 700 करोड रुपया इसके लिये रखा गया है। एक बात मैं अफसोफ के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरी कांस्टीट्रबेंसी लद्दाख में 1981-82 में ज्यादा वर्फ के कारण बड़ी तादाद में लोगों की भेड़-बकरियां और माल मंत्रेशी मारे गए । इससे लोगों को काफी नक्सान हुआ है। इस सिलसिल में आज तक सरकार की आर से उन लोगों को राहत देने के िल्ए कोई कार्यबाही महीं की गई है। पिछले साल एग्रीकल्बर मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि जन्म कश्मीर सरकार को 1.30 करोड़ रज्यया यहां से रिलीज किया गया है, उसमें लदास का भी हिस्सा है। लेकिन आज तक हमें से गुजारिश करूगा कि सरकार म सरकार से गुजारिश करुंगा कि सरकार इस जोर तबज्जह दे। यह इलाका चाइना के बार्डर के साथ लगता है जिससे यहां के निवासियों कहा कंडीशन पर असर पड़ता

हैं। बार्डर होने के नावे सरकार के लिए बहुत जरुरी है कि उनका ध्यान रखें।

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आसिर में राष्ट्रपति जी के एड स पर जनाब बूह्यानन्द रडेडी साहब ने जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव रसा है और प्रोफेसर तिवारी जी ने उसका समर्थन किया है, उसकी में ताइद करता हूं और मैंने सरकार से जो गुजराशि की है, मुफ्ने अमीद है कि सरकार उन पर तबज्जह देगी ।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: You are falling a prey to the RSS propaganda.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: You may be a party to that; I am not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, Please address the Chair.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sorry, Sir.

شرى يى - تام كيال : جداب

میں یہ عرض کرنے جا رہا ہوں کہ ہمارا ملک ایک لسٹیت ہے یہاں پر کسی ببی انسٹی ٹیوشی کو مذہبی اور تعلیمی ادارے اور ٹرست بنانے کا حق ہے لیکن جو باہر کے ملک سے ڈائریکٹلی پیسہ ان ادارں ملک سے ڈائریکٹلی پیسہ ان ادارں ملک سے ڈائریکٹلی پیسہ ان ادارں مرکار کو دیکھنے کی فرورت ہے - یہ نہیں مو سکٹا ہے کہ وہ جو پیسہ نہیں ہو سکٹا ہے کہ وہ جو پیسہ زار اس سے نہیں ہو سکٹا ہے کہ وہ جو پیسہ اداروں کو دیکھنے کی فرورت ہے اور اس سے اداروں کو جائیں ہے میں الے بغیر ای اداروں کو جلائیں - میں الے بغیر ای میں نہیں ہے - اسلام یہ بات میں آپکے نوٹس میں انا چادیتا ہوں -میں ڈیلی میں ان چادیتا ہوں -

دوسرے ایسے واتعات هو رہے هیں جلکی طرف بنی سرکا، کو توجه

سال ٥٩ کرور روپيد رکها کيا هے اسکے لگے ميں حرکار کا مشکور هوں حالائکہ ميں اس طبقے سے تعلق تہيں رکيدا هوں -

سبها پتری مهودے یہاں پر کڈی بار یه بات اتهائی گذی که لداخ کو شهذيولد ترائب كا درجه ديا جائے -همین خوشی ہے موجودة جموں کشمیر کے سرکار نے مناری مانگ کی اور . دهمان دیا اور اسکی اور ایک پریس استينيند مين كيا كيا في كه اس . بایت کهندر سرکار کو سفارهی بوهیم دى كئى ھەن - استېت گورنىيلىت کی سفارض ہے اسلئے اب اس مانگ کو پورا کرنے میں کیندر سرکار کو كوئى سدريدهانك كثهنائي نهين هـ-اسلکے میں سرکار سے مانگ کرتا هوں که جو حق همکو ۳۵ سال یہلے ملدا چاہئے دیا اب ہوی وقت 📥 که به سودها هنکو دی جائے -اس سے ہمکو کافی لابھہ ملےگا -

راهتر پتری جی نے تراوت فلڈ اور سائکلوں کے پرباو کا ذکر کیا ہے اور جالا گروز روپے اسکے لیے رکھا گھا ہے – ایک بات مھی افسوس کے ساتھه کھلا چاهتا ہوں کہ مھری ساتھه کھلا چاهتا ہوں کہ مھری لام کانستی چویڈ ی لداخ میں ۲۸-۱۸ واع میں زیامہ ہوف کے کارن یوی تعداد میں زیامہ ہوف کے کارن یوی تعداد میں زیامہ ہوف کے کارن یوی تعداد میں لوگوں کی ہیئو بکیاں اور مال موبھی مارے گئے – اس سے لوگوں کو کانی نقصان ہوا ہے – اس

دیلی چاھئے اگر یہ باتھی سرکار کے نوٹس میں ھیں تو یہ کیسے ھو رھی ھیں – اس سلسلے میں پربزیکینج کے ایکریس میں کچھ نیدی ہے –

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Speak something about the problems you are facing in the Ladakh area. Why do you go to the international subject?

شرى يى نام كيال: يريزيةيلت کے ایڈریس میں چیدی اور جائدا کے الم بات چیت کا ذکر کیا گیا ہے - میں خصرصی طور پر کہلا چاہتا موں که چاللا کے ساتھ ھمارا علاقہ لکتا ہے میری کانستی جویدسی کا لگ بهگ ۲۵۵۵۵ ا کوائر کلو میتر علاقه چانده ک الليكل أكوريدين ميں ہے - اسی طرح کدمير کا مسئله يهي ه - ميں گزارهی کرون کا که ان دونون ملکون کے ساتھ جو بھی بات چیت ہو تو لب تک همارا جو استينڌ رها ه اس استیند سے ھے کر بات چیت نه م هونی جاهدے - اگر کچھ ایتجست مهنت کرنا پرے دو یہ نہ هو که میری کانستی چیوینسی سے كحمية جلا جائے اور دوسرے كونے م اس ميں آجائے - سرکار کو ايسے كوئى بات نونى كرنى چاهئے -راشٹر پتی جی کے ایڈریس میں شیدیولد کاست اور شهدیولد قرائب کے بارے میں ذکر کے اس سلسلے میں یچھلے سال کے ڈرائیل سب پان

- کے ۸۵ کرور روپے کے مقابلے میں اس

[شری پی - نام گیال] سلسلے میں آج تک سرکار کی اور سے ان لرگوں دو راحت دیاتے کے لئے دوئی کاروائی نہیں کی کئی ہے -يحهل سال إيكريكلج، منسكر ماحب نے ایک سوال کے جواب میں کہا تها که جمون کشمهر سرکار کو ۱۵۳۰ کرور روپیه یهاری م راهز کیا گرا ه اس میں لدانے کا بہی حصہ ہے -لیکن آج ذک همچی ایک پیسه بھی نہدی ملا ہے۔ میں سرکار سے گذارہ کروں کا کم سرکار اس اور توجه دے -یہ ملاقہ چائلما کے بیارقر کے ساقبہ لگتا ہے جس سے یہاں کے نواسوں کی کنتیشن پر اثر پردا ہے - باردر ہونے کے ناعلے سرکار کے لیے بہت ضروری هے که انکا دی یان راهئے -

آخر میں میں راشار پری جی کے ایڈریس بر جناب برھماندہ ریڈی صاحب نے جو دعلےزاد پرستاو رکھا ھے اور پروفیسر تیواری جی نے اسکا سمونوں کیا ہے اسکی میں قائید سمونوں کیا ہے اسکی میں قائید میرار اور میں نے سرکار سے جو گڈارش کی ہے مجھے امید ہے کہ سرکار اس پر توجہ دے کی –

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU (Nagarkurnool): I rise to convey my thanks to the President for his Address. Many of the members from both sides have participated in this debate. I thought at least some of the members on the other side will appreciate the policies and the achievements of the government, but, it is unfortunate that the Janata Party and the BJP never tried to appreciate the government on a single issue, when inside and outside the country, everybody is appreciating the country's achievements. For instance, Asian games had been appreciated by the people all over the country and outside the country also. They are not courteous enough to appreciate even the policies of the government. In this connection, I would like to mention here one thing. About 50,000 fair price shops were opened in the last three years. The very purpose of opening these shops is to meet the needs of the weaker sections. But, in this connection, I would like to suggest that, while opening these shops in the villages, these shops should not be given again to the businessmen who are being supported by BJP and other people. I would suggest that a majority of these shops should be given to the weaker sections in the villages so that the poor people can purchase their daily commodities at reasonable prices.

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This year the Central Government would be releasing to the States about Rs. 7,000 million (Rs. 700 crores) for meeting natural calamities. Whenever natural calamities occur, certainly the Centre is coming to the rescue of the States. But, at the same time, temporary relief is not enough for meeting natural calamities. I would suggest that permanent measures such as irrigation projects should be taken up to protect the drought affected areas.

The performance of our infrastructure and our industry has maintained improvement. That is why power generation rose by 7.2 per cent and production of coal by 4.2 per cent, cement by 10.2 per cent and fertilizers by 9.6 per cent. But nobody as come forward to appreciate it. We know what happened to the production of these things in the Janata regime. I come from the coal area. I know what happened to the coal production. The coal production went down. The power generation had gone down in spite of the efforts made by the government machinery and the persons involved in this particular sector. I do not know why these people are not in a position to appreciate the achievements made by this government.

Coming to the family planning programme, I would like to compliment Mr. Jethmalani for his at least recognising Mr. Sanjay Gandhi as the leader of the Youth Congress; he has now realised that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi had done something good to the nation. But, at that time, whenever Mr. Sanjay Gandhi used to address meetings, these are the people who used to object to it and protested against him. As far as family planning is concerned, there is an increase of 16 per cent.

Coming to the new 20-point programme, particularly the NREP, it has been welcomed by all, particularly in the villages. It has given a lot of employment to the rural people and the rural masses.

Regarding distribution of house sites, it is worthy to note that 540,000 house sites have been distributed among the weaker sections of the country. This is a notable point in the last two years. A number of cases regarding land acquisition are pending in the High Courts; and pattadars never come forward willingly to give land to the weaker sections. They go to the High Courts and get stay orders. Again it will take two or three years. The government should take proper steps to have a special bench in the High Courts to dispose of these cases so that land acquisition problem can be solved and the weaker sections can be given land.

Mr. Satya Narayan Rao had mentioned about the problems that are being faced by the backward classes. I entirly associate myself with the views expressed by him. He had mentioned about the impression that is being given by the parties, particularly the Opppsition parties that the backward classes are not being given sufficient opportunities to come up.

But it is clearly mentioned in our new 20-Point Economic Programme and the programmes of the State Governments as also in the Plan activities that the weaker sections and the economically backward people will be give all the facilities in the villages. Most unfortunately, the Opposition Parties want only carry on a propaganda that everything is being given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and not to the backward classes, and that they are not being considered at all. I would like to ask how many Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe people are being given loans, when compared to the industrialists and 'enterpreneurs backed by the Janata Party and the BJP. They never try to understand the problem and they attribute motives to Congress (I).

I would like to mention one more thing here. Coming to the freedom fighters' pension, I welcome the scheme of the Government of India and the decision which has been taken to enlarge the scheme. In this connection, I want to say one thing. I am feeling rather ashamed that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken a decision to withdraw the pension being given to the freedom fighters, which was introduced earlier the State Government. This is by rather unfortunate. If they have any vengeance aganist the Congress (I) people, that is a different matter. But they should try to respect the freedom fighters who fought for the freedom of th ecountry and helped in achieving independence for the country.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Who has stopped? No Government has stopped.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: The Andhra Pradesh State

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# [Shri Anantha Ramulu Malu]

Government has taken a decision to stop the pension to freedom fighters and also to legislators.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: About legislators, I heard, not about the freedom fighters.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: They have stopped the pension to the freedom fighters also. I hope the Opposition Parties will appreciate and support us in this.

RAMAVATAR SHRI SHASTRI: I will support you on this.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Coming to the problem of Scheduled Castes, in the President's Address it was clearly mentioned that the introduction of the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations and also special component plans and many other measures that are meant for them will be taken up by them and also some State Governments. In this connection, I would like to mention that some of the State Governments have not been doing this. I want suitable instructions to be given to them to implement these schemes immediately. I am SOFTY also to note that some of the bankers have been slow-or are not releasing at all-in releasing money to these economically backward classes. Whenever the marginal money is released by the Finance Ministry, immediately they should release the money to the weaker sections, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, etc. The Nationalised Banks have not been coming forward to release loan amounts to them. I would therefore request the Finance Ministry to look into this and issue suitable instructions to Nationalised Banks to release the marginal money as soon as it is sanctioned by the Ministry of Finance. Also, marketing centres are also to be opened at the block level and district level to meet the needs of the weaker sections of the people.

Coming to the problem of Scheduled Castes, I also would like to mention, since I come from Andhra Pradesh, never in the history of the State of Andhra Pradesh has this happened that some backward class people and some Harijans were killed. Immediately after the election the Harijans belonging to Kadirikuppam village were attacked by the Telugu. Desam people. Eighty-six houses have been burnt and four personshave been killed. Our General Secretary Shri Satyanarayana Rao was pleased to visit the village. It is very unfortunate that four people were burnt alive in the said incident. The Chief Minister also vsited the village. He said, "I know the problem. I have come to help the people." He, however was not prepared to listen to the grievances of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes. All that he said was that the people should raise slogans in favour of Tamil Desam and Tamil Nadu. He is making a capital out of it. This is a human problem. I do not want to mention much at this stage. I want a separate discussion on this. Then I will give more details.

I would also appeal to all political parties not to politicalise this issue. Please look at this problem as a social problem. The Party which has come to power there has taken a lead to disturb the Harijans, because they have voted for the Congress(I) Party. The Harijans have been awakened under the dynamic leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We have been brought up on the principles of Gandhism. We believe in non-violence. That is the reason why we are keeping silent. Let our patience not be tested.

The Government of India has taken every care to protect the interest of the labour. But it is unfortunate that in Andhra Pradesh, they have taken a decision to retire the Government employees at the age of 55, By this decision of the Government, 30,000 employees are going to be effected. The Government has not consulted the Government employees before taking this decision. They have not observed any democratic norms. This is a human problem. This has to be looked into. Even to oust a hotel worker you have to give a notice under the Industrial Disputes Act. But in retiring such a large number of Government employees no notice has been given. When NTR or Morarji Desai can work upto 60 and 80 years, why not Government employees continue upto 58 years? When in the Government of India and in other States the retirement age is 58, why not the some principle be followed in Andhra Pradesh? Andhra Pradesh is not a separate country. After all, it is a part of our country.

Since many Members have expressed their views on the problems concerning the nation particularly in Assam and Punjab, I associate myself with Mr. Rao and Mr. Sparrow and support the Motion moved by Shri Brahamanand Reddy on President's Address.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the spirit in which my friend has just spoken, one would have liked to support or agree with the President's Address. But, unfortunately, on very crucial issues the Address is very disappointing. That is why, one cannot agree on those very points. The President's Address expresses satisfaction that the inflation has been contained. It has not been stopped, it is not being eliminated. I do not want to demarcate between the previous rule in the name of the Janata Party and the rest in the name of the Congress or Congress (I) or whatever it is. There has been uninterrupted rule of the capitalist class in our country. The same class has been ruling. Some persons who were expelled from that party, founded a new party or went out of that party. So, that will make no difference and inflation has been continuing all arong. That means the purchasing power of the money has been going down. This is one effective way of exploiting the toilers and taking away the result of their labour and offering it to the wholesaler, the millionaire, the big monopoly houses. That process is continuing and due to this all our plans, all our projects after a few years become unrealistic because the purchasing power of the money is all among going down. Sometimes the rate is very high, sometimes the rate is slightly low. So that cannot be a matter of satisfaction. As long as the rupee is unstable, the country's economy is not stable and hence the resultant economic conditions are not stabilised. Even the political conditions cannot be said to be stabilised. That is why I say that the President's Address is very disappointing on this point. The Address notes the point that in many countries of the world there is recession. I express my satisfaction that the President's Address does not say that in the whole world there is recession. Many friends on that side too utter like that. The Economic Survey has very rightly traced that in one-third of the socialist world, there is neither recession nor inflation nor can there be. Whether one lies or not but there it is not. So, the President's Address very correctly states that in many countries there is recession. In that background how do we contain inflation, stop inflation and at the same time prevent recession from coming in because there is a cry in the country that recession is coming? In such a context, as we know, the monopolists of a world scale, our country's monopolists live with the monopolists of USA U.K. and many other countries. They, at the same time, combine both these things, recession and inflation. They reduce production. When there is less purchasing power, they raise the prices of their product and thereby reap more profit and that is what they call the stagflation. So actually we are passing through a stage of stagflation when the production is not satisfactorily going up, the prices are up, purchasing power is low and so the industries are crying for market. That is the problem.

#### [Shri Bhogendra Jha-Contd.]

the form of additional freight and mentioned in the President's Address, so the President is satisfied that whatever is necessary that is being done. Thus, today Rs. 488.90 crores in the form of additional freight and fare charges have been levied. The common people will have to pay it. That means so much of less purchasing power with the people. That will result in less sale of our industrial goods. That will be inviting recession in our country. The next budget is to come. We are waiting but if this understanding is there, then we will be going in the way the world capitalist system wants us to go.

One saving factor, which the President's Address unfortunately omits, has been our growing trade with the socialist countries, the growing industrial relations with the socialist countries. While the President has referred to the high rate of inflation and the precipitated recession, this is one saving factor which is not mentioned in the Address, our increasing trade with the Soviet Union and the importance of it.

In that very context, the President's Address stated:

"Prices of the raw materials which developing countries export have fallen sharply, while the prices of manufactured goods which we import have gone up considerably. The high interest rate in the West have further aggravated the situation for countries like India." Very correctly this describes our trade with the West, because this is the real position. But, is it applicable to our trade with the Socialist countries also? Certainly not. But the omits to men-President's Address tion it.

I do not know whether it is unintentional or intentional, but the Address has failed to give that perspective. It is only because of that that we are in a less worse condition than the developed countries and many other developing countries.

In such a situation, the taxation policy is very important. When you increase the freights and fares-and there is an apprehension that you are going to increase the indirect taxes hereafter-they are going to affect very adversely our industrial production. Because, as very correctly emphasised by the Times of India in its editorial, indirect taxes now add up to 57 per cent of the value of industrial production, resulting in tax evasion, which is the main cause of the slow growth of tax revenues today, to which the Survey itself has drawn pointed attention. So, this 57 per cent of indirect tax is coming by taxing the common man, who has no way but to pay it. Whether willing or unwilling, the indirect tax is collected even by using force, whereas you are lenient in the collection of direct taxes. That is why the country is losing revenue and the economy is suffering. So, the opinion is now veering round to the view that we have to reduce the indirect taxes and be strict in collecting the direct taxes.

Then I would like to say that the President's Address completely omits a reference to what I describe and characterise as unproductive money, the unaccounted money which is usually invested in smuggling, hoarding and blackmarketeering without producing and wealth for the country. One becomes wealthy without any productive effort, and there is no check on that, and it is characterised as parallel economy. The President's Address is completely silent on that. Is it conscious? Is it following the footsteps of the Janata Party rule of two and a half years, when free given to unproductive play was wealth by hoarders and unaccounted money-holders? In such a situation, one will not be tempted or compelled invest money in to productive endeavour, productive effort, which will help us to bring in a socialist order. In that situation the national wealth will not increase, production will not increase, rather production

will be stagnant, the employment opportunities will not be there, rather unemployment will increase. This situation requires serious thinking and drastic remedy.

While on the point of indirect taxes, take the multi-point sales-tax. Why not you add it up and have a single point sales-tax? The States may grumble. But then you can distribute a fair share to them. Now the situation is that the shop-keepers are exploiting the public. corruption is increasing, the State is not gaining, while the consumers are paying nose. So, through the some such arrangement has to be brought about.

In order to contain inflation, the taxation policy has to be changed. Those who are very rich and who are not investing money in productive endeavour should be taxed heavily, while relief in taxation should be given to those people whose purchasing power is less. That is why I say that a comprehensive taxation policy is necessary.

17.40 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

Again I am sorry that the President's Address does not deal with that. Just now the House has discussed about that. In respect of sugarcane, long staple cotton etc. the peasants are facing the crisis. The prices have gone down. So, on all these things-remunerative prices for agricultural produce, parity between the prices of agricultural products and industrial goods, and public distribution through a net work of Government controlled shops after totally nationalising the wholesale trade  $\mathbf{in}$ essential commodies and fixing the maximum limit between the price fair to the primary producer and that actually charged of the consumer-a comprehensive policy has to be adopted. Not that here you succeed and there you fail and one section is compelled to fight with the other section. But again the President's address surprisingly is silent Tent principand That

on that point. You see the condition in U.P., in Bihar and in my own area where the sugarcane is lying in the field. The Government owned mills have refused to take the cane and we are apprehending that the peasants will have to burn it. The cane is being sold at Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 per quintal. So I urge that there is necessity to nationalise some of these key industries, textiles, jute, sugar, edible oil, drugs and tea. And, Sir, I will add TISCO. If you have very great love for the Tatas, let him have his industry, but let this steel industry be homogeneous not be allowed to remain heterogenous for long.

The question of unemployment has not been touched in the Address and we know what the country is facing now. I would not like to dwell on this point much. I would not like to take much time of the House on that poine, but I suggest that this country requires a change in the policy there also-one person, only one job, only one job for one person. Otherwise, one may be the owner of 20 acres of land and may be roaming like the unemployed; he will neither give up the land, nor will he take up service. And most of the people who are absentee landlords belong to that class. Why? The actual tillers of the soil are not the owners of the land. In such a situation, I would say the President's Address, very disappointingly, is completely silent on the issue of land reforms, agrarian reforms, surplus land to the tiller, tenancy laws and usury. On all these points it is silent. Have these things been given a go-by. the President's Address also says some thing about the future, but about the future, but about the present it is totally silent. So, has the Government surrendered to the landlords because, the rural upper class is Has the Govagainst the peasants. surrendered to them? I ernment would like to make this point cless to the Government because we know that on the question of sugarcane price or the prices of agricultural produce,

## [Shri Bhogendra Jha]

we have to fight for the entire peasantry against the wholesalers, against the monopolists. But inside the villages the exploitation by the class exploiters is getting accentuated the rural rich are terrorising the rural poor peasants and agricultural labourers. Not only the Harijans, not only the backward castes, but the rural poor are being oppressed and and that is resulting in tortured atrocities against the Harijans. In most places what are called caste riots and communal riots are based upon actions of the upper class, the rural rich, whose sons in most cases are inside the Legislatures either here or in the States, in the administration, in the judiciary and in the country's political system and they are nurturing casteism, communalism and encouraging divisive forces. Boothcapturing was confined to North so far. But this time it has come to South, to Andhra. In many places the weaker sections have not been allowed to go to the booths and in such a situation, the President's Address is completely silent on agrarian reforms or debt cancellation or the Moneylending Act and its implementation. On these things it is totally silent. What does it mean? Is it omission or if it is omission, is it 'willing' or 'unwilling'? It is very disappointing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken a lot of time. Please conclude.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I have not taken much of your time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken take another two minutes. And then you conclude.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I will make only the omitted points. In such a situation the prices are rising. There is unemployment. There is corruption. People try to fight, repression sets in. On the one side economic stress and strain is growing

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and on the other side social oppression is there.

Wherever people try to implement agrarian laws enacted by the State Government, the Government being run by the ruling party, people are shot at by the policemen. Reports are I.G. filed against the murderers. Police says there should be chargesheet against them. The State Government orders that there should be no charge-sheet against those murderers. They are occupying Government land. They are not fighting for their own land but they are fighting for the public land. I am talking of the Bihar side. As the matter has gone much ahead, all the Members are here. There should be peaceful development of our country. But we find that there is oppression and murder taking place in the rural side. This does not form part of the news because our newspapers have been fighting for their freedom. We have been fighting for that. All glory goes to them because they have compelled the Bihar Government to surrender. But we know how free they are to publish, to what extent they are free from their owner. That is another story. So, I wanted that something positive should have come in the President's Address. There should have been a Standing Committee of the legislators or a Committee headed by the elected representatives for implementation of the suggestions. The elected representatives are accountable, responsible at least for their constituency.

Our party had in 1976 moved with regard to the issues which are disturbing our country. To-day it 18 Punjab, some day it is Assam and some day it may be elsewhere. Ours is multi-lingual, multi-cultural, multireligious, and still it is one nation. one country and this multiplicity has not to be suppressed at any cost. We will be gifted with the strength and we shall have the strength. There has been growing demand for inclusion of Manipuri, Nepali, Naithli, 11/1 11/1 17: VR9TIDI ATTIN

Bhojpuri and Rajasthani, in the Constitution but it is being denied.

With regard to non-aligned summit, there has been opposition by some friends here. I do not want to take much of your time. Some people say that India is isolated. It is pure nonsense. The reality is that the whole world has urged unanimously to hold this Conference in India. So, it is a matter of great pride for us—that we are strong based for the non-aligned world. But, we are not neutral on this issue. The mistakes are on the super-power side, which my friends on that side commit.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Thank you.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: No. Sir. I can leave other things but I would draw your attention to the legislations in Bihar. In Bihar there have been three legislations. One is the Press Bill. That has been almost dead as the Chief Minister has said. We express gratefulness for that. But there is another dangerous Bill. Unfortunately, the Press and the politicians have not paid much attention to this. This House and the Rajya Sabha have unanimously adopted the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill in 1974 that the powers of the Executive and the Judiciary should be separated. In Bihar, there is an amendment to that Criminal Procedure Code.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Just in two minutes, I will conclude. So, Sir, by this amendment Bill, the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate can sentence any one up to six months rigorous imprisoment. So, here, the prosecutor has become a judge. That is against our national policy which has been the uniform policy throughout our country. Bihar is the only State which has not been following this. I would like to draw the attention of this House that the Presidential assent must not be accorded to this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can conclude

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: In Bihar, there has been a third legislation by which the zamindari system is going to be brought back. I would request the ruling Party Members also to oppose this Bill. If not, we are fighting with our blood and if you require more blood, you will have it from us. The zamindari system is being brought back in Bihar on the decision of the Cabinet. I seek your permission to lay\*\* on the Table of the House, a strictly confidential letter by Russi Modi where he says. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can conclude, now.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: You simply give permission to lay it on the Table. I will sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be examined.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Here, he says that the land should be given to him under the zamindary system and thereby thousands of land owners and house-owners will become subtenants of the Tatas. I want this House to express its concern over it and request the President not to give assent to that Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sirri Ramswaroop Ram.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : सभापति महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के ग्रभिभाषण पर जो घन्यवाद प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुग्रा है उसका में हार्दिक समर्थन करने के लिने खड़ा हुग्रा हूं। हार्दिक समर्थन सिर्फ इसलिये नहीं कर रहा हूं कि मैं सरकारी पक्ष का सदस्य हूं, बल्कि हार्दिक समर्थन इसलिये कर रहा हूं क्योंकि

\*\*The Speaker not having subse quently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated laid on the Table.

President's Address

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने हमारी पिछले वर्षको उपलब्धियों श्रीर ग्रागेकी उन्नति के लिये सरकार की नीति के बारे में बताया है ।

मैं ग्रापका घ्यान महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के ग्रभिभाषण के 24वें पैरा की ग्रौर ग्राकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा ।

इस बात की हिदायत करते हुये कहा है कि वर्तमान समय में जो हमारा देश है, यहां पर आणिक और राजनितिक संकटों के कारण जो तनाव बढ़ा हुग्रा है उसको हम ग्रपनी उत्पादक क्षमता के उपयोग से ही मीट कर सकते हैं। इन संकटों के बावजुद भी ग्रौर हमारे ग्रच्छे कार्यक्रमों की वजह से हम दुनिया के सारे देशों के मुकाबले में ग्रपने देश में मूल्य स्थिर रखे हुये हैं । कल विरोधी दल के नेता श्री समर मुखर्जी बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने हमारी सरकार की बड़ी तारीफ की । जितना हिन्दुस्तान ने ग्रपने को स्थिर रखा है, वर्ल्ड की किसी कन्ट्री में इतनी स्थिरता नहीं रही है। यह हमारी उपलब्धि है। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री । ग्राप तो पढ़े लिखे हैं । डिस्टार्ट मत कीर्जिये किसी की स्पीच को । ग्राप ग्रपनी बात बोलिये । डोन्ट कोट ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम स्वरूप रामः ग्रखबारों में, जो बात श्राई है, उसके ग्राधार पर मैं कह रहा हूं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ऐसी बात क्यों बोलते हैं ?

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : हमारी सरकार की जो नीति है उस पर <sup>स्</sup>वय प्रधान मंत्री

जी काफी सचेष्ट हैं। सिर्फ आश्विक और राजनीतिक मोर्चे पर हमारी लड़ाई नहीं है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के सवौन्नत विकास के लिए प्रधान मंत्री चिंतित हैं । शास्त्री जी ग्राप बहुत जल्दी उतावले हो जाते हैं । मैं श्रापका ध्यान उन बन्दुग्रों पर ले जाना चाहता हूं जिससे ग्रापको पता चलेगा कि सारी कठिनाईयों के बावजुद भी हमारी सरकार ने बूनियादी ढांचे मौर उद्योग के विकास की गति को बनाए रखा है, यह समारी सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि है । अप्रैल 1982 से दिसम्बर, 1982 तक के जब आंकडों में हम जाते हैं तो बिजली का उत्पादन 7.2 परसेंट, कोयले का उत्पादन 4.2 परसेंट सीमेंट का उत्पादन 10.2 परसेंट, फटिलाइजर का उत्पादन 9.6 परसेंट रेल गाडियों की माल ढुलाई 3.5 परसेंट ग्रौर कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन 30.6 परसेंट हुग्रा ।

(व्यवघान)

1980-81 में कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन 1.05 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन, 1981-82 में 1.62 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन श्रौर 1982-83 में 2.1 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन हुग्रा। 18.00 hrs.

चालू वर्ष के पहले 9 महीने में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में 21 प्रतिशत टर्न ग्रोवर बढ़ा है उपर्युक्त ग्रार्थिक मोर्चे पर । ग्राप गौर फरमाये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will take the opinion of the House since a large number of Hon. Members want to participate. Some of them have to leave for their Constituencies tomorrow. If the House agrees, we can extend the sitting.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): It is a question of quorum.

कोरम भी नहीं हो गए। वह मत कीजिब

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्रुक मान्न्नीय सदस्य : कल कीजिये । ग्राज मत बढ़ाइये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: As a special case, some of the Hon. Members are leaving tomorrow. They want to know if they can be accommodated today.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Now, only to accommodate them. Not otherwise. Only such Members as will leave tomorrow may be given an opportunity to speak today and then we adjourn.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Just today you started this. There won't be an end to this.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कितने हैं ? 10 होंगे तो हम तैयार नहीं होंगे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only two Members.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : श्राप जो चाहें कीजिये, हम तो जा रहे हैं।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : सभापति महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि उपर्युक्त आर्थिक मोर्चे पर हमने कुछ वृद्धि की है, उसको हमने विकासोन्मुख बनाया है । लेकिन श्रपनी राजनीतिक गोटी रोकने के लिये हमारे विरोधी दल ने कहा है कि ग्रापने एक साल में कुछ नहीं किया । डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी कह रहे थे, जब वह बोल रहे थे तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि शायद वह उन आंकड़ों पर भपने को नहीं ले जा सके जिसमें इस बात की गारन्टी की है कि 1982-83 में 21 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन कच्चे तेल की पैदावार है । इतना ग्रहम् सवाल है इस पर हमारे देश की भविष्य की इकनामी निर्भर करेगी । मुझे आशा है कि हमारी सरकार कड़ी मेहनत और इतनी चौकसी रखकर प्रपने लक्यों को प्राप्त करेगी । विरोधी

दलों के लोगों को ग्रालोचना करने का ग्रधिकार है, वह करते हैं, वह लेकिन हमने सभी क्षेत्रों में ट्रिमैंडस प्रोग्रेस किया है ग्रोर हमारा इरादा भी है ।

हम भ्रापका घ्यान राष्ट्रपति जी के भ्रभिभाषण के 7वें पैरे पर ले जायेंगे जिसमें कहा गया है<sup>,</sup> कि :----

"ग्रनुसूचित जातियों ग्रौर ग्रनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए सरकार पूरी तरह प्रयत्नशील है ग्रौर इसके लिये उसने व्रिमुखी नीति तैयार की है।"

इसी संदर्भ में मुझे यह कहना है कि इरिजन, श्रादिवासी इस देश में सबसे ज्यादा कमजोर ग्रंग है, श्रौर हिन्दुस्तान की टोटल श्रावादी का 15 फी सदी हैं, जितनी उनको श्रार्थिक स्वतंव्रता मिलनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं मिली है ।

श्राप गांव में जाइये । सभापति महोदय, आप भी गांव से आते हैं, आप एक कार्यकर्ता की जिन्दगी से स्राकर सभापति के पद पर ग्राये हैं, श्राप उन हरिजनों के पास गांव में जाइये और देखिये उनकी झार्थिक स्वतंत्रता झाज बड़े-बड़े सरमायेदारों के घर में कैद है । हालांकि मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि देश की प्रधान मंत्री ने बारबार राज्य सरकारों को हिदायत की कि हरिजनों <del>ग्रादिवासियों</del> के सवाल पर गरीबों के सवाल पर कडी नजर रखी जाये ताकि उनका विकास हो सके । हमारी प्रघान मंत्री का कितना पक्का इरादा है हरिजनों-ग्रौर ग्रादिवासियों के उद्धार के लिये इसका एक उदाहरण मैं शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट श्रौर ट्राइव्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट से पेश करना चाहता हूं जिससे आपको मालूम होगा कि हरिजनों, श्रादिवासियों और गरीबों के प्रति प्रधान मंत्री का क्या मशा हे :

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

# "Sixth Plan Strategy for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

"Even the Prime Minister in her letter dated the 12th March, 1980, addressed to the Chief Ministers/ Governors of the State Governments and Ministers of the Central Ministries expressed deep concern of the Government of India about the problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and laid emphasis on the fact that the proportion of Scheduled Castes is much larger in the poverty group of the country and most of them are below the poverty line. Accordingly, our thrust has to be on their With reeconomic development. gard to Scheduled Tribes, she reiterated that our approch should be to save them from exploitation and to provide adequate infrastructure in the remote inaccessible areas. She desired that the State Governments should accord highest priority to the task of the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and plans should be so formulated as to enable the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe families in the States to cross the povertyline within a short and specified period "and if possible at least half of them in the VI Plan itself. Accordingly the Planning Commission in their Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) document gave first place to 'Removal of Poverty' while outlining the programme Taking into account the thrusts. estimated population of Scheduled Castes now as 10 crores (2 crores families) and that of Scheduled Tribes as 5 crores (1 crore families), plans during the Sixth Plan will have to be implemented for 1.50 crores families, i.e., 1 crore families of Scheduled Caste and 0.50 crore families of Scheduled Tribes, so as to raise at least 50 per cent of them above the poverty line."

हमारी सकार का मंशा साफ़ है। मैं चाहता हूं प्रधान मंत्री खुद इसकी मौनीटरिंग करें तभी इनकी समस्याग्रों पर छठी योजना में काबू पा सकते हैं।

28 ग्रगस्त, 1981 को मैंने एक गैर-सरकारी प्रस्ताव पेश किया था । उस समय माननीय मकवाना जी गृह मंत्री थे । मैंने कहा था ग्राज देश में हरिजन, ग्रादिवासी के बी० ए०, एम० ए० पास बच्चे बेकार फिर रहे हैं ग्रौर वह कहीं बोण्डेड लेबर के रूप में या ऐग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के रूप में जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं । ग्रौर जब उनकी जिन्दगी का यह हाल है तो हरिजनों ग्रौर ग्रादिवासियों के बच्चों के मन में यह भावना घर कर गई है कि जब पढ़े लिखे लोगों का यह हाल है तो हम क्यों पढ़ें। यह कारण हो गया है उनमें शिक्षित न होने का। तो मैंने प्रस्ताव रखा था ।

इस प्रम्ताव पर काफ़ी विचार-विमर्श हुग्रा, पता नहीं इस प्रस्ताव पर गृह मंत्रालय कोई छानबीन कर रहा है कि नहीं । मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार को उस प्रस्ताव पर गौर करना चाहिए श्रौर स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री को उस प्रोग्राम को मानीटर करना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय: 15 मिनट हो गैंबे हैं, ग्रब ग्राप ग्रपना भाषण समाप्त करे ।

श्री राम *स्व*रूप राम : ग्रब मैं कुणि पर बोल रहा हूं जो ग्रावश्यक विषय है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must be grateful to the hon. Members. They have cooperated. Now please try to conclude.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : ग्रापके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो 28 दिसम्बर, 1981 का हमारा प्रस्ताव था जिसको हालांकि मैंने वापस ले लिया था, लेकिन हमें यह

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भाश्यासन दिया गया था कि इसको ऐंग्जामिन करेंगे श्रीर कोई भी पौजिटिव पौइंटस को निकाल कर इसको इंट्रोड्यूस करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

कुणि के सम्बन्ध में ही मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। देश के 80 फीसदी लोग गांवों में रह कर कृषि उद्योग में लगे हैं। पिछले साल प्रधिकांश राज्यों में सुखाड़ पड़ा। 31.2 करोड़ लोग भयंकर रुप से बरबाद हुए । 4.8 करोड़ हैक्टेयर जमीन इस सूखें की चपेट में ग्राई। फिर भी हमारी सरकार ने मुल्यों की गम्भीर स्थिति को काफी स्थिर रखा । णायद दुनिया के किसी भी देश में ऐसी मिसाल नहीं मिलेगी। सुखे से प्रभावित राज्यों में 50 हजार दुकानें सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत खोली गई। जैसा कि मैं पहले कह रहा था, देश की 81 फीसदी आवादी खेतों में काम करती है और वह खेती पर निर्भर करती है। इसलिए जब तक इस देश में खेती को उद्योग का दर्जा नहीं दिया जायेगा. तब तक इस देश के किसानों के साथ भीर भारत माता के साथ न्याय नहीं हो सकेगा ।

सभापति महोदय, ग्रापने रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी होगी । उसमें यह बात कही गई है कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में बैंकों का इन्वेस्टमेंट 20 से 25 परसेण्ट तक रहा है भौर बाकी 80 परसेण्ट इण्डस्ट्री में इन्वेस्ट हुग्रा है । यह कैसी विडम्बना है ? ग्राप जानते है इस देश में एग्रीकल्चर का क्या महत्व है । एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में बड़े बड़े सेमि-नार हुए हैं । (ब्यवधान) इतना ही नहीं, कृषि कितना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, इस ग्रोर मैं ग्रापका ग्रौर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । हमारी कुल राष्ट्रीय ग्राय का सामयिक वितरण तथा गरीब वर्ग की कय शक्ति बढ़ाना— यह हमारा ग्रायिक लक्ष्य है लेकिन इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को नया ग्रायाम दिए बिना इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है । इसके लिए हमें कृषि प्रधान अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ग्रौद्योगिक तथा व्यापारिक प्रर्थ-व्यवस्था में ढालना होगा । अभी ग्राधी ग्राय कृषि क्षेत्र से प्राप्त होती है जब कि उन्नत देशों में इसका प्रतिशत काफी नीचे है ।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे स्पीकर साहब दिसम्बर, 1981 में गया गए थे। उन्होंने गया की जमीन को देखा ग्रांर उसके बाद वहां की जनता को यह ग्राश्वासन दिया कि इस सम्बन्ध में ''मैं लोक सभा में ग्रापको मैक्सिमम मदद करूंगा '' लेकिन म्रभी तक वहां किसी प्रकार को व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है। ग्राज हिन्दुस्तान का किसान ग्रापसे नौकरी नहीं मांगता है, वह सिर्फ चाहता है कि ग्राप उसकी भूमि को सिचित कर दें। जब तक इस देश की भूमि सिचित नहीं होगी तब तक न तो इस देश के किसानों को कोई फायदा होगा ग्रौर न हीं उसके साथ खेतों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को कोई लाभ मिलेगा।

मैं श्रापके समक्ष एक उद्धरण देना चाहूंगा । चग्द्रः जोशी ने एग्रीकल्चर को नीति के सम्बन्ध में लिखा है : ग्रपनी किताब ''इंडियन सोशलसीन'' में कि :

"With more than 50 per cent of the country's irrigation potential still unutilised, there needs to be a major shift in our policy so as to be in favour of minor irrigation projects on a massive scale."

( व्यवधान )

डिसरप्टिव फोर्सेज की क्रोर भी मैं ग्रापका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। क्राज देश में एक तनाव का वातावरण ब्याप्त है। कल जब डा० स्वामी यहां पर बोल रहे श्री राम स्वरूप राम

मे, नान-एलाइन्टमेण्ट के बारे में, तो मुझे ऐसा लग रहा था जैसे वाशिंगटन में बैठा हुआ कोई सिनेटर बोल रहा है, हिन्दुस्तान का मेम्बर पार्लमेण्ट में नहीं बोल रहा है। शायद डा० स्वामी को मालूम है कि किन परिस्थितियों में इस देश को कुछ लोग तोड़ना पर तोड़ना चाहते हैं। पंजाब में खालि-स्तान के नाम पर, ग्रान्ध्र ग्रौर कर्नाटक में क्षेत्रीयता के नाम पर इस देश को खण्डित करना चाहते हैं । मैं विरोधी दल के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान 70 करोड़ लोगों का देश है। देश सब से बड़ा है और उसके बाद पालिटिकल पाटियां आती हैं। हम क्षेत्रीयता के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर, मजहब के नाम पर इस देश को तोड़ने नहीं देंगे, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता कभी तोड़ने नहीं देगी।

में खालिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में एक अखबार को कोट करना चाइता है। जिसमें लिखा to :---

India Abroad: Feb. 18, 1983:

Khalsa revived in England.

New Delhi: A group of young Sikhs in England have, according to an Indian Express Report, established an organisation, Dal Khalsa, to reactivate the pro-Khalistan movement. The group, which has no allegiance to the self-proclaimed President of Khalistan, Jagjit Singh Chauhan, has announced its decision to use violence, if necessary, to achieve its objective.

आशाओं के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर मजहद के नाम पर, प्रान्तीयता के नाम पर देश के तोड़ने वाले लोग अमरीकी भाषा में क्यों बोलते हैं, उनको हिन्दू-तानी भाषा में बोलना चाहिए। इ-ालिए में इ-ा सम्मा-नित सदन से विरोधी दल के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत को आप खंडित नहीं कर सकते हैं। तूम लोग रोज खंडित हो रहे हो, राज टूट रहे हो। अभी भारतीय 436

जनता पार्टी बनाते हो, कभी राजनारायण को आम लाते हो। अपि लोग रोज खंडित हो रहे हो, लेकिन भारत कभी भी खंडित नहीं हो सकता।

अन्त में मैं राष्ट्रपति के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का सर्मथन करते हुए, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपवनें मुफे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Shri K. Brahamananda Reddy He has made a very good speech in which he has expressed national sentiments and, as a senior politician of the country, what he said must be appreciated and followed by all sections of people in our country. Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, Leader in the Opposition, has made very constructive suggestions and these are appreciated by the people of our country.

The Opposition has moved over 600 Amendments. Most of these Amendments, are on party lines and party ideologies.

The Non-communist Opposition has banked mostly on Asam agitation and Akali movement. These subjects have been discussed several times on the floor of the House. They must note that the Assam problem is going to be settled very soon. Elections have been held in Assam and the Government will be formed there. Mr. Brahmananda Reddy has advised the youth, particularly Assamese, to remain calm and to think over the issues in the national interest.

Coming to my State, I wish to point out that the Congress Government has, during the last 35 years made tremendous progress, especially in the field of generation of power and irrigation. It has produced lot of electricity.

Now, the present Chief Minister is supplying electricity to Karnataka. I have nothing to say on this. He can certainly do so. But why not supply

electricity to Tamil Nadu also? Now, the State is in such a condition where we are going to produce electricity to such an extent not only to meet our own requirements but we have to supply electricity to other States to the extent of Rs. 400 crores. This agreement was entered into by the previous Government in the State. that is, the Congress Government, and the present Chief Minister Mr. N. T. Rama Rao is just wasting and squandering all the money earned by the earlier Government.

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Now, he is going to supply rice to Tamil Nadu. We do not grudge it. But what I would like to point out is that he is going so recklessly that a day may come when Andhra Pradesh itself would turn into a famine State. Sir, everywhere there are trusted traders, good traders, patriots and nationalists. But there are unscrupulous traders also and if you give them permit for the supply of one lorry-full of rice, they will send 10 lorries in an illegal manner and earn black money. This was once tried in Harvana and the Government was deceived on this account and the State was turned into a scarcity State. That is why I want to inform the present Government in Andhra Pradesh that they should be very cautions in this respect.

Sir, there has been a lot discussion on the sugarcane price. Unless and until the levy sugar price is increased, there is no solution. We have got The so many sick mills. industry is going to be sick and every month the sugar industry is losing about Rs. 40 crores. In a period of six months, the industry is going to lose over Rs. 240 crores and the Minister was mentioning today morning "No, no, we are committed to give sugar at Rs. 3775 per kg." Suppose there is an increase of 15 paise or 20 paise per kilogram in the levy sugar, Heavens are not going to fall. What had happened to Janata Government? On account of their wrong policies, production of sugar came down in 21 years from 6.5 lakh

tonnes to 38 lakh tonnes. But on account of right policies adopted by the Congress-I Government from 38 lakh tonnes, the production had increased to 300 per cent in three years. Nowhere in the country such a thing has happened. But unfortunately now the production of sugar is going to come down very steeply and in a period of two years, I am afraid the sugar production will come down to 38 lakh tonnes or so. Then the people will have to purchase sugar at Rs. 10 or 12 as had happened earlier as a result of what the Janata Government did when sugar was selling at Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 per Kg. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Government to increase the price og levy sugar just by 15 or 20 paise.

Then, Sir, there is a dispute between three or four States, that is, between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan in regard to the distribution of canal waters. Here I would like to emphasise that under no circumstances, the interests of Rajasthan should be neglected. The people of Rajasthan have made great sacrifices but they are the most suffering people in this country. The construction of Rajasthan Canal must be completed as soon as possible. That will contain the advancement of desert area. Unless that is done, the people of Rajasthan will not be alble to progress.

Sir, regarding Muslims in this country, there is a feeling in some quarters that the minority section, microscopic minority of people in this country are not treated well.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is a general feeling.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I don't accept that. Here in our country Hijri 1400 was celeberated with all the pomp and show and all the communities including Hindus and Muslims and everybody joined the function. Is it not an achievement? Here Koran recitation was done and we had invited all the big Muslim heads for the Koran recitation in our

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy] country. Thus, there is a great honour done to this Religion. A11 Hindus in India respect Islam greatly and they should not have that sort of feeling.

Sikhs are very respectable people in this country. We find Sikhs in every nook and corner of the country; they are very respectably treated and people trust them like anything. But it is very unfortunate, that unnecessarily the Akali Dal people are creating boubts in the minds of other people that the Sikhs, as a minority, are not being treated properly. If out of twenty thousand people, five people are bent upon creating some disturbance, they can do that. And that is what exactly the Akali Dal people are doing Day before yesterday. Shri Brahmananda Reddy gave a timely advice to the Akali Dal people to behave in a proper manner, and I hope, they would take that advice seriously in the interest of the country.

That is all that I have got to say.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUN-(Muvattupuzha): DACKAL Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate on the President's Address. I support the motion of thanks moved by Shri Brahmananda Reddy.

As the time at my disposal is very short, I will only confine to a few points concerning the State of Kerala, and specially the difficulties faced by the Kerala Government and the people of Kerala. I am sure, the Central Government and the Prime Minister in particular will take some interest and take notice of these difficulties, so that they are removed at the earliest.

First of all, I would mention that the funds allotted to the State of Kerala in the Plan allocation are always very negligible and small as compared to other States. Some States have been getting more funds. This situation needs to be remedied.

Kerala is facing a serious situation in the matter of procurement of rice. Unusually, after so many years, Kerala is facing a drought situation. We are consuming more rice in Kerala than the other States. The rice situation there is very difficult, and the Central Government should hurry up and supply more rice to the people of Kerala. Similarly, kerosene oil. sugar and cement as also certain other things are scarce in Kerala. I would request the Government to rush up these things to Kerala as also suitably augment the allotment of funds to that State.

Further, the investment in the public sector is very negligible in Kerala. I would request the Government to give suitable support and help to the people of Kerala.

I would particularly like to mention one thing. In the agricultural commodities that we are producing, we are producing more cash crops like rubber, coconut, and all these things. These are now being imported without any restriction. This naturally affects the interests of the agriculturists adversely. There are farmers with small holdings of one or two acres. This affects them the most. I would, therefore, request the Govern\_ ment to stop the import of these commodities and save the poor people from the difficulties that they would face otherwise.

As I said, Kerala needs rice immediately. The State Government requires the permission of the Central other Government to get rice from the States directly. I would request more Central Government to give powers to the Kerala Government to obtain rice from other States, so that the situation in Kerala can be improved.

श्री सुन्वर सिंह (फिल्लौर): चेयरमैंग साहब, मैं आप का शूजिया अदा करता हूं कि आएने मुझ्ने होल्चे का रामर दिया हालांकि कोई सुनने वाला गड़ीं है।

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सभापति महादयः आप तीन गिनट में खत्म कर दौगे । कितना समय आप लगें ।

भी सुन्वर सिंहः इतना ही तक्त देना है, तो मैं बोलता ही नहीं। मैं कुछ ज्यादा समय लूंगा ।

सबसे पहली बात तो मै यह कहना चाहता हूं कि डा. करण सिंह ने जो काग्रेस की पालिसी है, उराको सपोर्ट किया है और श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने थी उस को रापार्ट किया है और कुछ अपने राजेशंस भी दिए हैं और मूझे अब इराको दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है। श्री राम स्वरूप राम ने भी गोला है कि दोश ने काफी तरक्की की है। इस-लिए मुझे कोई बहुत ज्यादा नहीं कहना है लेकिन फिर भी थोड़ा नहुत कह दोता हूं।

हमारी सरकार ने जो 24 हजार पानी के मागले में प्राबलम दिलेज थे और जहां पानी पानी नहीं गिलता था, वहां पर पानी पहर्चा-या है। इसके आलावा लोगों की 2 लाख 25 हजार डर्एलिंग हाऊस गिल गए और 2.35 मिलियन हेक्टयर भूमि में इर्रींमशन पार्ट शियल पैदा किया है चाहे हरिजनों का उग से कुछ फायदा न मिला हो। 5 लाख 40 हजार साइट्स गिली है हारिजनों को रहने के लिए । यह यड़ी अच्छी बात है । इसके अलावा तरककी के बारो में जो लिखा यया है, उसके बारो में कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है । पोजिशन के लीडर भी इसकी ताई द करते हैं ।

मैं आणको शड्यूलकास्ट के मूटलिलक कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। कंपीनेंट प्लान का जिक किया गया। इसके बारो में मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हम जब राज्यों में पूछते हैं कि कंपोनेंट प्लान में कितना पैसा दिया गया तो हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं दी जाती। इसलिए मैं फाइनांस मिनिस्टर से अनूरोध करता हू कि वे राज्यों से पूछों कि उन्होंने कितना पैसा इस प्लान के लिए दिया है।

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था :--

"Swaraj is a meaningless term if we desire to keep one-fifth of India under perpetual subjugation and deny to them the fruit of national

culture. We are seeking the aid of God in this most purifying movement, but deny to the most deserving amongst His creating the right of humanity. Inhumane ourselves we may not plead before the Throne for the deliverance from the inhumanity of others." 4 10 7739 उन्होंने साफ कहा कि आप शड्यूल्ड कास्ट केलगों के साथ अमानवीय व्यवहार करते हैं और अंग्रेजों से मानवीग व्यवहारगी अपने प्रति उम्मीद करते हैं, वे अपनी कौसे सन सकते हैं।

डा. अम्बेडकर ने कहा था :--

"I was born as a Hindu. The blame was not mine. I will not die as a Hindu."

हमने महात्मा गांधी का साथ दिया, क्योंकि हमको उनकी आवाज में उम्मीद दिखाई दी । उन्होंने के फलोअर्सथ पंडित जवाहरलाल नहरू। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू में गिल कर ही मैंने पंजीब और हरियाणा में हरिजनों को जमीने दिलवाई है। वहां का तत्कालीन सख्य मंत्री भीम सेन सच्चर कहता था कि जमीने हग नहीं दो सकते, गौकरियां ले लीजिए । हमने पूछा कि क्यों गहीं दो सकते तो कहने लगे कि जमीने जिनके पास है क ताकतवर है और रने वाले कगजोर हैं। इसके बाद मैं पण्डित जी से मिला । उन्होंने प्रताप सिंह गैरों से कह कर जिननी भी सरप्लस जमीन थीवह हरिजनों को दिलवाई । जिसमें ताकत है वह ले सकता है। जवाहरलाल नेहरू की लड़की इन्दिरा गांधी है और उन से हमको उम्मीदि है।

आज दण्डवते जी कहते है कि असिसम में बंदू कें चलाई गई हैं। आप कैसे हक मन करोगें। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि यू. पी. में जव उल्की बन्दू कों के नीचे ट्रायवल्स ने मतदान किया था उस वक्त व कहां थे। आज इस तरह की बात करते है।

पासवान जी भी बहुत कहते हैं। पहले लोकदल में थे अब के जनता में चले गए हैं। क्या वे बहां रह कर मसलों को हल कर [श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

पाएंगे ? अगर मसलों को हल करना हैं तो इनको यहां आ जाना चाहिए । इसी तरह से श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने भी बड़े अच्छे ख्यालास दिए हैं ।

यह जो हमारे पासवान जी हैं, ये हरिजन हैं ये बहुत बोलते हैं । ये कहते हैं कि गैस की कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा हो गई हैं, जब कि लोग हम से गैस कनैक्शन लेने के लिये मिन्नतें करते हैं, लेकिन कीमत की बात कोई नहीं करता है । इसलिये इस तरह की बातें करने में कोई वजन नहीं है ।

श्रब मैं कुछ ग्रासाम के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं---इनका कहना है कि वहां पर मामले को होशियारी से टैकल करना चाहिये, उनसे ज्यादा टक्कर नहीं लेनी चाहिये । मैं पासवान जी से पूछता हूं----ग्राप बतलाइये कि क्या करना चाहिए ।

ऐ श्राबरोदे गंगा वह दिन याद है तुझ को उतरा तेरे किनारे जब कारवां हमारा ।

वे जब यहां ग्रायेतो उन्होंने ग्रादिवासियों भौर हरिजनों को मार कर भगा दिया । क्रुछ को मारा कुछ को निकाल दिया । यहां पर डेमोकेसी है, सैकुलरिज्म है, जहां मर्जी कोई रहे, जहां मर्जी कोई जाय ।

मैं समझता हूं---बाजपेयी जो हैं, कहां का रहने वाला है, भोपाल का श्रौर दिल्ली में बस रहा है । वह भोपाल क्यों महीं चला जाता मैं हैरान हूं----वह कहता है मैंने इस्तीफा दे दिया है, किसको पता नहीं था कि वह पाखण्डनाजी करता है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो हिन्दुस्तान में हैं....

सभापति महोदयः सुन्दर सिंह जी, ग्राप इण्डिविजुन्रल नाम क्या लेते हैं।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : मैं नाम नहीं लेता हं---लेकिन ये लोग कभी इन्दिरा की बात करते हैं श्रौर कभी किसी की । श्राप मिनिस्टर थे तो क्या हमारे लिये कभी लड़ाई की ? गांव में जाकर किसी ने <mark>देखा है कि</mark> वहां रहने के लिये भी ज<mark>गह</mark> नहीं है । उनके पास जमीन नहीं है, नौकरी नहीं है, धन्धा नहीं है । मैं आप को गुजरात के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूं-हीरालाल परमार रोता है, चीखता है, कहता है कि जो लड़के डाक्टर बनना चाहते थे, उन को मार-मार कर हलाल कर दिया । पंजाब में मार खा रहे हैं भ्रौर वन-वे ट्रेफिक चल रहा है । वहां किसी हरिजन को हाथ लगा कर बत-लाम्रा, कोई एक मारेगा तो हम दो मारेंगे । यह जो बड़े-बड़े लीडर बने हुए हैं वहां क्यों नहीं जाते । किसी के पास काफी जमीन है, किसी के पास बिल्कुल नहीं है । जिसके पास जमीन होती है, उसके पास लाठी भी होती है । देहातों में जमीन के अलावा कोई धन्धा नहीं है, जमीन ही उन का सहारा है लेकिन उन से जमीनें छीन ली जाती हैं। स्रभी हाल में दो केस सामने त्राये हैं, जिनके लिये मैंने चीफ मिनिस्टर को भी कहा है । लेकिन वहां कोई एस⇒ एस०पी⊴ जाता नहीं है, दूसरे श्रादमी दखल देते हैं । ऐसे मामलों में सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को एक्शन लेना चाहिये । हम तो हमेशा मरे हैं, कोई जगह नहीं है, कहां जाये ? क्या जनता में जायें ? वह तो ग्रागे ही हमारे बरखिलाफ हैं । मैं समझता ह कि जमीदारों के पास कोई दिल नहीं

है। कई ग्रादमी वहां उससे मिले हुए हैं। मेरे मुकाबले सी० पी० एम० का जम्मीदवार था। यह सी० पी० एम० वाले जो हैं सबसे ज्यादा लैंडलार्ड हैं। हम सब को जानते हैं। मैं ग्रापको सीधी बात बताऊं, बात करके हम कैसे तरक्की कर सकते हैं? लीष्डर का मुकाबला लीडर के साथ होता है, तुम्हारे पास कोई लीडर ही नहीं जिसके साथ मुकाबला करो।

"Knowledge with character  $i_s$  a power for evil only  $a_s$  has been seen in so many instances. Talented thieves and gentlemen rascals are in the world. I prefer to be cheated by others than to cheat others."

जो आदमी दूसरों को दखल देता है, खुद तकलीफ में आ जाता है । महात्मा गांधी कहते हैं कि डैंड मशीनरी को क्यों प्रैफरेंस देते हो । मजदूर मर रहे हैं।

खालिस्तान की क्या बात है । हमारे 15 करोड़ ग्रादमी हैं, 24, 24 ग्रादमी कत्ल होते हैं, यू पी में, गुजरात में कत्ल होते हैं, हम कोई एक्यूज नहीं करते । यह जो थोड़े से ग्रादमी हैं ये कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ बेइन्साफी हो रही है । मैं कहूंगा तो ग्रकाली मार देगें । स्पैरो साहब यहां बोल रहे हैं, जब वहां सरदार प्रताप सिंह थे तो क्या कोई बोल सकता था ? यह कसूर किस का है ? राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ है सारे हिन्दू हैं यह हमें बोट नहीं डालने देते हिन्दू कौम समझ-दार है । कांग्रेसी सिख जो हैं, इनको लड़ाई करनी चाहिये, लेकिन ये करते नहीं हैं, इनके साथ कोई नहीं है । उनका फर्ज है कहना । जो उनकी रिलीजस डिमांडज हैं, उनको मान लेना चाहिये । अगर नहीं मानते हैं तो वह मारते हैं, सारी सिचुएशन को खराब करते हैं । लेकिन प्रताप सिंह के सामने कोई नहीं बोल सकता था । इनको देहातों में जाकर काफीडेंस किएट करना चाहिये कि हमारा पक्ष ग्रच्छा है, ठीक है । इन शर्तों के साथ मैं कहूंगा कि इनको जोर लगाना चाहिये घौर ग्रकालियों की सही डिमांड को मान लें ।

18.45 hrs.

#### Release and re-arrest of member

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the following telegram dated 23 February, 1983, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, has been received from the Superintendent of Police, Sagar, M.P., today:-"Shri Ram Prasad Ahirwar, Member of Parliament, who was arrested on 22-2-1983 under sections 151/107/ 116(3) Cr. P.C. was released on 23-2-1983. He has been re-arrested in Crime No. 490/82 under section 143, 448, 153 I.P.C. read with section 2 of Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act of 1971 of P.S. Kotwali, Sagar, M.P. and sent to jail till **24-2-1983.**"

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.46 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 25, 1983/Phalguna 6, 1904 (SAKA).