

[Dr K D Jeswani]

cheques of exports refunds amounting to over Rs 100 crores. This has not only disturbed industrialists but may result in shut down of a few industries. These financial hurdles are definitely discouraging export-oriented industries and earnings of foreign exchange in a big way.

Nadiad-Baroda based industry, Hindustan Conductors Ltd of Gujarat alone has its dues worth Rs 530 crores.

I earnestly request the Central Government to issue necessary instructions in this regard.

(vii) Need to take Steps for Early Completion of Kayamkulam Thermal Power Station in Kerala

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE (Alleppey) Sir, I would like to invite the attention of Government to the hurdles in the way of the proposed Kayamkulam Thermal Power Station in Kerala. The Thermal Project was proposed to be set up in Kerala considering the acute power shortage in the State. The Project was proposed to be set up by the NTPC with the economic and technical aid from the erstwhile Soviet Union. Initial work had started but due to the happenings in the Soviet Union it has come to a halt. The NTPC has withdrawn its staff from the site. Total uncertainty prevails over the Project and the Central Government has not taken any steps to remove that. The Central Government so far has also not given environmental clearance. I would request the Government to seek aid from any other foreign countries and get the project completed. Several crores of rupees have already been spent on the project and any delay in the completion would create more problems especially for the State of Kerala which is facing a grave power crisis.

I request the Central Government to look into the matter early.

(viii) Need to Grant Licences for Setting up New Sugar factories in Meerut region, U.P.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARPAL PANWAR (Kairana) Mr Speaker, Sir, the condition of the sugarcane cultivators of U.P. has become miserable, as the intake of the sugar mills in the State is less than 30% of the total sugarcane production. The farmers are forced to sell the remaining 70% at throwaway prices, which doesn't fetch them even the production costs. In Meerut division of Western U.P., there are very few sugar mills, as a result of which the farmers in the region find themselves in dire straits. It is my humble request to the Union Government that it should sanction licences for the immediate establishment of at least 25 sugar mills in the Meerut Division other wise sugarcane cultivators of U.P., especially of the Meerut division would be totally ruined.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till

five Minutes past fourteen of the clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

(MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—CONTD

[*English*]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The House will now take up further discussion on the President's Address moved by Shri P M Sayeed

Now, Shrimati Saroj Dubey to continue

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATISAROJDUBEY (Allahabad)
 Hon Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, while opposing the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, I would like to say that the present Government has mortgaged the country's self respect and economic sovereignty at the hands of International Financial institutions. With reference to the unprecedented economic crisis, it says that "the country must prepare itself to take hard and unpleasant economic decisions." It is indeed true that the Government had to take some hard decisions for it is indeed a hard decision to mortgage the country's self-respect and economic independence at the hands of others. The increasing interference of the International Monetary Fund and the license given to Multi-national companies to play havoc with the country's economy, in the name of liberalisation cannot be termed as ordinary decisions. It is also a hard decision to hand over the responsibility of formulating economic policies, to the I M F and World Bank as well as the countries which call the shots in these institutions. It also requires sheer courage on the Part of the Government to implement the 'Dunkel' proposals and to listen to the abuses of American Senator Mr Baker that India is the most notorious thief of American Dollars. It is indeed a hard decision to hear such abuses and continue to take decisions aimed at lowering the country's prestige and consequently face humiliating situations. If we send rice to Cuba, we have to give an explanation to the U S A and the World Bank. Similarly, explanation are to be given for each and every policy the Government formulates. Did the country's martyrs laid down their lives at the altar of country's freedom struggle to see the light of this day? Did Sardar Bhagat Singh and Ashfaquillah courageously face the guillotine, so that the future generations may take the country towards economic slavery? Today, the country is fully in the grip of the I M F and the

World Bank and it has reached a point of no return. Today, the country's self-respect and honour are being put at stake. A country, which had a rightful place under the sun, today finds itself in the category of slaves and is getting crushed under heavy debt.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir an impression is being created that the multi national companies are going to heavily invest in the country. Past experience speaks volumes of the fact that these companies only bleed the country of it resources and render our people jobless. A conspiracy is being hatched to destroy our traditional arts and skills and the country is gradually on the way to losing its economic independence.

The Government has said that women and children constitute the two most vulnerable groups of our population that need special attention. It has further stated that the highest priority would be given to meet their requirements and that the Government is committed to expand the Integrated Child Development Scheme. Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to say that those who work for the upliftment of women and also the Integrated Child Development Scheme play a multifarious role that of a teacher by providing pre-school education to children, that of a doctor by rendering pre-natal services that of a social worker by checking population growth that of a cook by distributing nutritious food they groom the children, who are the future citizens of the country. Yet these workers are being exploited to the hilt. They are being made to work for eight long hours for a petty sum of Rs 275/ per month. A person who performs the duties of a teacher a doctor and a social worker and whose child is hungry can never do justice to her work. She can never be a social worker. She can never work for the betterment of the weaker sections of the society. While on the one hand an Anganwadi worker is expected to distribute nutritious food and prevent malnutrition among children but with soaring prices, it is next to impossible for an Anganwadi worker to do justice to her work and keep her

[Smt Saroj Dubey]

family going with a meagre monthly salary of Rs 275/- How can she bring smiles on the faces of the children, when she herself is in tears? How will she be able to mould the personality of the children? Therefore, Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government should thoroughly review the Integrated Child Development Scheme, for only then correct and concrete steps can be taken to improve the lot of women and children

Sir a point regarding the girl child was mentioned There are no separate schools for girls in rural areas There are very few primary or middle schools The girl-child does not get proper education because adequate facilities are not available Due to lack of proper education, women are adversely affected by blind beliefs and orthodoxy and subjected to social exploitation The Government formulates many women-oriented schemes and gives them wide spread publicity Regarding primary education, it was said that the Government had taken a resolution to provide free education for children upto the age of 14 years This resolution has not been fulfilled for the last 31 years Today most of the children upto the age of 14 years in our country can be found working in 'dhabas', hotels and glass factories Children sorting garbage in dark alleys or cleaning railway coaches are a slap in the face of the Child Labour laws It is totally wrong to say that child exploitation does not exist any more The Banarasi saree and carpet industry is located at Varanasi and Mirzapur Thousands of children work there for 12-18 hours per day It is said that these children have greater capacity for work and they don't face any work related problems

I have seen young girls in Madras wearing sarees to pass off as older women Dozens of laws have been framed for women A lot is said about non formal education adult education and all round child development but all such proposals have remained

on paper only Women are very busy and have no spare time They walk upto four kilometres to get water Then she has to search for wood and fodder for the cattle So the Government has to work for the women in rural areas and not for women in urban areas who already have a high-level of awareness All the developmental schemes should not be directed towards urban areas An awareness should be brought about among the rural people who are being exploited due to their ignorance and blind beliefs Women in India have been exploited since long The laws are not framed or implemented properly The Family Courts, Anti-Dowry and Child-Marriage Acts have been framed As you know mass child marriages are held in Rajasthan The Satī system is still being practised in Rajasthan and women are turned into mendicants Young girls of our country are sold off in foreign countries They are treated very badly there A demand is being made for a National Women Commission In rural areas we have seen primary health centres without teachers The tubewells are dry Schemes are formulated but never implemented Last year an attractive draft was presented and it was hoped that condition of women and child labour would improve this year They only development that has taken place is that the country's economic sovereignty has been mortgaged to foreigners I feel that the present Government has given many hollow assurances Now they should not say that the public distribution system would be strengthened to check rise in prices The public distribution system could not be strengthened in 44 years The public distribution system may be functioning properly in urban areas but in rural areas they are not doing their job All the goods are sold on the black market Rural people are not able to get kerosene oil The burnt tyres or leaves for light They have forgotten the taste of sugar They cannot afford flour at Rs 6/- a kg or pulses at Rs 20/- a kg It is the only reason which has led to the starvation deaths in Kalahandi and Malwa and the mass suicides being committed by weavers Efforts should

be made to change the entire system rather than individual aspects. There is no improvement in the economic situation, the public distribution system or the condition of women and children. The Government should rise above politics, change its policies and work towards national development.

Lastly, I would like to say that this Government has no right to continue in power. I again express my strong opposition to the Presidential Address.

[*English*]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you for calling me to take part in the discussions. I want to congratulate all the Members who have participated earlier and those Members who are present in this House.

It is a sorry state of affairs that all the Members of the Opposition who have spoken in this House on the Motion have only criticized the Government's stand in the President's Address. The President's Address to the joint sitting of the Parliament is according to article 87 (1) of the Constitution. So it is a constitutional obligation for the President. But we should not criticize the hon. President of the country.

The hon. Members who are taking part in the discussions should first appreciate the Government's stand because the Government has presented a full-fledged budget in this House. Before that, the Janata Government and the National Front Government could not present a full-fledged budget in this House. So they should appreciate the stand of the Government.

Secondly, this Government has brought back the pledged gold to the Government's treasury of this country. So you should appreciate the Government's stand. 480 quintals of gold have been pledged by the

Janata and the National Front Governments. There should be the appreciation of the hon. Members to the stand of the Government.

The second thing is this. Our hon. Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao assured here in this House that he would hold elections in Punjab by the 22nd February 1992. He has fulfilled that assurance. We should appreciate the Government for this. I will explain later on, when I will discuss threadbare, why should we appreciate it.

The country had lost the democratic process in Punjab, in Kashmir and in Assam. Even that democratic process has been restored in places like Punjab. So you have to appreciate the Government's stand and Government's activity.

The third thing is this. The whole country was burning on the issue of Ram Janambhoomi. That is not there in the country now and that is why we should appreciate.

Another problem is about the settlement of the burning issue of the Mandal Commission recommendations. The whole country was burning at that time. So many students have lost their lives. The parents have lost their valuable sons and daughters. That problem has been solved by this Government now. (*Interruptions*)

The Government of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao took bold steps on the issue of Pakistan. Pakistan wanted to enter into our border and to create trouble in our country. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No Cross-talks, please.

(*Interruptions*)

Dr. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Bold steps have been taken by our Prime Minister to curb the Pakistan's activity. So, we should appreciate this Government. On that day, everybody in this country expected that there

[Sh. Kartikeswar Patra]

would be war. But Pakistan had been totally terrorised and the war had been stopped. We should appreciate this Government for this also.

One hon. Member of this House, Shri Somnath Chatterjee-I may be excused for naming him here- has said in his speech that the President of this country was made to indulge in panel platitudes and sterile homilies without any indication of any independence and pro-people thinking or of any basic policy formulated in the whole Address. I would request the hon. Members here to recollect first as to what was the condition of this country when we have come here to take oath in this House. At that time, I heard that 480 quintals of gold was pledged. But, we have to fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the people who have voted in our favour. In that condition, how would our Prime Minister do that for the country? How our country can be saved from this economic crisis? At that time, the World Bank denied to give loan to our country; International Monetary Fund denied to give loan to our country. Nobody came forward to rescue our country. At that time, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and our Finance Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh to the rescue of our country. They categorically stated that they would save the country from this crisis. Now all the people of this country are very well realising that actually Mr. Manmohan Singh has saved the country from this economic crisis. One thing is this.

[*Translation*]

The trees like Palm and date palm are tall but they do not provide shade to the possibly.

[*English*]

Everybody is speaking very high. Whenever people had their confidence in them, when the people had conferred their

confidence on them, they betrayed the people. Now they are telling that they are very much for the people. These are only crocodile tears. You know that in 1977, the country witnessed two Governments. At that time, you know there was a gold deal. The entire gold from our treasury had been sold openly. The facts are known. Everybody will admit it. In 1989 and up to the period when the National Front Government was there, what had happened is very well known to the people of this country. What was the situation of the country when honourable Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao formed the Government in this country? Everywhere there was terrorism whether it was Punjab, or Tamil Nadu, or Assam or Kashmir. Everywhere the internal situation was bad. The economic crisis was there. The country was facing a serious trouble. At that time, we could not believe that our honourable Prime Minister could save the nation. Our Prime Minister gave an assurance and fulfilled it. We could not believe it when he took over.

Whenever the Opposition leader and other leaders in this House thought that this was a minority Government, our hon. Prime Minister categorically stated that this may be a minority Government or this may be a Government with somewhat little less than the majority, it does not matter. I want to raise in this House the burning issues and our issue-based solutions will be there. If anybody would not support the issue-based solutions, then they would face the consequences. Today, we have come prepared in this House to face the challenge whether our Government may stay or may not stay. Nobody can topple this Government. Those who are giving threats, they would be threatened like this. They should not think that people are grass and the leaders are the breeze and in whichever direction the breeze will blow, the grass will bend accordingly. This is just the reverse. The leaders are the grass and the people are the breeze. And in whichever direction the breeze will blow, the grass will bend accordingly.

Mr Paswan has told so many sermons like democracy, secularism and socialism

The other thing is democracy We are praising democracy and honourable late Indiraji and late Rajiv Gandhi sacrificed their lives for the sake of democracy Another point is that in 1977, even when all the advisors and Cabinet colleagues of Indiraji including senior colleagues advised her not to have elections as the atmosphere was not congenial for elections in the country, she was determined to have elections and lost There was a discussion in this House about democracy (*Interruptions*) Honourable Somnath Chatterjee stated

This Narasimha Rao Government, now headed by a sober-gentleman turned arrogant within a span of a few months will go down in the history as the man has mortgaged our country to the imperialists financial marauders for tainted lucre'

This was the statement made by him (*Interruptions*) Honourable Members from the Opposition are criticising us and are thinking that only they are concerned for the country and the poorer mass of this country But I would like to say that the Congress Party is thinking for the people and the poorer section of the people of this country and are acting accordingly During the time of Indiraji, there was nationalisation of big factories, abolition of privy purse and the 20 Point programme was also introduced Everything that was started during her time was going on during the time of Rajiv Gandhi also and during Mr P V Narasimha Rao's time we are seeing that the steps are being implemented Now, I want to make a few important suggestions

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr Kartikeswar Patra Time allotted for you is already over Please conclude

DR KARTIKESWAR PATRA Kindly give me some more time, Sir There are

various non-monetary input activities which can improve the image of the Government The report of the Administrative Reforms Committee may be relooked in the present situation Secondly, there is delay in taking decisions Simple matters are to move to four to five officers for a decision Red tapism is there and we should curb it We should see that decisions are taken as early as possible Thirdly officers are the highest level should be responsible for any public grievances rather than diverting them to their subordinates In some way or the other, corruption has crept everywhere Various centrally sponsored schemes are not completed in time The sponsoring department must oversee that for each project milestones are fixed and it should be completed within a time-bound programme No escalation of estimated cost should be granted to any contractor or to anybody

Another very vital thing is population growth This is a burning problem of our country Without controlling the population growth we cannot think of any solution to any of the problem facing our country

Illiteracy is still another problem which is prevailing in our country So, action should be taken in this regard also

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Thank you Dr Kartikeswar It is very kind of you

DR KARTIKESWAR PATRA With these words I conclude, Sir

SHRI K P SINGH DEO Sir, I fail to understand why our friends from Janata Dal are opposing him when their own Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik is following our policies

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had to be away from Delhi last Wednesday when, I was told that, my name was listed in the speaker list So, I am grateful to the Chair for having allowed me a few minutes today towards the

[Sh. Indrajit Gurta]

conclusion of this discussion. It is not much time now, so, I shall try to be brief

The first point I wish to make, Sir, is that a great amount of propaganda is going on to the effect that the Opposition, or at least the non-BJP Opposition, does not wish to have anything to do with the new situation which has arisen not only in the world but in the country also and, therefore the need for structural reforms which is what our esteemed Finance Minister claims that he is carrying out. We are supposed to be moving in a blind way to old ideas, old out-dated policies and out-dated concepts of economic development and, therefore, we are not able to appreciate the urgent need for reforms to be carried out. I wish to make it clear at the very outset that we are not at all opposed to reforms. In fact there are many things in our economy which require reforms; there are many things which have been holding the economy back. We can discuss that at some other time but our main concern is that these reforms that are proposed to be carried out, at whose cost they are to be carried out.

14.42 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We are living in a society where the differentials between the incomes and living standards of people are vast; where there is massive unemployment which has already plagued the economy. There are people, there are sections in this country who can certainly bear the cost. I remember last year when the first all parties meeting was called by the hon. Prime Minister the Finance Minister had said in that meeting that everybody will be asked to tighten their belts. I asked him whose belts you want to tighten. Of course, there are people whose belts can certainly be tightened and yet there are crores of people who do not have belt at all. So, how will you tighten their belt? We want to know on whose shoulders on whose back,

the main load of these reforms is going to fall. Is it going to fall on those who are minting black money; who are smuggling money out of the country and keeping secret accounts in foreign banks or is it going to fall on the shoulders of black-marketeers, profiteers or those who are habitually tax evaders? We do not find anything here which suggests for a minute that the burden of those reforms to be put squarely on these people. Our whole objection to the particular pattern of reforms advocated by the Finance Minister is that the burden is being put on those sections who are the least able to bear it and that is going to lead to disastrous consequences.

First of all, yet nobody can tell us with any confidence that how this open door policy which is being adopted now, the open door policy for foreign investment, for multinational corporations, for imports is going to meet the urgent requirements of the country. We are talking of balance of payments deficit. Everybody is worried about it. We say that export must be increased and import should be cut down as far as possible otherwise we will never be able to get out of this balance of payments crisis. I cannot understand, Sir, for the life of me, how by drastically cutting down all the custom tariffs on import you expect to get over this balance of payment crisis. All along the line import tariff has been cut down whereas it is admitted by the Government that the export performance has not been up to expectation. So, by increasing the volume and cost of import and not being able to step up export proportionately, how do you expect to get over the balance of payments crisis? You may please explain this. There are big economic pandits on that side, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev is one of them. He should explain how the increase in the volume of import without correspondingly increasing exports is going to get you out of this balance of payments crisis. I think just the opposite will happen. The crisis will get considerably worsen.

What will be the impact on many of our

domestic industries? It is true that they have lived for many years in a protected sheltered market and you want them to get rid of it and to face competition. But what will be the impact when you will allow all these foreign owned industry and multi-national corporations to come in without any restriction? They have been told that they will be treated on exactly the same footing as Indian industry. That assurance has been given to them. No export obligation will be put on them. When they put up their units and start producing they are not going to be subjected to any export obligation. This is the assurance given by the Government. How many of our domestic indigenous Indian industries which have developed over the years at considerable amount of sacrifice and cost, will be able to stand up against this competition? What will happen to our small scale industry?

The small scale sector in our country has become a very big sector giving employment to a very large number of people. Technologically they may not be very advanced. Many of them have got backward technology but they are providing employment to lakhs and lakhs of people and their export performance by the way is very good. If you examine the figures of export performance of the small scale sector, it is not worse than, in fact it is better than even the large scale organised sector. But what is going to happen to that small scale sector now when you allow an avalanche of foreign firms to come into this country without any restriction of any kind? You say that you cannot put any restriction because in that case they would not come. So I am concerned with the impact on our own industry, our workers and our people. I am sure the Government should be also concerned about this. The Congress Party should be concerned about it.

Job opportunities are going to be diminished, no doubt because of the exit policy. This morning there is a news item, from the Railway Board sources it has been

announced that new recruitment of the railways, which takes place every year - the biggest public sector employer, as you know employing 7 lakh of people every year - is going to be cut by 30,000 to 35,000 people. Less number of people will be taken in. It is not my saying. So, job opportunities are going to be drastically reduced.

How many factories will close down and fresh people will be thrown on to the unemployment register, I do not know.

Then, Sir, there is much talk - the Prime Minister also frequently assures the country that Public Distribution System is going to be strengthened - about the strengthening of the Public Distribution System. Many new outlets are going to be opened. Many more commodities are going to be added to the list which is obtainable. We saw here you certainly made inauspicious start I must say. You began by raising the prices of three commodities which are generally supplied through the Public Distribution System on the ground that you have to pay more for procurement prices to the farmers. Therefore, the price of rice was raised; the price of wheat was raised and the price of sugar was raised. Sir, you and I do not go to the Public Distribution System. Let us be frank about it. We are well off enough to buy from the open market. For whom is this System devised? It is to help the poorer and weaker sections of the people. If they have to buy rice from the Fair Price Shops at Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a kilo, what is the use of this system? For whom is it meant? Sharply these prices have been put up because subsidies have to be cut down according to the prescription of the IMF. They will not allow subsidies on this scale. Even subsidies which are meant to help the poorer sections, they will not allow. I can understand about the other subsidies but if food subsidy which is meant entirely to help the weaker sections and if that is to be cut down because of the dictates of money-lender friends outside then what is going to happen to those poor people? Anyway, I do not want to dilate on this. These are some of

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

the points which we want to know. At whose cost these reforms are to be carried on? Nobody is against the reforms. But the Finance Minister, who is a very able Economist - everybody says that this time he has presented a Economist's Budget not a Politician's Budget - must tell us what is going to be the fate of these sectors and these people on whom the whole burden of his reform is going to fall? The burden is not going to fall on the big companies and on those people who are minting blackmoney or tax evading or smuggling things out of the country.

The other one major point which I wish to make about the President's Address is this. I was really surprised to find that it really contains no sense of urgency, no serious attitude about the threat to the country's unity and integrity coming from the communal and divisive forces which have played havoc with this country's unity and integrity. They are still active. They are still I suppose growing under the influence in many parts of the country. They have provoked disturbances and riots in many places and are preaching openly the slogan of a Hindu *Rashtra* which goes fundamentally against the secular foundations of our Constitution. You cannot take an oath on the Constitution of India and go out and preach the desirability of having a Hindu *Rashtra*. How can you do it? You are opposed to Khalistan. Are you not? It is because you are not prepared, rightly so, to countenance the advocacy of a separate State outside India which is based on some kind of theocratic basis. Here, the whole of India is sought to be turned into a Hindu *Rashtra*. What happens to the non-Hindus? Where will the Muslims go; where will the Christians go; where will the Sikhs go; where will the Buddhists go; and where will the Jains go? Are they not Indians? Are they not to live in this country? I do not find any sense of urgency at all in the *Rashtra-pati's* Address on this question, on this problem. How, in the coming years, we have to

fight together in order to defend the integrity and secularism of the country?

Finally, Sir, something is being said by that side and also by my friend Shri Advani on this side publicly about the National Front and the Left Front having decided to "co-operate" with the BJP. Even Shri Advani is quoted, rightly or wrongly, in today's paper as saying that the National Front and the Left Front, have decided to co-operate with the BJP on this question of attitude to this Address and the Amendments which have been tabled. I wish to make it clear that the only commonality which may exist between us and the BJP is the fact that a few of the Amendments which they have tabled separately and we have tabled separately may relate to the same issue. It may be price rise, it may be unemployment, it may be something else, the language is different and the amendments are different. Because the issue happens to be the same, in some cases, that is not an instance of cooperation at all; it is a coincidence, nothing else.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): It is not issue based. As you have started cooperating with the U.P. Government, it is not issue based.

SHRIRAM NAIK (Bombay North): There is a further instance of cooperation in yesterday's Bombay Municipal Corporation Mayoral election. You have supported, yourself and J.D. have supported the Congress candidate. Are you aware of it?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You tell them. The alternative was to have another candidate.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I am asking you. I am asking Mr. V.P. Singh also. You could not have your own candidate, though you have your representative there. Reply to that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So, you are eager for our cooperation!

SHRI RAM NAIK: We are eager; we want floor coordination.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The point I am making is something else. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Why are you doing so, take there cooperation in Bombay.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): The communications in Bombay are more sensible, so they supported us.

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But I am talking on a different point. My point is that all the basic principles, the underlying principles, all the principles in the so-called economic policy of the Government, the New Industrial Policy, new financial policy, the basic principles are being supported by the BJP leaders. They have said it openly, they have said it here, they have said it in the U.S.A., and they have said in so many statements. And at the same time they have tabled the amendments condemning the price rise, expressing concern at unemployment, loss of jobs and all that.

My humble opinion is, if my dear friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee may not be annoyed, you cannot artificially separate the policies from the outcome of those policies. The policies add up to one thing and that is called a market economy. That is the great thing we are advocating now. We must go for a market economy, even a global market economy India must join. That means a market economy with all types of de-control and de-regulation, etc. Shri Advani complained against us that we are closing our eyes and sticking to Jawaharlal Nehru's outmoded, out-dated pattern which was devised in the name of pseudo-socialism. "You want to go back to that", he said. That is dead

and gone for ever. I hope the Congressmen also agree with them.

Therefore we have to go now for a new policy, a new philosophy which adds up to a de-regulation.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): You are telling them something else. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When you were speaking, Shri Sayeed, I did not interrupt you, though you spoke for about three hours. This de-regulation, de-control, privatisation free market, market economy, all these things add up to something.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Are you telling us what is happening in the Soviet Union?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes. I am coming to the Soviet Union. I am not talking about Darjeeling and Nepal. I am talking about things which are happening in Russia. Please stick to your Subhash Ghising. You speak on your subject.

What I am saying is you please tell me the name of a single country, whether it was a capitalist country, which is already practising market economy, or as he is very eager to know, the former socialist countries which are trying to make a transition to what they think is the market economy. Show me a single country which is not overtaken by this fate of inflation, high prices and unemployment.

You may not like many things in that old system in the Socialist countries. But it is only after that it has been dismantled, it has collapsed they are saying that "we are going to have market economy, the people there are now seeing that their jobs are not safe, there is unemployment, there are high prices and there is inflation.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): I think if you read the statements and the documents of the Soviet Union, submitted to the United Nations, you will find that all those statistics that the erstwhile Soviet Union was putting out were all wrong.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: All right. I am not talking about statistics... (*Interruptions*) I am talking about the general features of the society and the economy. They were all wrong. But, I think, you visited the Soviet several times like many of us did. And tell me, did you find there inflation; did you find unemployment; and did you find beggars on the road... (*Interruptions*) My contention is that no market economy country can escape the characteristics of high prices and unemployment. This is a concomitant part of the market economy. You may say that for three years, we have to suffer. That is your formula. Your formula is: 'suffer for three years and after that things will get all right'. They call it 'pie in the sky'

Anyway I would suggest to my BJP friends that it is absurd to extend support to the basic policies of the so-called liberalisation which characterise the Government's policy and at the same time go on criticising unemployment and price rise, on which you have tabled the amendments. I think that either they are confused or these amendments are only meant to be a populist gesture towards the people, among whom they work because they are feeling the pinch. They are feeling the pinch everyday of price rise and unemployment. And therefore, the BJP leaders, who are very clever people - I have great respect for their cleverness - cannot ignore those things. They have to put those in. But they should realise that those are inevitable fall-out of the basic policy of market economy. On that, they are supporting. And you are happy because they are supporting it... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Swedeshi... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Not swedeshi only. Therefore, I would suggest to the BJP not to think that we are cooperating with them. There are some similar issues, on which there are similar amendments. Our whole understanding behind that is something entirely different from their understanding. And if they chose to satisfy people outside by saying that we had amendments on price rise and unemployment, well they can try. But they have to explain how they will cure these things by sticking to this market economy policy. It is not possible at all, as you will see.

While our Finance Minister is still there in office, I hope, we will see - he says: "We will see". I say: "He will see". - What happens in another two or three years, we will see. - Of course, some people will gain. I do not doubt it. A small section of our people are going to benefit very much from your policy. I have no doubt about it. NRIs will be happy. A big corporate sector will be very happy. Other people who have got something to spend in the urban areas, in the cities, who have developed consumer tastes now for videos, refrigerators, washing machine and such things and can afford to buy them, they will be very happy. Say, maybe I do not know one hundred crores of people - I mean 100 million people-may benefit. That is not a small figure, I admit. It is bigger than the population of many countries. But what happens to the remaining 700 million people? One hundred million people will get some immediate benefits and gains. And 700 million people will be thrown into the ditch... (*Interruptions*) Sorry, I am mixing up millions and crores. That is why I can never be a Finance Minister.

Therefore, I am saying that our whole spirit behind our amendments and the general attitude towards these economic reforms is not that the reforms are bad but the reforms are misdirected; in that they are

putting the load in the wrong place they are putting the burden on the people who are least capable of bearing and even destroy a big section of our own indigenous Indian industry. Why should they be done? And we do not want our industries to be replaced by foreign industries just because those people are insisting on coming here.

Therefore, Sir, I do not wish to take up more time of the House. It is for this reason that we are opposed to registering in our vote of thanks on this Address. There is nothing to thank about at all. And I am sorry that nothing is said — once again I repeat — about defending the unity and integrity of the country which is under severe threat now. It is not only from Punjab, Punjab may improve now it is not only from Kashmir but it is also from internal forces, which are preaching dangerous theories and doctrines which will divide our people completely.

Therefore, with these words I conclude and we will, of course, press for our amendments which relate to these various issues.

MR SPEAKER I have to bring to the notice of all the hon. Members in the House that the time allotted for discussion was twelve hours and we have exhausted the time was allotted. The time which was given to all the parties also is consumed by those parties.

However, I have a few names with me and we would like to hear their views also. There are leaders of the parties: Janata Dal, Bhartiya Janata party, Muslim League and others also. I am giving them the time. I would just request you to please be brief and cooperative so that we can finish the debate on time as is scheduled, and need not go beyond four o'clock for the reply and other things also.

Now, Shri Sulaiman Sait

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful for

giving me the chance to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the President for addressing the parliament.

I must say that as far as the President's Address is concerned, it is an important policy statement of the Government, of the country, and, therefore, it has to be given complete and careful consideration. There cannot be any doubt that as far as the Government of Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao is concerned, it has brought stability to the country, it has eased the tension in the country and has solved many of the complex problems. Elections have been held in Punjab. That is well and good. I am sure, elections will be held very soon in Kashmir also and for this purpose the Government would initiate discussion with those people who matter and will create a situation where fair and free elections would be possible and people of Kashmir will be given a right to decide about their future under the Constitution of this country.

But one thing I must say that with regard to some of the matters, the policy formulated by the Government and acted upon is not to the satisfaction of a large section of the country. I must say this because the policy of the Government has created a sort of apprehension and a doubt among the people of the country. Certain policies have also been the cause for pain and agony in the country.

I must say here that the Motion is going round the country to feel that we are bowing to the pressures of USA and actually of the Bush Administration. On one side we are bowing to the pressures of the foreign powers like USA or the Bush Administration and inside our country, we are bowing to the pressures of fascist, communal organisations like BJP and the like. These are the two pressures that are working on our Government today. On one side there is the pressure of BJP and on the other side the pressure of USA. These are the things which are creating a lot of apprehensions in our mind.

[Sh. Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

There is no doubt that when the Government took over at the Centre, the economic situation was very very grave. There was financial crisis in the country with desperate foreign exchange situation. One can understand that to tide over such a situation, loan has to be sought from other powers, and if loans are given, there will be conditionalities for the loans. But one thing about which we have to be very careful is that these conditions should not lead to surveillance. That is the only thing about which we are worried. When we agree to the conditions, there should not be any compromises on our national interest and our national honour. This is what the Finance Minister should be very careful about.

I very much feel that the Finance Minister must have come up earlier to the House before taking drastic steps in some fields.

I must also say that the interests of the down-trodden of the weaker sections, of those living below poverty line, must be given particular consideration. Here what you have to fight is the unemployment and price rise. On that particular matter much less has been said in the President's Address. Price rise and unemployment are breaking the back of the common man today in this country. Together with this, there is the growing feeling of indignation and agony that the Central Government is bowing to the pressures of the USA in foreign policy.

Sir, the President said in paras 43 and 44 on pages 16 and 17 of his Address and I quote:

"43. We have over the years extended consistent and unequivocal support to the Arab cause particularly to the Palestinian struggle for their just and inalienable rights, India has welcomed the reactivation of the West Asian peace process and the ongoing dialogue be-

tween Arab States and Israel to find a just and equitable settlement to the Arab Israeli dispute,

44. Given the changed political realities in the region, India has decided to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. We look forward diplomatic establishing a comprehensive and multifaceted relationship with Israel"

Sir, the President mentioned about the friendship between Arab and India. This has been the policy adopted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi who acknowledged the aggressive role of Zionist Israel and the consequent atrocities and brutalities. The President says that the diplomatic relations have been established under changed circumstance.

In this connection I submit that the circumstances have not been changed at all. The aggression continues. The Arab land is under occupation of Israel. All the negotiations at Madrid, Moscow and Washington have not yielded any result. The same situation is prevailing. This decision of our Government to give diplomatic relations to Israel is hasty and very inopportune.

I may mention that the Palestines are fighting and are dying for their home land. The aggression of Israel is continuing. I, therefore, reiterate that the recognition of Israel at this is quite inopportune. It is resented by the people of this country particularly by the muslim minorities of this country.

Sir, I now come to the Ekta Yatra. (*Interruptions*) The Government of this country have patronised the fascist and communal policy and helped Dr. Murli Manohar.

Joshi in his Ekta Yatra. Everybody knows how Shri Joshi reached Srinagar and unfurled the flag. You know that Army was deployed and there was curfew in Srinagar

city for three days. There were machine guns put at Lal Chowk. Rockets have been launched. I submit to this august House that all this is encouragement to fascism and this will weaken the secularism of this country. The Government is responsible for all this.

Sir, I now come to the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute. The President in his Address, in para 6 on page 2, has said and I quote:

"A close watch is being kept on the situation arising out of the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute. Government has enacted legislation to maintain the *status quo* of the other places of worship as they extended on 15th August, 1947".

It is well and good that this legislation has been passed. Though this was defective, we supported it and passed the legislation.

I mention that the B.J.P. is in government in that State. There is an injunction order by the High Court to maintain status quo of the Babri Masjid and the surrounding areas. In spite of all this, there was an ordinance issued by the Government of Uttar Pradesh on 9th October, 1991 to acquire the land surrounding the mosque. On 21st October the digging work has started. On 30th October there was an attack on the mosque. I submit that all this is against the court order.

Recently the National Integration Council meeting was held on this subject

In the Meeting of the National Integration Council Shri Kalyan Singh promised that he would protect the mosque, but immediately afterwards he declared that court or no court, law or no law, the mosque will be demolished and the temple will be constructed. The Government should take some action on this. But what happened today? In

the last 18 days, continuously a wall of 20 ft high and 300 yards long is being constructed. The Bajrang Dal and BSP call it a part of the temple. But the Government does not take any action though they have got powers under Article 358 of the Constitution to take over the entire area. So, this is the situation. Sir we do not want the country to be harmed. We want to live in peace and dignity. But here it is a glaring example of BJP's intentions when they are going ahead with the construction of the wall. And again, there are injunctions of the Allahabad High Court to maintain the status quo of the mosque and the surrounding area.

One more thing I want to mention here is that on page 9, para 24, the president says:

"In my last Address I had mentioned that steps would be initiated for the effective implementation of the 15-Point Programme for the welfare of minorities which seeks to ensure that minorities are protected and that they are not discriminated against in the matter of employment of public services and advantages from development schemes. To realise this objective the 15-Point Programme is now being recast to make it more effective".

But let me say that the 15-Point Programme has not been implemented at all. There is no implementation, no feed back or anything of that sort. So, the directives contained in the 15-Point Programme should be made mandatory. But nothing is done in this regard. There is no protection and there is discrimination. Therefore, the only solution is reservations on the basis of population. I would demand that the Government should rectify the policy with regard to the matters raised by me and give satisfaction to the minorities by which justice can be done.

One more thing is that I must say that my

[Sh. Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

party here cannot associate with BJP because BJP stands for economic annihilation and liquidation of the cultural identity. We, the Muslims, desire to live in peace but together with dignity and full religious freedom. Here are our Leftist friends who consider us as political untouchables. So long as such mentality continues, no co-operation between the Muslim League and the Leftists can be considered. You know what happened in 1989. Tragic events took place 27 months ago because of the friendship and partnership between the BJP, the Janata Dal and the Leftists. This was highly unfortunate for the country. I never want such a havoc to be repeated again. We desire to have solidarity, integrity and communal harmony to be protected. We cannot throw out the Government at this critical juncture of history and throw the country into chaos. Therefore, I support this motion

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE(Vijayawada): Mr. Speaker Sir, we draw your kind attention to a deliberate mischief that has taken place. A deliberate attempt has been made to mislead the Members of the Telugu Desam Parliamentary Party. A telegram was issued stating the whip that they should be present here on 9th and 10th, but the Members have received the telegram at their places stating that they should be present on 10th and 11th. A deliberate attempt has been made by this Government. An inquiry must be conducted. Is it not succumbing our rights to be present in this House? Is it correct?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Sir, today voting is going to take place and the Members are to be present here on 9th and 10th, but they have received telegram stating that they should be present here on

10th and 11th. The concerned Minister is sitting here; he should respond to this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Sir I will find out the details as to when it is despatched and I will submit a report.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; Shri Mohan Rawale.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay-South Central): Mr. Speaker sir, I was extremely disappointed to hear the President's Address. The Hon. President did not express his own views. Rather he was compelled to convey what the ruling party wanted him to convey. In Bombay, mills have been closed for the last ten years as a result of which about 70 thousand workers have been rendered unemployed and the Government has done nothing for their rehabilitation. There has been reference to this aspect in the President's Address. Neither any effort has been made for starting mills on cooperative basis nor any financial assistance has been given nor any financial provision has been made for the purpose.

Prices are rising fast. Though the Hon. President has expressed his concern over this trend but has not given any suggestion to check them? Where is the Government that had promised to bring down the prices within 100 days?

I would like to submit that the Director of Hunger Project had come to India from U.S.A. He had stated that about 11 thousand people die due to starvation in India. Our population is so high that 59,000 persons take birth everyday and 22000 die. Our population is increasing continuously. But the Government has so far done nothing in this regard. Heavy expenditure is being incurred on various Projects but the Government has not realised the necessity to implement the

Family Planning Programme strictly. We all are Indians. Hindus and Muslims are brothers. But laws for these two communities are separate why is it so? If we go to Indonesia or Malaysia, we find that the family planning programme is equally important there for all. But here it is opposed in the name of religion. At the same time, if the country is called a Hindu nation, their feelings are hurt and thus they oppose it. The ruling party too, bows to this opposition. When the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Begun Rizak came to Goa to take part in the SAARC conference, she stated that 'Shariyat' is not the last word of God but we oppose it in the name of religion. This has also not been referred to in the Address.

The surplus gas found in Bombay is burnt. If that gas is burnt for one hour it causes loss of about Rs. 31 lakhs. Loss of about Rs. 36 crores has already been suffered. But the Government has, so far, not provided any facility for utilising the surplus gas in Bombay or Maharashtra. Yesterday it appeared in the Times of India that there was no hospital in Bombay where the AIDS patient may get treatment. So far as I know, there is no hospital in Bombay to prevent or cure AIDS. Nobody is willing to treat such patients there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not take even Malaria seriously.

Pakistan has been indulging in malicious propaganda against India through Asian Satellite why the Government does not take concrete measures to counter this propaganda? All the nuclear stations in Pakistan should be destroyed. Action should be taken to retrieve the Kashmir land, occupied by Pakistan. That country also opens fire time and again on our army posts in Jammu Kashmir. Strict action should be taken to teach them a lesson.

For the last 22 years the amount of foreign debt has increased to about Rs. 35 thousand crores. When India and Pakistan

had because two independent nations India had given about Rs. 300 crores to Pakistan, But India has so far, taken no measures to recover that money from Pakistan.

The Non-plan expenditure has increased by 5 times. Recently the Chief Ministers of all States had come to attend the meeting of National Development Council and they had made several proposals but they were asked to cut down their expenditure. But in Haryana there are 90 MLAs out of which 35 legislators have been made ministers. The number of boards in such a small state is more than 45. Why the Government does not pay attention to this? Why the Government ask others to curtail their expenditure? In just one year, about one crore people have been rendered unemployed and in this manner unemployment is on continuous increase. When a letter is written to the Government, we received only acknowledgement but not the reply.

In Jammu and Kashmir about Rs. 70,000 crores have been spent so far but the people have not been benefited at all. Today, if we call the country as a Hindu nation they will be displeased. But I am unable to understand why their feelings are not hurt when Hindus are forced to run away from Kashmir and their belongings and property is seized. Compensation should be provided to such affected people.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, on behalf of Shiv Sena party oppose the President's Address. I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI YASH PAL (Jalandhar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I pay my respect to the House and would like to make certain bitter as well as sweet submissions. The Motion of Thanks on the President's Address is usually a statutory formality. But in my opinion the President's Address given this time is neither formal nor general. Everybody has his own point of view he may oppose it or support it, but the entire country

[Sh. Yash Pal]

has welcomed it. Because when the present Government came into power the country was passing through serious crisis - - economic crisis as well as political crisis - and crisis of maintaining law and order.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all are proud of the achievements of the Government of India in such a short span of time. I believe that even those who outwardly oppose it appreciate the achievements made by the Government of India. That is why all the political parties have been extending their support to the Government in one way or the other. I consider it to be a major success of the Hon. Prime Minister. He has changed the prevailing atmosphere of confrontation to that of mutual understanding which was not an easy task. Most of the time we have been following the policy of confrontation; we never made any efforts to develop mutual understanding. However, the present Congress Government created a new atmosphere, adopted a new strategy to make efforts for changing the atmosphere; for which I thank them and congratulate them.

But besides all this, there were certain things which created difficulty. Ekta Yatra was referred to here in the House. I do not oppose the feeling behind it. Nothing can be better than Ekta Yatra. But the atmosphere and the way in which this Ekta Yatra was started created a problem. If the Government stops this Ekta Yatra the persons involved in it would object saying why the Government does not allow them make efforts to bring unity. On the other hand if these persons were allowed to go to Kashmir, there was every apprehension of disaster being caused had in view of the threats given by the terrorists. At such a crucial time the Government adopted a policy for which it deserves to be appreciated and congratulated. Ekta Yatra reached Srinagar, the flag was also unfurled. However, on the one hand the Government claimed it as its success while on the other persons associated

with Ekta Yatra claimed it as their big achievement. Anyhow, the Government managed to come out from the dilemma successfully. If the flag had not been unfurled there, it would have been alleged that people cannot unfurl the their flag in their own country. The flag was unfurled and a catastrophe avoided. I congratulate the Government for this.

A reference has been made here about Punjab. It is but natural. The Punjab issue is very important for the entire country. We can't achieve our fixed target unless we ponder over it seriously. What are the reasons behind it. Although so many years have passed, Governments as well as Prime Ministers have changed, lot of efforts have been made yet Punjab problem has not been solved. Some people complain that no effort was made to solve the problem. I have a complaint that Punjab has been made a political laboratory. The suggestion given by anybody has been put to experiment in that laboratory. That experiment continued to prove harmful instead of advantageous. There was one more thing. Some people knowingly made the problem more complicated. They did not try to root out the marady in order to ameliorate the situation. They must advised to create chaos.

A reference was made here just now that the criminals of 1984 riots in Delhi were not brought to book. Riots take place in other parts of the country also. There can't be two opinions that the criminals should be punished. If the Government delays in punishing the criminals, it would be responsible for that. But some facts should be found out about it. Why did these riots erupt? You will say that people got angry or there was a feeling of revenge among the people, or people adopted a wrong path. They were misled and provoked. Whatever it might be, the riots occurred when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated. There is one more point relevant to the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The assassinated of Smt. Indira Gandhi were punished. One of them already fell victim to bullets there and

the remaining two culprits were awarded death sentence. When death sentence was awarded to both of them, the people who supported terrorism directly or indirectly, started demanding their release. It was also said that death sentence to them could prove harmful. It is very strange. The people whom the court awards punishment are advocated for release and it is being said again and again about the people, who indulged in riots out of anger or a feeling of revenge, that why were they not punished. What sort of justice it is? At the same time, I want to say one more thing. We cannot ignore one thing. When riots erupted after Shrimati Indra Gandhi was assassinated, no prominent persons had condemned the act as that could have pacified the feelings of the people. At first, some 'Granthies' had condemned the incident. But they had withdrawn their statement the next day, that too resulted in damage. If we leave aside these things, the question is why the riots erupted. The riots erupted because Shrimati Indra Gandhi was assassinated. Now the question is why she was assassinated. It was because she had ordered Operation Blue Star which hurt the feelings of some people. I request you to listen to my viewpoint well. Then the next question is why the Operation Blue Star was ordered. It was needed because some people started misusing religious places. A sacrosanct place like 'Darbar Saheb' was converted into a fort. Bunkers were erected at many places. Not only this, after killing some people, their dead bodies were buried under the debris there. I don't say that Operation Blue Star was must. But I want to draw your attention to the fact that we are trying to create chaos. The root of the entire problem is that religious places, religious feelings and religious principles were misused for taking political mileage which caused fanaticism. It strengthens fundamentalism.

Thus, unless we uproot fanaticism from there, we can't succeed. There is no peace in Punjab even today, though elections were held there for which Government of India deserves congratulations. The people of Punjab have not contested elections in normal situation. There was such an atmosphere that people were not ready even to fight elections. Many people were not ready to have a ticket from any political party. They feared that candidates would be murdered. Their apprehension was not baseless because last time when the elections were declared, about two and a half dozen candidates were killed. The elections had to be postponed again and again and the dates of holding elections had to be changed again and again. But this time, when the elections were held, no candidate was murdered. Not only this, lot of things happened on the basis of which we can say that the situation was better comparatively. The elections are over. But the whole Punjab is still burning.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you are aware that today the situation has come to such a pass there that when last rites of one dead body are performed, two more dead bodies are there. Punjab is fed-up with dead bodies. Peace is not there even now.

I would like that the Government should pay attention to it. We should concentrate on its root cause. Only then we can succeed. The root cause of it lies in fanaticism and misuse of religious places misuse of language, misuse of religious feelings, misuse of holy books and misuse of religious institutions. If we are able to check it, only then we can fight fundamentalism. Therefore, it is my submission to the entire House to extent full cooperation to Government. With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

15.39 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY SPEAKER

**Receipt of Notice from Supreme Court
by the Ex-Speaker**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There is one more matter which I would like to bring to your notice. You know that there is an impeachment matter pending with the Committee. Against that matter one more case has been filed in the Supreme Court. Shri Rabi Ray ji, who happens to be our former Speaker, has received a notice from the Supreme Court. Shri Rabi Ray ji has written to me asking for my views and asking for the suggestions from the present Speaker. Some days back, the hon. leaders of different parties and Shri Rabi Ray ji had met me and we had discussed this matter. They asked for my views on this matter. I had explained to them that we had organised a meeting of the Presiding Officers of India and in that meeting nearly unanimously it was decided that the judgement given by the Supreme Court should be respected until the law is amended.

We had also said in that meeting that the hon. Presiding Officers may not subject themselves to the jurisdiction of the judiciary. We, as a very responsible institution, like to protect the prestige and dignity of the judiciary as well as the prestige and dignity of the legislature. Now here we have to strike a balance and that is very very important.

We have said that we would make the relevant papers, which can be given to the court, available to the court for going through the papers and taking the decision. And whatever the decision given by them will be respected by the Presiding Officers and the legislatures. There were one or two dissenting views on that point. But ultimately everybody agreed to that. I had expressed this point of view to the hon. leaders and to Shri Rabi Rayji also. And I have said that the Speaker may not appear in the court. The papers may be given to the court and court

can decide in whatever fashion they want to. This matter can be brought to the notice of the Law Ministry also and the point of view of the legislature can be presented to the judiciary through the Law Ministry if it is necessary.

But on the one hand, we will give the papers and we would accept and respect the decision, but on the other hand, we would not expect the Presiding Officers to go to the court and subject themselves to the jurisdiction of the court. That was the view I had expressed. And at the same time, I had said that I would bring this matter to the notice of this august House and with their agreement only we would come to a conclusion. So, I have brought this view to your notice. And, I think, if it is agreeable to us we will follow this.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): This Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was also present.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs was also present. Of course, he had said that he would discuss with his Government. By and large, this was the view which has been discussed. He had not expressed any views. But we could find that he was not at tangent with the views expressed by us.

15.42 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—CONTD.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Anil Basu to speak.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I wish to

say that the Address lacks credible and cohesive approach towards the challenges facing the country. It is unfortunate that no solution is to be found to any one of the long-pending problems of our country in the President's Address. The Address is uninspiring and full of platitudes. This Congress (I) Government headed by Shri Narasimha Rao took over before nine months. And it was announced that this Government would function through consensus. BUT that was not followed. After nine months, this Government, first of all, started functioning through mortgaging of gold. After nine months, we see that this Government is going to mortgage the economic sovereignty of the country of the World Fund Bank.

This Government started functioning by devaluation of rupee. And after nine months we see that this Government is devaluing all democratic processes and institutions including this parliament.

Truly, speaking, this august House has become irrelevant so far as functioning of this Government is concerned because all major policy decisions are taken outside this House without consulting or even discussing it in this House. Honour, dignity and supremacy of this House is at stake.

The President's Address fails to take note of the serious development. The philosophy of this Government is that foreign loan and foreign investment is the only path for progress and development of this great country.

Sir, the President's Address does not speak about the shameless surrender of the Government to the World Fund and the Bank. I am sorry to say that the Budget which has been placed before this House has only been printed at the North Block, at Delhi, but it has been prepared by the World Fund and the Bank at Washington.

The whole policy of the Government of India on economy, trade and industry are

prepared under instructions from the World Fund and the Bank. And that is not the end. The Fund and the Bank would also monitor the implementation process. The World Bank; in effect, had access to the process of Budget and also the trade policy formulations. May I ask the hon. Members on the other side whether, as a Member of the ruling party, do they not feel ashamed that the economic sovereignty of this country has been compromised with? Do they not feel ashamed that the supremacy of the House has been compromised to it? Though, they are the members of the ruling party, their leaders are taking the policy decisions and they are taking action but they are hiding more and informing them much less. This Government which talks about consensus is functioning through secrecy and by avoiding this House.

Coming to the Punjab problem, we see that the Congress party has got its pound of flesh; 12 Congress-I M.P.s have come from Punjab the minority status of the Government has been improved. But the problem of Punjab has not been solved. Punjab is still burning. The President's Address does not give the alternate indication as to how to solve the Punjab problem on urgent footing.

Regarding the Kashmir problem which is a creation of Congress-I politics, the identity of the Kashmiri people should be kept and the Government must dispel the alienation and disaffection through concrete and immediate steps in the political, economic, cultural and language fields. BY helping the BJP to perform the Ekta Yatra, the Government may think of short term gains but it would not help to solve the problem of the country.

Regarding Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid issue; we see that the Government in U.P., they are trying to raise the emotional sentiments of the people and the Government of India must act seriously and sincerely against the evil designs of communal forces headed by BJP.

[Sh. Anil Basu]

The President's Address in the name of the need to take hard decisions to overcome the grim economic situation, actually ignores the disastrous consequences of the new economic, trade and industrial policy of the Government. The prices of each essential commodities have skyrocketed from the very first day of the Narasimha Rao Government. And now, it has become the common knowledge among the people that this unprecedented price rise which has no parallel in the history of independent India is the consequence of the policies of the new Government. The conditionalities of the IMF which the Government had agreed upon is the main reason for this price rise. The Government is compromising on the economic sovereignty of the country. The IMF-World Bank dictated measures are being shamelessly implemented by the Government and are leading India into a vicious debt trap. The new industrial policy is surrendering self-reliance. These policies are anti-people. These policies, they threaten the closure of many public sector units due to impending exit policy. The cut in subsidies imperil the interests of the peasants and consumers. The public distribution system is under attack. On the other hand a big bonanza has been offered to the foreign multinational corporations and the Indian big monopolists. New slaughts on economic sovereignty are under way with pressure to accept the Dunkel's proposals in the GATT negotiations. Unfortunately, the President's Address is silent on these realities. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have to conclude now.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, the President's Address provides only a lip service on the unemployment problem. With exist policy, with ban on recruitment, with cut on allocation on poverty alleviation programmes, the unemployment problem will reach an all time high record.

The small and tiny sector of the industry would be wiped out due to the new policies of the Government.

It is ridiculous that this Government has not even spared their important leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi. In the President's Address an announcement has been made regarding Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Commission. The Technology Mission on Drinking Water has been renamed after Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you must conclude, please. These are not necessary.

SHRI ANIL BASU: I am concluding. But if you go through the Budget which has been placed before the country, we see that the rural water supply programme has suffered a steep decline from Rs. 758.57 crores in the current year to Rs. 460.58 crores in 1992-93.

Regarding other poverty alleviation programmes....

MR. SPEAKER: Now this is repetition. Already your time is up.

SHRI ANIL BASU: I am pointing out another issue. The President's speech does not utter a single word regarding implementation of the land reform programmes. Land reform measures are productive measures and they increase the production and also maintain a balance between the production and demand. This Government which spoke so loudly about the globalisation of the economy; this Government which spoke so loudly about the market economy; this Government which forced the Indian industry to compete with the international industry, so that they can acquire the capability to compete in the international market, why this Government is so shy to say any word regarding land reform measures? Why this Government wants to keep the Semi feudal land relation in our country? It is only because this Government represents the inter-

ests of the landlords and the big monopolists. That is why we see there is not a single word regarding land reform in the President's Address.

I also see that there is no proposal of taxation on the rural rich. It is because the Government and the leaders who are running this Government come from the landlord families and they represent the landlords' interests. That is why we see that the whole economy of the country is for the benefit of the big monopolists. This Government represents the interests of the big monopolists and the landlords. They are not taking care of the millions of the poor people of this country. When you see the condition of the millions of poor people in this country...

MR SPEAKER: You have made that point, please conclude now.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Millions of our youth are out of job. When you see that the millions of people are going to the streets because of the new policies when there is retrenchment in the public sector units, when there is no employment, what will the future of the youth in this country?

MR SPEAKER: This is really going beyond a particular limit. Please take your seat.

SHRI ANIL BASU: What I want to say is that this President's Address has given no direction to the country. This President's Address which is prepared by the Cabinet and the President was not responsible, this President's Address.....

MR. SPEAKER: What you are saying is not going on record. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur). Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President

in his Address has addressed himself to every subject except the sovereignty of India and that has been the glaring exception. But this is what is upper-most in the minds of the people, in the minds of every patriotic person in the country.

The question today is whether the Government will be accountable to the Parliament in this country, to the people in this country or to the experts of the IMF and the World Bank. The question is whether it will take the people into confidence, the Parliament into confidence or it will take the foreign institutions into confidence first. The question is whether we will have a foreign policy of our own or all the policies are going to be foreign; whether the values for which the martyrs of freedom struggle laid down their lives will be held or not. What is at stake is the economic and political sovereignty of the country and nothing less. The posterity will judge us; let us not forge shackles for the posterity here.

I do not put blame, but what I say, I say with pains. *(Interruptions)* Sir, I had the occasion to attend the international meets—the World Bank, the IMF, the UNCTAD and the GATT. Some countries used to tell us that we present the Budget to the World Bank and the IMF for scrutiny and thereafter we announce it in our country. And I used to wonder as to whether this is possible. I do not know how much of the Budget has been presented. I will not go into those details, but certainly we do feel by the very documents that have been presented to us and of the World Bank that been presented that so far as the policies are concerned, that is more important than the technicalities of the Budget they have been submitted to the World Bank and the IMF.

It is the World Bank Report that says:

* The monitoring of macro-economic performance in particular, will be closely

* Not recorded.

[Sh. Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

coordinated with the IMF. The Bank Administration will also monitor the implementation and progress of reform action through a mid-term consultation to be held prior to the end of June 1992. In addition to serving as a catalyst to promote greater coordination among the various line - Ministries to which AICL/SSC programmes relate, the review would provide a forum to discuss with the authorities, the recommendations of several high-level committees established by the Government and therein incorporation of the text appropriate in the 1992-93 Budget."

This document is evident of the fears that we had of coming through. I remember in Uruguay when I contacted the US counterpart, they said very plainly, "Well, Mr. Singh, you may not agree; but we can deal with the countries bilaterally and we will see that they would agree." I told them that this is against all canons of multi-lateral trading; but you can do that. For any illicit relations, I am not going to sanctify it by giving endorsement to what you wanted to.

This arm-twisting and threats have now reached our country and we are seeing the distortions that are taking place in our various policy matters.

16.00 hrs.

And it is most reflected in our foreign policy. So far as I remember, I may be wrong in this very House, the hon. Prime Minister has given an assurance so far as the recognition of Israel was concerned that we will not give recognition to Israel unless a satisfactory solution to the Palestinian problem comes through the West Asia Peace talks. West Asia peace talks have given no result. But recognition to Israel has been given.

I could understand if a BJP Government would have done because it is in their an-

nifesto that they will recognise Israel. It was never in the manifesto of the Congress. Today, if it is done, I believe, it is under pressure. This is servility and this is submission to the foreign policy.

Similarly the voting on Zionism is no longer treated as racism is another evidence. The endorsement of an action against Libya is further evidence. The endorsement of an action against Libya is further evidence. In Iraq today, children are dying without medicines. But even on this human consideration, the present Government cannot raise a single voice on that account to make any effort. We tried to send food there and we did succeed in it. This is evidence, which we oppose. It is not a question of this party or that party. Our country is being committed to such a course which is against its sovereignty and its economic independence. (*Interruptions*) In the face of such a challenge, what is the response? The response is helplessness. I want to ask: did you seek the help of the people of this country? No. Did you seek the help of the Parliament? No. Did you seek the help of parties concerned? No. You saw only the help of IMF and World Bank. And when they dictate terms, you find yourself totally helpless.

Let us remember the spirit of freedom fight. Did Gandhi say that the British have got so much ammunition; we are helpless; we cannot do anything? When Vietnam was challenged by carpet-bombing by the US, did the people of Vietnam say that we are helpless, they have got so many bombs; what can we do? But here a cult of mental slavery is being cultivated consciously. That is the greatest danger rather than the details of the budget. (*Interruptions*) The will of the nation is being undermined. But I must say, let us not under-estimate the patriotic sense of the people. Had you taken the trust, they would have been ready to make any sacrifice to safeguard the independence economic and political. But you did not trust them. You kept them in dark. Every assurance that you took we read only in the newspapers

was without telling the people and taking them into confidence.

What are the proposals now? What Mr. Dunkel has to tell us is that any multinational can come and set up industry in any area it wants, in any industry it wants. It will have no obligation of exports. It will have no obligation to buy any produce of this country. It will have total freedom to import any thing that it liked from abroad. This is Mr. Dunkel. Under intellectual property rights, what will happen to the scientists who have gone to build the self-reliance of this country and its strength? Even seeds and bio-fertilisers will be subject to intellectual property rights and patents. If a farmer grows a crop, he will have to buy seeds again from the multinational.

I do not know whether the tissue culture and all that is being imported are under patents or not. I want the answers, Sir. Today, there is not question of other debates. Let it be told every clearly that we are not going to implement these proposals. We want a clear answer as to what is the position of Super 301, on Dunkel's proposals on TRIMS and TRIPS. In fact, what the Government has been doing is to implement Dunkel without taking the name of Dunkel. Those proposals are coming as their own proposals. Sir, it is so transparent. Even the spelling of colour has changed from 'colour' to 'color'. That is the colour of the Government. ... (*Interruptions*)... Sir, when I look at Narasimha Raoji, the Prime Minister, I see him as a personal friend. But when I look at the Government, Sir, then I see Mr. Dunkel ... (*Interruptions*)... And Mr. Dunkel could not have got of better because all his proposals are being implemented and the Government is protecting even his name in the authorship of his proposals. And who is paying for all these structural changes? ... (*Interruptions*)... Even the Finance Minister, Mr. Manmohan Singh, inspite of lot of gloss, while talking of these structural changes and the burden, has said, regarding poorer sections of our society, "Especially in rural areas from the burdens that would otherwise be forced upon

them as the economy goes through the process of macro economic stabilisation and economic restructuring." ... (*Interruptions*)... I will read it again. You know me well. In spite of noise, I will neither sit down nor stop. So, bear with me.

"This Government is deeply conscious of its special responsibility to protect the poorer sections of our society."

This is the gross part of it and the real part is:

"Especially in rural areas from the burdens that would otherwise be forced upon them as the economy goes through the process macro economic stabilisation and economic restructuring."

This is full sentence. Sir, this is synopsis by your Secretariat. I am exactly reading the words from the synopsis. So, Sir, if you have given us something wrong, then please let us know. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: May I respectfully suggest not to read the synopsis but to read the speeches?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOM NATH CHATTERJEE: That will be too much of restraint. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I trust what comes from you is authentic.

MR. SPEAKER: It comes from the office.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Indrajitji rightly raised the issue as to on whom will this burden fall. The first burden that fell was on the poor, by price rise and inflation. And here, I quite agree with what Indrajitji said that if BJP endorses the policies of the present Government and I see no

[Sh. Vⁿ shwanath Pratap Singh]

difference between the two ...(*Interruptions*)....

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Shri V.P. Singh does not see any difference, however in case he looks at it carefully he will find that there is a difference between them but there is difference between him and myself.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Atalji has his own peculiar way of presentation. However, he should look up but he should see downwards also because the fact lies there. I am referring to what is lying below.

[*English*]

So, Sir, I was most respectfully submitting to the BJP friends that if they endorse the policy broadly, they cannot detach themselves from the fruits. They are watering the roots but they say that they are away from the fruits. This will not do. If the policies of Government are wrong then You have to attach it from the root to the fruit. This dictionomy of watering the root and rejecting the fruit will not hold good.

Now, who has paid the cost of this restructuring? The cut in the planned expenditure of 1992 was of the order of Rs. 700 crores, which is 7 per cent. The Budget estimates for the non-planned capital expenditure were brought down from Rs. 15,382 crores to Rs. 13,374 crores. Last year, rural development was down by Rs. 500 crores; water resources were cut by 15 crores, environment by Rs. 33 crores, health by Rs. 22 crores, education by Rs. 72 crores; small scale and agro-industry by Rs. 40 crores. These are the sectors who paid for the structural changes. The plight of farmers after the hike in fertilisers price, condition of the weavers and labouring community, re-

trenchment of Government employees, all this is another story in itself.

What have we got after paying all this price? We got stagnation on the agricultural front; negative growth in industry; stalling of our export and surrender of our economic and political sovereignty. This is the price which we have paid.

Now, what is the future after taking these loans? And, how are we going to utilise these loans? Very proudly it has been announced in the Budget speech, "Our ability to fight inflation has been considerably enhanced by improvement in our foreign exchange reserve." The foreign exchange, which is built up by and large by NRI deposits or loans, is being utilised for bringing down the prices. Precisely, it is these routine loans that have brought us to this situation. I am worried because we have taken these loans for the purpose of macro-economic adjustment. This is what we have proclaimed. But the crux of the matter is this. What about the revenue deficits? It should be pointed out here.

The Budget Estimate Was Rs. 13,850 crores and the revised Budget Estimate is Rs. 17,000 crores. The Revenue Deficit has increased by more than Rs. 4,000 crores.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: You speak on the Motion. It is not relevant.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It is relevant when the debate on the President's Address is going on. We cannot keep quiet what the Government has done. All these things have to be brought to their notice.

Sir, today, we have been brought to a situation where our economic sovereignty is at stake. We have to submit ourselves to IMF. The macro economic mismanagement is a part of it. The revenue deficit has to be discussed. How have they mismanaged it? How this Government is mismanaging the

revenue deficits? There should be a wide discussion on this. Now, what has happened? The revenue expenditure was 30 per cent in 1990-91 went up to 74 per cent and 26 per cent respectively in 1991-92. In 1992-93, the revenue expenditure went up to 75 per cent and capital expenditure went to 25 per cent. It is the proportional rise in revenue expenditure and increase in revenue deficit which is very serious.

In 1986, I brought before the Cabinet some papers. Those papers are still in the Finance Ministry under my signature. If the revenue deficit continues like this, by 1990, we will be bankrupt. The revenue deficit will cross Rs. 14,000 crores. That is the root cause. In spite of this, the revenue deficit is being managed. This is being glossed over and not brought to the notice of the people. What is further on the anvil? It is proposed that the RBI's profit which is about Rs. 1500 crores, will be utilised. It is known that the RBI's profit is going to be utilised for the purposes of NABARD and the IDBI. So, in this structural change, it is these sections which are going to be hurt. This is on the anvil. Therefore, here it is relevant. I do not have to go into what has been presented on the Budget. That will come later on. A lot of fudging is done by every Finance Minister. But, here, the fudging is to a degree which is not understandable. Normally, about Rs. 7500 crores or more is expected from the public sector.

The Customs Duty is also being lowered. When it is lowered, thousands of crores of rupees is expected from that.

Sir, not only the country has been kept in the dark, but the country is still continued to be kept in the dark by the present Government and still all these essential things are not brought before the House.

Now, I will come to agriculture. It seems that with the change in the policy of the Government, the dress of the Agriculture Minister also changes. He is not looking like

a farmer today. He is looking like an American Farmer.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Let him not be cringing.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: You are getting American wheat which I do not know. In regard to foreign policy matters, you had submitted yourselves to the blackmail that you will not sell rice to Cuba. That is another evidence of submission or letting down your consistent friend Cuba. I do not know whether you are going to sell rice or not.

What is necessary today is this. You are talking of liberalisation. The farmers are in shackles. If they produce paddy, they cannot take rice because without licence, they cannot do so. There is no need for liberalisation. If he produces at one place, he cannot sell at another. We are going to violate it ourselves; from the Janata Dal, we are not going to keep quiet and allow the farmer to remain in shackles, like this. The inefficiency of the fertilizer sector is now being transferred to the farm sector, already a sector where the investments have been sinking. This is the new policy that is coming and it is going to hurt the very vital sector, of the farmers. (Interruptions)

Regarding weavers, I have already mentioned. The small scale sector, where the employment is larger, that is going to be hit and so far as the poorer section is concerned, the less said the better, if we see to the President's Address.

About the Scheduled Castes, they say, that "special efforts will be made to expand employment opportunities for Scheduled Castes." And that is the end of it. No further proposal. What has happened to the backlog of the quota of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? We have a Government in Bihar. Shri Laloo Yadav has enacted a law, that if an officer does not fulfil the quota of

[Sh Vishwnath Pratap Singh]

the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes he will be imprisoned for three months and also fined. That should be a national law. This is something we could not do even after 43 years of independence. We would have known if you wanted to say something, we thought that there will be some announcement like that.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE
It is exit of labour.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH
Yes they have entry of multi-nationals and exit of labour.

Regarding backward classes you mentioned that a National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation has been set up. The question is not of money. Are you giving them the share in power? What has happened to Mandal Commission? There is no mention in the President's Address. This is their response! Let this response be known to the country. This is how you are talking about it.

By all this clubbing of the economic criteria and the socially backward criteria what will happen? And a risk is there in it. It is in the court of both having put in trouble. That is the risk I see. I tell you, why not scrap it? Why are you clubbing the economic criteria for backward classes and the upper classes criteria? There is no answer. I know that they did not have any answer.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE He is only asking about Mandal Commission.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH
Regarding the minorities, all that is mentioned is that-

" the 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities which seeks to ensure

that minorities are protected and they are not discriminated against in the matter of employment in public services and benefits from development schemes '.

But what is the concrete thing regarding their employment?

We have passed orders that in every selection board there will be a member of the minorities and of the Scheduled Castes. We have ensured that in the selection boards at least they are there. You may select, you may not select. But that is there.

You cannot have joint Ekta Yatras and also speak of minorities! The joint venture of Ekta Yatras and also minorities will not do. Let it be known. We will not get into this trap because whenever you want to save your skin, you get a proposal from them and they will say that you have to get up and save yourself. This joint venture, we will not allow. We will vote on issues. And there is no question of any political cooperation with the BJP. I want to go on record. There is no doubt about it. But we are voting our own amendments.

A point has been asked as to what is the alternative. The first thing is that you should take the working class people into confidence in the whole structural changes. Do you think that you can face the world without taking the working class into confidence? Never they have been called. Please do call them and have a meeting.

If the public Sector units are not productive, labour participation in management is a way to involve them and to make them more productive but not shutting them down and having an exit policy. There is an alternative to involve labour and take them into confidence, they will give you the results. So far as the agriculture is concerned, by just mentioning that 'it is a State-subject and hope that they

will do this is not the answer. It is the agro-industries and decentralised production that can create employment in the villages, taking the load off from the farm, yet providing employment in the rural areas. And the purchasing power generation will lead to structural reforms of the industry and there will be demand for items of mass consumption. It is through this we can get the structural changes by seeing where the resources go and also by emphasising our agro-industries.

The real thing is to have an alternative.

The point is, for a slave there is no other alternative except slavery. There has to be a will to be free and let us cultivate this cult of slavery and mental enslavement. We shall not in this House forge shackles for our posterity. Therefore, we shall vote against this President's Address, against price rise and against unemployment.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to start from the very beginning. On 24 February the hon. President addressed the joint session of both the Houses. It is an annual feature. He reads out a written speech. In this regard, he can be compared with the Queen of Britain. But the Queen of Britain at least enjoys respect from the members of Parliament. In our country the President's Address is marred by repeated interruptions. At times it is even boycotted. There may be occasions when the situation may go even out of control.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, since 1957 I have been listening to the President's Address. The other day, sitting in the Central Hall I was thinking as to whether this Address by the President is really essential? Has it not been reduced to a mere tradition? Are we able to maintain the dignity on that occasion? Should the President's Address be allowed to be interrupted? It is correct that

the President of our country, does not address the entire nation like the President of America. His constitutional position is different. However, let us give a thought to the kind of peculiar position faced by our President. In the first instance he read out the address prepared by the V.P. Singh Government. Thereafter, he read out one prepared by Chandra Shekhar Government and now an Address prepared by the Narasimha Rao Government.

We are not sure what will happen today. I know nothing will happen. Now President will have to read out another Address. I think we should review this situation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in states is still worse. When the Governors come to deliver the Address in legislative Assemblies they come prepared for anything. They are stopped from entering the Assembly, prevented from reading the Address, papers are thrown on them, documents are thrown over their heads. Many of the Governors read out only the first and last paragraph of the speech and go back. This sort of thing is not proper. What is the necessity of putting the Governors in such a difficult situation?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising a serious matter and would like to emphasise that here is an opportunity to re-establish the previous good traditions and to establish certain new traditions, if necessary. We should not make democracy a subject of mockery. We should not present wrong ideals before the new generation. In case we find it difficult to maintain the dignity and decorum at a particular occasion we should better avoid that occasion. You can convene an All Party meet and prepare a code of conduct in this regard. The situation in the country at the moment is such that every elected party is ruling one state or the other and as such it should not be difficult to prepare a code of conduct for such occasion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was going through the President's Address. It is unduly lengthy.

[Sh. Atal Bihari Bajpayee]

An effort has been made to incorporate even the petty things. What is the necessity of doing so in the President's Address? There are 30 paragraphs in it and it seems that 30th paragraph has been added at the last minute in a haste. The entire speech has been divided into small paragraphs but the 30th para is a long one and it appears to be on the education policy. It is quite possible that the Education Minister might be busy elsewhere, he may be on a visit from Kukreshwar or Chitrakut and he could not have found the time to see this paragraph. However, it is not coherent and does not fit in the entire address. But as customary address is to be made and every Ministry has to send its note so let it be done. The President's Address should not be treated in such a casual way.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Government assumed power it was hoped and the Government had also given an announcement, and in being a minority Government it was also proper to run the country on consensus. Had the Government been in majority even then in view of the crisis being faced these days, those may be the crisis of the unity and integrity of the nation or financial crisis it would have been very difficult to overcome those crisis without determination and consensus approach. We had thought that the Government is in minority. It would take everyone into confidence and try to build up consensus. For some days an effort was made in this direction but later on the situation changed.

The same thing had happened with late Shri Rajiv Gandhi also. I do not want to go into that part of the history. Today, no effort is being made towards building up a consensus and even if a consensus is evolved on it is not followed properly. After all, what happened in Meghalaya. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you might be remembering I do not want to drag you into this controversy, it was decided in a meeting with the opposition that the fate of the Government of that state should be left to

the Legislative Assembly. It was not followed. Congress Government was formed then by engineering defection. Was it essential? Meghalaya is an important part of the country. If you want to solve the problems confronted by the country with consensus then was it necessary to enact all this drama in Meghalaya? No, it was not.

I welcome the newly elected friends from Punjab. However, the objective behind holding elections in Punjab was not to increase Congress strength in Lok Sabha. The objective was rather greater, we wanted to fulfil the need of democracy for that matter it was initially thought by all parties to contest the election together. Later on, it was decided to contest it separately. At one stage it was said that Congress Party was not keen to form a Government there. Such a Government should come into power there which could fight terrorism unitedly. Unfortunately Akalis boycotted the elections. Their decision cannot be termed as correct. However, I want to congratulate Congress Party for this massive victory. Had Congress desired it could have invited Shri Amarendra Singhji to join the Government and could have also invited the Members of Bahujan Samaj Party to join the Government.

Does the Punjab problem not demand that this is the need of the hour. After Independence there was no hesitation in including even Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee in the Cabinet.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY (Hoshiarpur): Atalji, the Akalis did not participate in the Punjab elections and people cast their vote as they wished. Shri Amrinder Singh's party was able to capture only three seats. Why are you pleading the cause of Akalis? (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not bothered about votes but if I am interrupted like this, I would raise such matters which should not be raised here (Interruptions) This should not have

happened there. This is my suggestion and I am putting forth my opinion. There is no question of liking or disliking.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHARAO): I know that the suggestions you have given here are good, but I have my limitations. I cannot divulge it in public. I will tell you later.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is the problem. (*Interruptions*)

SHRISARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Sir, this is an injustice to all members... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister says he is helpless, we want to see him strong.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister should not have said that he is helpless, if he did not want to divulge anything... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Paswan, please sit down.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I was saying that because there is no need to hide anything (*Interruptions*) the Hon. Prime Minister was saying that he is helpless, but we want him to be strong... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHARAO: Sir, there is an amount of propriety in divulging certain matters, certain negotiations and certain talks which we hold with Leaders of other Parties and that is my difficulty. In course of time I would certainly like to take the Leaders of Opposition groups into confidence. I would not like to suppress that. In course of time, if no one concerned has any objection, the story can come out.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a universal fact that if a party has clear majority it is good and if it has 2/3rd majority which gives it the right to amend the Constitution—it is all the more better. But during the last 10 years of our parliamentary career we have found that this country cannot be run by brute majority alone i.e. majority of number. It can take decisions but if cannot inspire the 80 crore population of this country.

Unfortunately the problems have become so complex that the Congress party cannot run from its responsibility. Repeatedly the Government headed by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and Shri Chandra Shekhar have been blamed for various lapses but the Hon. Prime Minister and his colleagues have never pointed to the circumstances which has led the country to a state of bankruptcy. No Proud person will ever like such a situation. Today, we cannot do without debt. There are conditionalities with the granting of loans.

*"Rahiman kar par kar karo kar Tar karo no koy
Ja din kar tar kar karo ta din marna hoy"*

The Saint poet Rahim said that if you give alms to somebody it is good but if you receive alms it is better to die on that day. That is a fact. It is a different matter that the entire country can be brought together on this issue which has not been done so far.

The Hon. Prime Minister is right when he says what is the other alternative? I would like to submit to my friends who belong to leftist parties that levelling charges that the country has been sold by vested interests is not proper. Ours is an ancient and great country. Who can sell it? Who has the courage to do it? And if the country is sold while we are here, we will have to hang our heads in shame. We would not be able to face the masses. To give a warning that we would not allow anybody to compromise with the Sovereignty

[Sh Atal Bihar Vajpayee]

of the country is good. Nobody can sell this country. Is this a way to boost the morale of the country? By lowering the morale we cannot make the country strong. I have a grouse with the Hon Prime Minister. Why doesn't he make efforts now to find new solutions and alternatives. Agreed, that he did not have sufficient time when he was sworn in. He should have taken remedial steps to check devaluation of rupee, getting back the mortgaged gold. But it is never late. Now he has time to do that. He should take immediate steps lest the pendulum goes to the other extreme once again and the situation deteriorates to such an extent that we may have to face hardships again.

Mr Speaker, Sir, Communism has failed but this is no reason to believe that capitalism has succeeded. America itself is in crisis. When the hon Finance Minister presented the Budget he was in high spirits and said—

"Sarfarooshi ki Tamanna Ab Hamare Dil Mein Hai

Dekhna hai jor kitna Baju-e-Katil Mein hai"

Sir, would you fight with us? If you want to fight with anybody, fight with crisis that we are facing today. And fight in a way that the country's self respect and sovereignty is not compromised and India is able to show a new path to the developed and developing nations? What will happen if we ourselves go astray? So, if the Hon Prime Minister had called for meeting where we could sit together and try to find ways to overcome the crisis it would have been better. He could have said that the Government has taken immediate steps but there is need for long term solutions. But this did not happen. Such a thing ought to have been done. I do not know whether there is a third alternative? But it is a fact that we never tried to find it out. It should have been found out. The foreign companies want to enter Indian market for making profit. Nobody should have this

illusion that they want to work for our upliftment. We should exercise our discretion as to which company should enter into Indian Market, in which sector and to what extent. This all depends on us. The doors are just being thrown open. Any World Bank official is free to meet the Finance Minister. Doors are open and all are welcome. If the door is closed, one can get through the window. This was not the practice earlier. Earlier the World Bank officials could meet only the Secretary or other officials of the Secretariat, but now they have come very close. Where will it lead us?

Some basic changes in the structure of the economy have been made and I agree that these changes were essential but we were not yet prepared for it. We have supported the Government in removing the unnecessary constraints. We have also supported removing of obstructions created by the bureaucracy. For progress there is need for competition. This has become clear from the communist countries of Europe. But in competition there can be monopoly also. If the monopoly of State can create problems, the monopoly by individuals can create more problems.

The small scale industry feels directionless. Emphasis is being laid to formulate policies for small farmers. They are apprehensive of future. The Public sector factories are running in loss. The Bharatiya Janata Party had warned earlier that in principle there is nothing bad in the public sector. In a backward country like India the intervention of State is essential. But it should be done only in sectors where it is essential like the core sectors and efforts should be made to make it successful. We opened factories in Public Sector, but did not equip it with professional management. We did not develop managerial staff. We left these industries at the mercy of IAS officers. We saw it for ourselves, how, these IAS officers functioned in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

What is their stake or interest in running these factories? If the factory goes in loss or gets sick these IAS officers are transferred

as Managing Directors of another factory Their job is safe How long will this continue? When these factories were taken over by the public sector at that time there was corruption and now once again when these are being handed over to private hands, there will be corruption A factory in Uttar Pradesh was taken over That produced cement It was said that it could not run The previous Government had taken it over The workers launched an agitation Workers said they were ready to run the factory The case was filed in the court The court rejected Government decision Now that factory is running, running well and running with the cooperation of workers There is no need to hand it over to private sector Is the Government ready to think about each such factory with wisdom? Speaking on the previous Budget I cited an example of the West Bengal Jute Factory The workers are ready to give Rs 7-8 crore, their total saving, to run the factory They say you run the factory with some of your assistance Where there is no way to run the factory without closing it, workers cooperation should be taken There should be provision of alternative employment for them The exit policy is all right But there is no social security system The moment a worker loses his job, he will be there on the roads and will start starving These are some issues that need collective approach These issues should not be politicised Elections are not going to be held in near future I have a complaint against the Congress Was it necessary to break the Shiv Sena to increase its own strength?

*" Kay Sharadrao tumhin sang
Kay sangay che te "*

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) There was a need to keep them away from you

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Only two Members (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH The B J P too helped in break-

ing the Shiv Sena They made Gopi Nath Munde the leader of the Opposition at once (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE If there is any advantage, it is quite insignificant and quite momentary (*Interruptions*) The Janta Dal disintegrated due to its own reasons But I know well that the Swamis, Bhu-Swamis and Grih-Swamis related with the ruling party, were engaged in Playing their role to add to that division If you manage majority, it is good but keep in mind that only majority cannot solve the problems Today the country is at a critical juncture There is a threat from outside, there is internal disintegration, your determination to adopt new policies in the economic field but that determination lacks will and public support It looks as if the country has become a soft state Who will sacrifice? A consumer culture is cropping up due to television and the middle class is hankering after that culture We have to present ideas if we want this class should learn to face hardships We will have to create faith in values of the life I am sorry that we could not do so We do not accept the Dunkel proposal It cannot be accepted in the present situation The Government should make it clear whether there is any scope of amendment or modification in this proposal after negotiations If the proposal is rigid, it should be rejected But if scope is there, have a dialogue Western countries have their own problems America is carrying on its subsidy programme Japan has its own difficulties European countries are trying to find out solutions to the problems of their farmers The leadership should understand that we have a type of complex in our mind We have been slave for a long time Today it is the age of interdependence First independence and then interdependence It is quite necessary to safeguard our interests But if it is said that the country is being sold out, the people may get enraged If we have to take recourse to fanaticism, it can easily be said without going seriously into it that the country is being sold out whether the country is being sold out or not But if it is done, we

[Sh Atal Bihar Vajpayee]

will have to pay price for it. I would like to give a warning against it. If the country is really being sold out, then this Government, this Parliament and the entire edifice do not have any relevance today. This question is supreme, this is the first and foremost question. But I do not agree that those, who are ruling the country, are selling it out. I think such an unfortunate moment will never come when a democratically elected Government will sell the country. At last they will have to go to the people. The people will not spare those who will sell the country. But I would like to say that this is not a question of feelings. We should find out a third alternative collectively. The pendulum should not be allowed to move completely to the other side, a balance will have to be struck somewhere and there should be harmony in policies. The prime Minister wants to carry on the politics of consensus. But perhaps his party is not allowing him to do so. Now he is the president of the party. He should convince his party. Will this game of power once again play with the fate of the country? I have been a witness. I have been watching this game since 1957. Where we were and where have we reached. What has been the state of our institutions? Now a charge sheet is ready against the Chief Election Commissioner. I thought that the Chief Election Commissioner would be asked to quit. Now the Government says that he is not ready to quit it is very ridiculous. Make him ready to quit.

Talks are already going on about prosecution against Court Judge. Now a case against the Chief Election Commissioner. Keep in mind that this country will start prosecuting the Members of Parliament in open courts. It is not in good taste. So try to have consensus as far as possible. Still time is here. I have come to know that you have made all arrangements to win today's voting. But what would be after it? Tomorrow we will have to face the same questions. There is a need to give a new shape, a new style to the politics so that we can properly answer the

prospective questions. We are fighting for achieving it.

MR SPEAKER Thank you Vajpayeeji. Efforts will be made to take action on your suggestions in regard to interruptions during the President's Address.

(English)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO) Mr Speaker, Sir I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate particularly grateful to the crowning performance of Shri Vishwanathji, and of course, the very suave, very entertaining, very instructive, somewhere positive, somewhere less positive speech of Atalji.

I had not expected this sudden development that in a situation where national consensus was being sought was being obtained and generally was being given suddenly we would be faced with a tense situation a tense moment not only tense for this country within the country for the people of this country but not quite good from the point of view of the country's image abroad. It is this latter which causes even more concern to me at a time when the return package introduced in India was hailed everywhere at a time when it was yielding result at a time when we were getting investment investment in infrastructure much needed infrastructure at a fast pace, pace which was about 14 to 15 times the pace of what happened in the previous years. At such a time this debates and the turn to this debate I am sorry to say, has brought a set back or is likely to bring a set back. It will take some time before we are able to repair this damage. I must be honest, I must be plain to say this.

17.00 hrs

There will be again questions raised questions raised in the minds of the people. We will meet the situation. We will bring it back on the rails. But, somehow I must say

that I feel a little sad about the turn of events here.

Sir, on the 26th of June, three of four days after this Government took over, I called for a meeting of the Opposition Parties. My Finance Minister placed before them all the cards, the situation as it existed, as we inherited three or four days earlier and at the end of the discussion we came to some kind of an opinion shared by almost everyone that what was proposed to be done was unavoidable and there was no other way. I would like to remind hon. Members, leaders of the parties, of that meeting. That gave me the courage to go ahead with the reform programme. And, I am glad to say that the reform programme has been received well within the country and abroad. I also made it absolutely clear in this House, in the other House and everywhere I addressed any meeting of any kind that I am not depending on numbers, I am not daunted by numbers. Neither I am proud of my numbers nor am I daunted by number if they happen to be fewer. I said even if I had 20 more or 30 more seats in this House I would still go by the method of consensus because I said in plain words that the time has come when the strength of numbers alone will not be able to enable us to solve the problems that we are facing today. I repeat that once again now. I will not go by the number become certainly important when a situation like this arises. I have never dreamt that the number would ever have become this much important the number would have become relevant in the five years of my term but certainly the situation seems to have been forced on me, on this Government in eight months: Oh if you have two less, your Government will go. I did not think that this would be the situation. But then there is something like political impatience. That has been built into the system, built into our thinking perhaps. Therefore, in spite of my best efforts, probably, the impatience became too much and we are facing this scene today, this situation today.

Sir, I would like to remind the House as Atalji has just said that we had to plunge into a situation, we had to face a situation which

was handed down to us. But that is only one part of the story. My case is not that I was pushed into a situation. No. My case is that while a situation has to be faced at very short notice, I also think, my party also thinks, that what we are doing is exactly what we promised the people to do in our manifesto. Nothing more, nothing less. So, I am not ashamed of what has been done. I am not hesitating to reiterate the programme that we have undertaken as being the promise of the Congress Party to the people with which incidentally we have many other parties agreeing to different degrees but generally agreeing as a national consensus. This is how the position stands and I am satisfied. I have never wanted any other party to agree with me hundred per cent. Otherwise, there would not be two parties. There would not be different parties. There will be shades of opinion, different shades of opinion and they are bound to be. I am not bothered about the shades. In fact, while formulating the knotty-gritty of our policy, we have taken the opinions given by other parties. We have taken into account what some leader must have said at some place and how that would have to be taken into order to go into some detail of the programme that we undertook. So, it is not as if we have been impervious to opinions from the other parties. We have been responsive to all opinions, opinions which would fit into our own framework of the policy. If they did not, naturally we could not take that. This has been the position, this has been the *modus operandi*. The background is well-known.

Atalji said, Rashtrapatiji had to read so many Addresses—three Addresses—which he should have taken 15 years to read. But it is not my fault. Because the longevity of the Government happened to be what it was, he had to read three Addresses.

About posterity, yes, we will have to decide who was responsible for this and that evaluation will remain the property of the nation, something for the nation to ponder over for the coming generation to consider carefully, dispassionately.

[Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao]

We returned to power in June 1991. What I am going to say has been said already. But if there is any controversy on any of the facts, since I have satisfied myself with every small detail of what I am going to say, I am prepared to make the files available to you. You can verify if there is any inaccuracy, I will be held responsible.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: On what? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Files are not brought here. What I am saying is that whatever facts and figures I would like to place before the House are well authenticated, they are correct, they have been verified.

Foreign exchange reserves had declined to a perilous level. It had happened despite the fact two previous Government had drawn 2.4 billion dollars from the IMF from July 1990 to January 1991. It was no longer an untouchable. They had drawn all that they could draw. They drew what is called the money which belongs to the different countries, Government. That does not need any great procedure. We have taken that money. And the first tranche also was taken by the next Government. I am not blaming them at all. After all, what is the World Bank, what is the IMF? Now this seems to be something like a monster whom we have suddenly discovered to be some outsider. The World Bank belongs to India as much as the United National belongs to us. There are facts and the World Bank and the IMF have been approached for assistance not for the first time now, but we have done it several times before. There is hardly any country which does not knock at the doors of the World Bank. Countries who are not members of the World Bank are now knocking at the doors of the World Bank.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Not with these conditionalities. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Be that as it may. I would like to say that this prejudice or bias or opinions sought to be created against an international financial body is not in the interest of our country. Yes, the Brettonwoods' institutions, their structure, their working is something which we do not like completely. We have been trying for the reform of these institutions both in the Non-Aligned Movement and the United National, constantly, persistently and we will continue to do so. But to say that taking a long from the World Bank or the IMF is itself to sell the country is something which is totally unacceptable. And I have to protest against this language being used against any Government particularly, the Government belonging to the Indian National Congress, which brought Independence, it is absolutely uncharitable. I would like the hon. Members and the hon. leaders of the Opposition Parties, to please consider how far it is appropriate to use a language to this kind. They may have differences; they may have their very strong views. They are welcome to express their views but words like "sell out" etc would not either be worthy of them and their parties or worthy of the country.

Sir, the agreement – the Articles of Agreement of the IMF and World Bank – I have got two books here. The Articles of Agreement have this:

"To give confidence to members by making the general resources of the Fund temporarily available to them under adequate safeguards, thus providing them with opportunities to correct maladjustments in the balance of payments without resorting to measures destructive of national or international prospects."

This is what the IMF is all about. Now what have we gone to IMF for? It is precisely for this and nothing more and nothing less. It comes completely within the Articles of Agreement of the IMF.

About the World Bank:

"to promote private foreign investment by means of guarantees or participations in loans and other investments made by private investors and when private capital is not available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing on suitable conditions finances for productive purposes put of its own capital funds raised by it and its other resources."

Again, the World Bank is nothing but an institution which comes to the rescue, comes to the assistance of countries which need such assistance. It has happened before that we have taken a loan from the IMF. But we have not taken all the tranches. We have taken one or two and when it came to the last tranche, our position improved, and Shrimati Gandhi, as the then prime Minister, said, "I need not take the last one; I will not take the last one and I will Surrender the last one." It is up us whether we take or do not take. The question is whether it is available. Has Shri Vishwanath kept his Government in a position even to ask for that loan? This is the point. Having taken it, whether he used it or not, it is a totally different question.

Sir, it is very interesting, sometime how we are carried away by our own rhetoric. The BOP did not improve in spite of what all Shri Vishwanath wanted to do. Of course, it is not his fault; he did not continue to do what he wanted to do.

An informal meeting of the Aid India Consortium was organized by the World Bank in April 1991. The consultations were held both with IMF and World Bank. The report of the discussions was that no fresh commitments of aid would be forthcoming until basic reforms were undertaken. There was no way. The authority to go and negotiate with the World Bank, Vishwanathji may remember; of course whose signature is immaterial; was given while he was the Prime Minister.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:
About the question of conditionalities, it is

well known that three are two-there grades of funds available. One is, the country's own deposit. A country can withdraw it without any conditionality. There is no question; it is your own money. There is another window where you get lesser money but there is no conditionality. When the Gulf crisis came, these were the tranches available where there were no conditionalities. We did not concede to conditionality. Now mixing up both together and trying to present the case, I think, is not fair.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: That is not correct. It is subject to verification. I agree that our own money needs no conditionalities because you can take it at any time. The only thing is that you have to take it. You were cornered by the circumstances to such an extent that you had to take it number one and you authorised the second credit also. Negotiations started under your authority. You were not there to continue, I agree. That is all there is to it. I am only telling you facts and figures.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH
During the Gulf crisis there was sudden rise in the crude oil prices and the country had to bear it. These were available without conditionalities. That was the question. There was no question of submission to conditionalities. That is the issue.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I can give you all the details. I can give you more details. The Finance Ministry will come up with more details, if necessary. But the fact is, I am not blaming him. This is the point. I am not blaming Vishwanathji. I am not blaming the Government that came thereafter, Chandra Shekharji's government, I am not blaming any of the previous Governments.

What I am saying is that the situation that the country faced did not give us any option-neither him, nor his successor, nor me, any option but to get assistance from the IMF. This is what I am saying.

I would like to refer to the statement made by the Finance Minister, the then Fi-

[Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao]

nance Minister in Chandra Shekhar Government, in Parliament - nowhere else. He says:

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It was supported by you; supported by your party. You created that Government.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I think they don't seem to be in a mood to hear the truth. What can I do?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: That is the truth. You accepted it.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: "Today the soft options stand exhausted. It is now imperative for us to start making the necessary macro economic adjustments. We should have no illusion that fiscal imbalances accumulated over several years can be eliminated at one stroke. But it is essential that we begin to introduce correctives. Even this will mean harsh decisions and difficult choices. If we are to restore the economic reform of the nation, we must face reality rather than ignore it. In this context we attach a very high priority to fiscal consolidation. Thus austerity would be the watch word of the Government not simply in the current financial year; but also in 1991-92 and beyond. The Government would continue the process of fiscal corrections and consolidation from the next financial year. We hope to reduce the fiscal deficit of the Central Government significantly...."

And here comes the magic figure.

"...significantly, so that it is about 6.5% of GDP in 1991-92." Exactly the same figure which was inherited by Dr. Manmohan Singh. "Such a reduction would be the beginning of our transition to a sustainable fiscal regime over a period of three years in which the fiscal deficit returns to a range of three to four per cent of GDP as it was in the mid-70s. For this purpose the Government shall exercise a strict control over expenditure and ration-

alise subsidies, so that they are better directed towards the poor...."

"At the same time, the Government would improve the revenue collections, the combination of revenue and expenditure measures to achieve the desired fiscal correction. That will be formulated in the coming months and implemented during the next financial year".

But, the coming months' saw a change of Government. That is all. So, the continuity is there.

As I said, I am only trying to make a point that we had come to a situation where there was no alternative; we had to go there. There was a Consortium, the Consortium said, "Sorry, we are not going to give you anything your situation is so hopeless; you are not in a position to repay anything, that we pay you. Therefore, please do not ask for anything". This is the situation.

Sir, the latter written by the Finance Minister also says the something. I do not want to read from the letter; but the purport of the letter is that this will be kept under watch because when a creditor advances credit, - even if it is a cooperative bank even if it is a bank in India and if you give a loan for the purchase of a buffalo, there is someone there, to find whether the buffalo exists or some other animal is being made to stand there in the name of the buffalo - this is the normal practice, Sir.

Anyone who has run a bank and particularly for the villagers, he knows that there is someone looking into the developmental aspects of it; whether the money has been properly utilised; whether there is a scheme by which the person taking the loan will at all, be able to return the loan, because a bank is a bank is a bank. A bank is under orders of the Government to work as a bank, to function as a bank and not a charity-giving-body. That is what some parties really wanted to make the banks of. (*Interruptions*) A part of the malady is because of that. (*Interruptions*)

The Government also requested a stand-by arrangement in the first credit tranche, covering the period through end of March '91.

Progress is made to correct the fiscal deficit and to improve the balance of payments. We intent to further support, seek further support. All the decisions and all the intention of seeking assistance, seeking loans were common. It is not as if any new decision has been taken. This is one part of the story.

The other part is while I have inherited this situation, I would say that what we wanted to do was exactly the right thing and this is what we have done. If I was not convinced of what we have to do, I would not have done this Government would not have done it.

As I said, what was being proposed was exactly in line with what we promised to the people and therefore we accepted it. That is the real clinching argument for accepting it. Now, if that manifesto or what we have said in the manifesto is something with which people would not—some parties would not—agree, the whole wide country is there to give a verdict. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: You have promised many more things, like the prices would be brought down within hundred days. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO: Yes We have promised many more things and we are trying to do many more things. In some we succeed, in some we do not, ... At the end of five years, the people will give us the verdict. They will take the balance sheet from us; please do not worry about that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You had promised that you will bring down the prices within hundred days. What happened to that? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This Government will be completely accountable to the people who have brought it to power. At the end of five years, based on its own

performance and not on any gimmicks. This we will do. (*Interruptions*)

I once again reiterate that we stand by the promises given by us. In fact, one of the promises which we gave to the people had a time-frame of four year in it. We were supposed to do it in four years. We have started doing it in four months, namely the new Public Distribution System. We found it was urgent enough to be undertaken this year rather waiting for four years. I will come to that later. (*Interruptions*)

So, the question of jeopardising the economic sovereignty of the country is totally irrelevant. It does not arise. I would like to say with all the emphasis at my command that this shall not be allowed. There is no question of our affecting in any way the economic sovereignty of the country.

But what is sovereignty? Sovereignty does not consist in not doing anything in times of peril. Sovereignty consists in keeping complete control over one's policies. The World Bank did not want me to do anything on the public distribution system. The World Bank did not say anything about anti-poverty programmes. If the World Bank tomorrow says that you should not have these programmes, I will say, I am sorry, I have to have these programmes whether you like it or not. So, the World Bank will not be able to interfere with my internal policy, economic policy to any extent. The World Bank certainly may have its conditionalities. I will accept them only if they suit me. I will not accept them if they do not suit me if they go against my policy.

Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee has said something which is quite meaningful. (*Interruptions*) I do not think that the world situation, as I see it today or anyone could see it really points to unlimited capitalism. I would not agree to that. I would not agree to that as a proposition as I would not agree to have anything to do with it as a programme in this country. We will have to think of the pro-poor programmes. We will have to think of this massive poverty which is ailing the nation.

[Sh P V Narasimha Rao]

There are two nations, three nations in the world having the same kind of difficulty. China has the same kind of difficulty. We have the same kind of difficulty. Countries like Brazil have the same kind of difficulty and the advent of total capitalism will not be able to solve our problems. We are convinced on that. That is why we have to have a third way. That third way is that while we open up while we become part of the world economy, we will not allow ourselves to be swamped by the world economy. We will have to have our programmes absolutely intact because we consider them absolutely necessary for our people. Therefore, there will be no dilution on that. We have deliberately included all the programmes for the poor in this country in the budget. Also in our programme, yes some cuts have come, because cuts have come generally.

If you do not have money, a little cut comes here, a bigger cut comes somewhere else. But we have also tried to restore the cuts in some other way. Dr Manmohan Singh explained how the cut of Rs 500 crore in rural development has been more than made up by taking money from the National Renewal Fund and putting it only for employment programme in the villages (Interruptions). In fact, this has been improved (Interruptions). Either they allow me to speak or you please give me some protection. Those who have run out of ideas and issues, they will again start this sheshan kupe na puryet.

That's all. So Sir, this package has become better because if I had put Rs 500 crores in general for rural development, they would have gone into different purpose. Now this Rs 500 crores or may be about Rs 800 crores or a little more than that, has been put specifically on employment generation programmes and I am glad about it. It was to be earmarked for that purpose because the need for that exists today and we will certainly see that this money will be diverted only to that purpose.

About the public distribution system,

this is one of the most promising programmes for the poor that could be thought of. It is true that the public distribution system in this country has working in a rather unsatisfactory manner because the Central Government does not run the public distribution system. It is very clear and perhaps, it should be clear to anyone who know the Government at the State level and at the Central level that the public distribution system runs partly by what the Central Government does. But for the rest of it, it has to depend on the machinery of the State Government. There is no way I can neither run a fair price shop nor supervise the running of a fair price shop. It has to be run by the State apparatus and I am glad to say that when the National Development Council took up this matter, the Chief Ministers, belonging to all parties, very readily wanted to cooperate in revamping this, taking full advantage of it and I went and inaugurated the programme in Rajasthan, not in Andhra Pradesh or Karnataka, because this is not really a party matter. I wanted to take one of the most backward areas and go there. And the Chief Minister of Rajasthan told me that after that inauguration, he has himself visited several districts and he found that the programme as revamped as introduced, has been working well. There may be some lacuna here and there. We are prepared to look into those things any time because any programme of this massive magnitude cannot be perfect all the time. If there is imperfection here and there, anything to be done by us, we will do it and anything to be done by them, they will do it. This is one of the programmes in which both Governments, at the State and the Central levels are working in unison, in tandem and with perfect cooperation and this is how it should be. This is going to be the real economic centre of tomorrow in the villages.

Not only rice and wheat but whatever foodgrains and other things we are giving, we have added to what is being made available there. The State Government are negotiating with the producers and with the manufacturers to find that things like match boxes, salt, etc. are brought in bulk to the State and from there distributed to the shops.

It is a very unspectacular kind of programme, Sir, not have any fire works here. But the point is that is the programme of tomorrow and that is the programme on which the entire economic activity of this country will rest. We have taken 1700 blocks particularly in the villages. I do not know whether the Members have really cared to find out how many blocks are included from within their own constituencies. I would, with folded hands, ask them and request them to do so; and visit the shops, go and find out whether they are working well or not. If they are not working well, find out why they are not working well. This is the duty of all the Members. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI SINH CHAVDA (Banaskantha): Famine has affected Banaskantha but foodgrains are not available. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Now, we have released four million tonnes more foodgrains this year and still, stocks are low. We have to import, it has been done over the years. We have imported and exported. But the reason for exports is what is really relevant here. When the decision to export ten lakh tonnes of what was taken in 1990, it was not because we were overflowing with wheat. It was because we were in desperate need of foreign exchange. Now, this is the kind of thing which we should avoid. We should not dispose of our stocks; we should not allow our bufferstocks to come down under any circumstances and this is the lesson of the last two or three years. Therefore, we will have to take that as a policy postulate and we should always stick to it. Whatever happens on the food front, we should never be found to be in any distress and this I would say will be the policy of this Government.

Sir, on the industrial side, I have already answered question in Parliament. The details have been given that the investment climate has improved enormously and within the last few months, four or five months since

the policy had become known, we have had investment to the tune of Rs. 1000 crores. I also added in answering a question that in the next one week or few weeks this figure is likely to jump from Rs. 1000 crores to Rs. 2000 crores. All this is absolutely necessary for our 8th Five Year Plan and the country's progress in general because 80 per cent of this investment is coming within the infrastructure sector. It is not anything unnecessary. It is the most necessary thing for this country for which we do not have the money. It is quite clear that if we had been falling back on our own resources this kind of investment would not be possible for the next 20 years. It is coming now the power sector, the fertilizer sector, all the infrastructure sectors are being taken care of by this investment and I am happy about it. And if, Sir, I do not know whether this is going to happen, I hope it will, in the course of the 8th Plan if what we have tried to include in 8th Plan cannot be taken up for want of funds and funds are available from abroad, investment comes from abroad to complete this plan and part of that scheme, whatever money is released from our own resources will go to the anti-poverty programme. This is the kind of tie up which we want to do and we have taken a decision to that effect. We have told the Planning Commission that this is how this tie up has to be properly planned.

The employment aspect also has come up for lot of comments. Some Members been to have said that all we have promised in employment is not correct. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please keep quiet.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The Railway Minister, Sir, has announced that over 6000 kms of metergauge will be converted into broadgauge. This is a labour intensive programme. It has been calculated...

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): What about the electric locomotives? BHEL has offered to supply the same. Are you going to give it to the... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO Each Kilometer is calculated to generate an employment potential of 18,000 to 22,000 mandays. At this rate if we take up 6000 Km, on can calculate how much it will be. The Planning Commission has come up with some figures. In the 8th Plan

SHRIBASUDEBACHARIA What about the new lines?

SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO The only difficulty is that we do not really read anything before we say something.

The Planning Commission has given us the figures of employment agriculture - 4.16 millions, mining and quarrying 0.13 million, manufacturing 1.36 million, construction 5.9 million, electricity - 0.3 million, transport and communications - 2.8 million, and other services totalling up to 8.89 million per year. This is what we have promised more or less in the Manifesto. Apart from this, a massive programme of afforestation and waste land development is being undertaken and one can imagine that the cumulative effect of all these programmes can hardly be less than what we have promised to the people and that will be completed.

About the unemployed, this cannot be useful for them. It is obvious. They have to be given opportunities for self employment only in the context of rapid industrialisation of the country. I would like to know from any hon. Member or economist, if there is any other way. I do not see any other way except rapid industrialisation of the country.

In the agricultural sector, whatever is possible for self-employment, will be taken up but at the same time it is industrialisation that will do the trick in regard to the employment opportunities in this country. So, that has been decided upon.

Sir, Atalji has made a very unkind comment about education. I would like to say, Sir that what has been said in that Para 30 of the President's Address gives us some encouragement. In fact, they should feel

encouraged and proud at being told by the President of India for the first time that we have made a breakthrough in literacy. It was said that India is going to have the dubious distinction of having the largest number of illiterates at the turn of the century. From the Presidential Address, it appears that that dubious distinction is going to be averted. I feel over-joyed at that one factor which he has mentioned. Literacy amongst girls is increasing. Where is it increasing? It is increasing in the Northern States, not in Kerala. Kerala, there is nothing to increase because it is already covered. It is increasing in the Northern State. Himachal Pradesh has done excellent work in literacy programmes. Other States also are coming up. So, at the end of the century, the future Indian citizen will not have to hang his head in shame that in his country largest number of illiterates live. So many programmes which have been mentioned in this are programmes about which we can legitimately be proud and I would not like to measure the worth of a para by the length of the para. That is difficult.

Sir, now, the programme of the minorities. Again many comments caustic and otherwise, have been made about the Minorities Commission. I would like to announce to the House, Sir that the Minorities Commission is going to be given statutory status in this Session itself. Everything is ready and I am sure, we will be able to do that. So, that has been a long standing demand. Long standing proposal, we accepted it, we wish to complete it and we wish to fulfil it in this Session.

I have explained certain foreign policy aspects on several occasions in the House. There is only one important decision which seems to have created a difference of opinion and that is having diplomatic relations with Israel. Sir, when we talk of recognising Israel, I do not know what the hon. Members really mean because Israel stands recognised. We recognised it long ago when Panditji was alive. What we have done is, we have decided to have diplomatic relations. We have a Consulate already in Bombay.

Today, we have a situation where India's participation in the Middle-East peace process, for the sake of fighting for the cause of the Palestinians has become more important than anything else. I do not want to divulge personal discussions, etc. But with a full sense of responsibility I could say that this is a decision which is going to be found very useful, very useful in the Middle-East peace process. We could have waited two more years, we could have waited four more years. The only difficulty would have been that we would have been the only country left out of the whole world. That kind of isolation was not acceptable to us. And at the same time, the part that India— you will see— will play in that Middle-East, peace process, hon Members on some occasion will compliment me for have taken that decision.

Today, in view of the difference of opinion that has existed, today, in spite of the fact that what we have considered absolutely right we have done, there seems to be some doubt in the minds of friends. Some friends really expressed those doubts to me. I have nothing to say about those doubts, except to assure them that those doubts are unfounded. We stand by the Palestinian cause as strongly as ever before and this cause will be fully served by the decision taken by India and perhaps not so well otherwise. This is what I want.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur). Why is the Government silent on Israel bombing of the Palestinian tanks?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We are not silent on anything done by Israel against the Palestinians. We have never been - never been- silent on anything. We have never been silent on anything. (*Interruptions*)

I really do not know. Almost every country, there is hardly any country excepting the neighbouring countries with whom the dispute exists, they have done it because they wanted to play a role in this. Middle-East is going to be one of the most important theatres in which the role of a country is going to

be absolutely crucial in the coming years. We have to have a little foresight for these matters. We take the flak temporarily. But at the same time we have done the right thing and I am fully convinced that what we have done is the right thing.

I have covered all the points that were raised. Of course, there will be points which need not have been raised but have been raised. I would not like to waste the time of the House. I would like to conclude by saying that this question raised, the slogan that has been raised is rather unfortunate, that there is some danger, some jeopardy, to the economic sovereignty of the country.

I would like to refute it with all my might, with all the emphasis at my command and I am prepared for any test on this. What we have done is the right thing.

I have been addressing students, I have been addressing young men, I have been addressing villagers in their lakhs, and I find that when they are told that the licence-permit Raj is coming to an end, and has come to an end, the kind of response you get from them is tremendous.

Yes, there is a change. There is a change in our orientation but there is no change in our objective. I want to be absolutely clear. That objective remains. I cannot fulfil that objective by the old methods. I have to change. The whole world has changed. There is no justification for India not to change when the objective which we wanted to achieve till yesterday by some other means needs a different means today. That is the pragmatic approach which we have undertaken, without changing the objective without giving up the objective. We have gone into every detail of whether there was an alternative.

SHRI BASU DEBACHARIA: There was.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: There was'nt. I am prepared to have it discussed in this House. I am prepared to have a full debate of the House. This is only for an

[Sh P V Narasimha Rao]

amendment This is a very small thing. Let us have a debate. What were the alternatives available to India? What are the alternatives available to India today? Leave alone eight months back, what are the alternatives available to India today? I shall have an open mind. I am fully convinced that what we are doing is the correct thing. If some one can convince this House, convince me that there is another way equally viable, equally effective in the world of today, I will not flinch from it. But I must say again and again that what I have done is the correct thing and this conviction has given me so much encouragement to go ahead with this programme. I want national consensus, which already exists. Consensus does not mean unanimity. All that I can say is, consensus means unanimity minus Mr V P Singh, unanimity minus Mr Chatterjee, unanimity minus a few individuals. (*Interruptions*) I understand that our friends in the CPI (M) have objections. I recognise that. But in spite of that, I have to say that this new reform package and the line we have taken has the vast majority of the population of this country behind it standing like a rock. It will be so and we will follow it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) What about the Mandal Commission? The Prime Minister did not mention a word about the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER A number of amendments have been moved by the Members to the Motion of thanks on President's Address. Shall I put all the amendment to the vote of the House together? Or does any hon. Member want any amendments to be put separately?

Shri Dhurai

[*Translation*]

PROF PREM DHURIAA (Hamirpur) Mr Speaker, Sir, I demand a division on my

amendment No. 1 on unemployment and amendment No. 4 on price rise.

(*English*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Boipur) I want to have a division on the following amendment numbers.

881, 780 and 790

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) Sir, I want to have a division on the following serial numbers

387 relating to unemployment
620 relating to New Industrial Policy
628 relating to conditionalities which affect on economic sovereignty
336 relating to land reforms, and
104ⁿ relating to price rise

SHRI C. ITTA BASU (Barasat) I want my amendment No. 28 regarding economic sovereignty, to the President's Address to be put separately to the vote of the House.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA (BERHAMPORE) I want my amendments No. 1005, 1010, 1011 and 1013 to the President's Address to be put separately to the vote of the house.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) I want my amendments No. 657 and 662 to the President's Address to be separately to the vote of the House.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA I want my amendments No. 340, 342, 807 and 819 to the President's Address to be put separately to the vote of the House.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN I want amendment No. 369 to the President's Address to be put separately to the vote of the House.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) I want my amendments No. 219, 223, 231, 233 and

1,027 to the President's Address to be put separately to the vote of the House.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Sir, I want my amendment No. 365 to the President's Address to be put separately to the vote of the House.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I am on a point of order. It is six p.m. now.

MR. SPEAKER: I uphold your point of order. But I think the House wants to dispose of today's business and then rise.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Sir, I want my amendments nos. 293, 294 and 295 to the President's Address to be Put...

MR. SPEAKER: You have not moved them.

SHRI SUDARSAN RAY CHAUDHURI (Serampore): Sir, I want my amendments nos. 431, 432, 438, 440 and 449 to the president's Address to be put separately to the Vote of the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM (Katiyar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention to the fact that it is 6 O'Clock now and you know that we are no fast today. 'Tabalib-e-Ramzan Shari' has begun. We have to offer prayer (namaz). After that we have to perform taravi in mosque. We shall be extremely grateful to you if you put it to vote tomorrow. It is very difficult for us as you are putting it to vote at the time of prayer and fast. Usually the House sits up to 6 p. m. so it will be better if the voting is allowed tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. I will see.

(*Interruptions*)

(*English*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I want my amendment nos. 820 and 825 to the President's Address to be put separately to the Vote of the House

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri): Sir, I want my amendment nos. 184, 185, 189, 190, 193 and 194 to the President's Address to be put separately to the Vote of the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall put amendment Nos. 1 and moved by Shri Dhumal to the vote of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What about our amendments? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. I fail to understand your procedure. There are so many amendments on the same subject. Why don't you drop them?

MR. SPEAKER: I will explain to you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): It has all along been a convention. Why do you not want to have it today? (*Interruptions*)

(*English*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't disturb me. Why are you shouting from there? I have to hear everybody. Please help me.

[*Translation*]

The convention is that we ask the House whether all the amendment are to be put to the vote of the House together. If somebody does not agree, then presiding officer has no authority to put his amendment together. That is why I have called for the names of those who want to move their amendments separately. You have given your names for your respective amendments. Now the problem is that same type of amendments have been given by one or two Members sepa-

rately for example, "Right to Work" There was no need to rise to speak on the same amendment separately But since you have spoken, I have to see how many such amendment are there (*Interruptions*) You please listen to me first and then express your views Now I am putting amendment one by one One more point is there Some Members have moved same type of amendments, if one such amendment is defeated, there is no need to put the other amendment to the vote of the House I was thinking that you are aware of all these things

(*Interruptions*)

(*English*)

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE May I make a submission Sir? Regarding the number we have given, I believe everybody will agree that all those numbers may be put together

MR SPEAKER No, I will

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Why not? (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Please It is going to be very difficult because there are so many amendment I am putting Shri Dhupal's amendment And if the office will check those amendments, amendment Nos 1 and 4,

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE They are on different subjects

MR SPEAKER I will not put amendments Nos 1 and 4 if the same kind of amendment are moved by some one else, it is not necessary to put them here

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE They are on different issues Amendment No 1 is on unemployment and amendment No 4 is on price rise (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER I shall put amendments Nos 1 and 4 moved by Shri Prem Dhupal to the vote of the House

Let the lobbies be cleared.

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared

Before I put the amendment I would like to read out as to how the voting has to be done in the House for the benefit of new Members A push button set containing a pilot light and three push buttons, mustard button for 'Aye', red button for 'No' and a black button for 'Abstention' together with a push switch suspended by a wire has been provided at the seat of every Member When the machine is made active on announcement by the Chair 'now Division', a gong sounds which is the signal to the Members to cast their vote Each Member has to press the push switch and then operate one of the three buttons, that is, for 'Aye', 'NO' or 'Abstention' according to his own choice The push switch and the push button must be kept pressed simultaneously until the gong sounds for the second time after 10 seconds A pilot lamp on the push button switch will glow simultaneously with the pressing of the button and the push switch and the glowing of this light indicates that the vote has been recorded by the equipment If the Members is not able to record his vote by pressing the button, he may please stand up at his seat and record the vote through slips to be given to him by the Division Clerk

MR SPEAKER The question is

That at the motion, the following be added, namely -

"but regret that the Address does not mention any effective action plan to solve the growing problem of unemployment amongst the youth go the country " (1)

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

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any effective and far-reaching measures to check the continuous rising trend in the prices

of essential commodities and other consumer goods of use to the common man." (4)

The Lok Sabha divided:

18.16 hrs

Division No. 2

AYES

A

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Achara, Shri Basu Deb

Advani, Shri Lai K.

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Ansari, Shri Mumtaz

Azam, Dr. Faiyazul

B

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Bala, Dr. Asim

Bandaru, Shri Dattatraya

Barman, Shri Palas

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Basu, Shri Anil

Basu, Shri Chitta

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini

Bhattacharya, Shri Nani

C

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaudhay, Shri Rudarsen

Chauhan, Shri Chetan P. S.

Chauhan, Shri Shivraj Singh

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Chhatwai, Shri Sartaj Singh

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Chikhliia, Shrimati Bhavna

Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin,

Chowdary, Dr. K. V. R.

Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj

D

Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Das, Shri Ram Sunder

Datta, Shri Amai

Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai

Dharmabhiksham, Shri

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh

F

Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf

Fernandes, Shri George

Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal

Fundkar, Shri Pandurang Pundlik

Kapse, Shri Ram

G

Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh

Gangwar, Dr. P. R.

Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Gautam, Shrimati Sheela

Kesri Lal, Shri

Ghafoor, Shri Abdul

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao

Khandelwal, Shri Bhuwan Chandra

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Kharana, Shri Madan Lai

Girija Devi, Shrimati

Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad

Gohil, Dr. Mahavirsinh Harisinhji

Krishnendra Kaur (Deepa), Shrimati

Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela

Kumar, Shri Nithis

Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Kunjee Lal, Shri

H

Kusmaria, Shri Ramkrishna

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal

L**J**

Laljan Basha, Shri S. M.

Jai Prakash, Shri

Lodha, Shri Guman Mal

Jaswant Singh, Shri

M

Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan

Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Jeswani, Dr. K. D.

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Mahendra Kumar, Shrimati

Joshi, Shri Anna

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal

Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.

K

Mandal, Shri Brahmanand

Kalka Das, Shri

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Manjay Lal, Shri

Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Misra, Shri Janardan

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Mohan Singh, Shri

Moilah, Shri Hannan

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Mukhopadyay, Shri Ajoy

Munda, Shri Govind Chandra

Munda, Shri Kariya

Murmu, Shri Rup Chand

N

Naik, Shri Ram

O

Oraon, Shri Lalit

P

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Passi, Shri Balraj

Paswan, Shri Chhedi

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas

Patel, Shri Brishin

Patel, Shri Chandresh

Patel, Shri Haribhai

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Patel, Shri Somabhai

Pathak, Shri Harin

Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal

Prem, Shri B. L. Sharma

Premi, Shri Mangal Ram

Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra

R

Rai, Shri Lal Babu

Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara

Rajesh Kumar, Shri

Raj Narain, Shri

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Ram Badan, Shri

Ramdew Ram, Shri

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Rao, Shri D. Venkateswara

Rawal, Dr. Lai Bahadur

Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Ray, Shri Rabi

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Reddy, Shri B. N.

Rongpi, Dr. Jayanta

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Roypradhan, Shri Amar

S

Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus

Sanghani, Shri Dileep Bhai

Saroda, Dr. Gunvant Rambhaya

Seindia, Shrimati Vijayaraja

Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan

Shah, Shri Manabendra

Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh

Sharma, Shri Jeevan

Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar

Shastri, Acharya Vishwanath Das

Shukla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap

Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan

Singh, Dr. Chattrapal

Singh, Shri Hari Kishora

Singh, Shri Jangbir

Singh, Shri Pratap

Singh, Shri Rajveer

Singh, Shri Ram

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

Singh, Shri Rameshray Prasad

Singh, Shri Ramnareesh

Singh, Shri Rampal

Singh, Shri Satya Deo

Singh, Shri Surya Narayan

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

Sinha, Shri Shiva Sharan

Soren, Shri Shibu

Sur, Shri Monoranjan

Swami, Shri Chinmayanand

Swami, Shri Surashanand

Syed Shahabuddin, Shri

T

Tandel, Shri D. J.

Taj Narayan Singh, Shri

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Topiwala, Shrimati Dipika H

Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Trivedi, Shri Arvind

U

Uma Bharti, Kumari

A

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.

Adakalraj, Shri L.

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Ahamed, Shri E.

V

Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh

Ahmed, Shri Kamaiuddin

Vajpayee, Shri Atai Bihari

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Varma, Shri Ratilal

Akber Pasha, Shri B

Vaerappa, Shri Ramchandra

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Vekaria, Shri Shivlal Nagjibhai

Anthony, Shri Frank

Varma, Shrimati Rita

Antulay, Shri A. R.

Varma, Shri Sushil Chandra

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Verma, Shri Upendra Nath

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Y

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

B

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad

Banarjee, Kumari Mamata

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar,

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhani Singh

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Yadav, Dr. S. P.

Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Bahakta, Shri Manoranjan

yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Z

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

NOES

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhonsla, Shri Tajsingh Rao

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra
Nath

Buta Singh, Shri

C

Chako, Shri P. C.

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrasekher, Shrimati Maragatham

Charles, Shri A.

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Chaudhary, Shri Ram prakash

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Chaure, Shri Babu Hari

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr,

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Chowdhury, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan

D

Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Deka, Shri Probin

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Dennis, Shri N.

Deora, Shri Murl

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Devarajan, Shri B.

Devegowda, Shri H. D.

Devi, Shrimati Bibbu Kumari

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Diwan, Shri Pawan

Dutt, Shri Sunil

F

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Farook, Shri M. O. H.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

G

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Giriappa, Shri C. P. Mudala

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gudadinni, Shri B. K.

Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao

H

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Harchand Singh, Shri

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

I

Imchalemba, Shri

Inderjit, Shri

Islam, Shri Nurul

J

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Janarthanan, Sir M. R. Kadambur

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Jatav, Shri Bare Lai

Jawali, Dr. B. G.

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal

K

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Kaliaperumal, Shri P. P.

Kamai Nath, Shri

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Kamson, Prof. M.

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Kaur, Shrimati Sukhbans

Kewal Sing, Shri

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Khan, Shri Ayub

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Krishan Kumar, Singh S.

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji

Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree

Kuli, Shri Balin

Kumaramangalam, Shri C. K.

Kurien, Prof. F. J.

L

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

M

Made Gowda, Shri G.

Malik, Dharampal Singh

Mallikarjun, Shri

Mali, Dr. R.

Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Meena, Shri Bheru LaL

Meghe, Shri Datta

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Mujahid, Shri B. M.

Muniyappa, Shri K.H.

Murales Dharan, Shri K.

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Murugesan, Dr. N.

Muttamwar, Shri Vilas

N

Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Naikar, Shri D. K.

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Narayanan, Shri K. R.

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Netam, Shri Arvind

Nikam, Shri Govindrao

NYamagouda, Shri S.R.

O

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

P

Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Palacholla, Shri Venkata Rangayya
Naidu

Pandian, Shri D.

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Panja, Shri Ajit

Panwar, Shri Harpal

Patel, Shri Praful

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Patil, Shri Anwari Basavaraaj

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devising

Patil, Kumari Surya Kanta

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Pawar, Shri Sharad

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Nivrutti

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Poosapati, Shri Anandgajapati Raju

Potdukha, Shri. Shantaram

Prabhu, Shri R.

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Pradhani, Shri K.

Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa

R

Rahi, Shri Ram Lai

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Rajaravivarma, Shri B

Rajendra Kumar, Shri S. S. R.

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.

Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava

Rajulu, Dr. R. K. G.

Ram Babu, Shri A. G.S.

Ram Singh, Rae

Ramchandran, Shri Muliapally

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Ramasamy, Shri Rajagopal Naidu

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Rao, Shri P.V. Narsimha

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Rathva, Shri Naranbhi Jamlabhai

Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lai

Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkata

Reddy, Shri M. Baga

Reddy, Shri M. G.

Reddy, Shri Magunta Subbarama

Reddy, Shri R. Surender

Reddy, Shri Vijaya Bhaskara

Reddy, Shri Y. S. Rajsekhar

S

Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya

Sai, Shri A. Pratap

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman

Sajjan Kumar, Shri

Sangma, Shri Purno A.

Sayeed, Shri P. M.

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Selja, Kumari

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Shama, Shri Satish Kumar

Shingda, Shri Damu Barku

Shivappa, Shri Kodakani Gowdana

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Signal, Shri S. B.

Silvera, Dr. C.

Singh, Shri Ajit

Singh, Shri Arjun

Singh, Shri Dalbir

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Singh, Shri Manphool

Singh, Shri Motilal

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Singh, Shri S. B.

Singh, Shri K.P.

Singla, Shri Sant Ram

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

(Sharimati) K. S.

Srinivasan, Shri Chinnsamy

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

T

Tara Singh, Shri

Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Thangababu, Shri K.V.

Tharedevi Siddhartha, Shrimati D. K.

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Thungon, Shri P. K.

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb

Topno, Kumari Frida

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

U

Umbrey, Shri Lacta

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha

V

Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.

Vyas, Dr. Girija

W

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Bakrishna

Williams, Shri R. G.

Y

Yadav, Shri Satya Pal Singh

Yashpal, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correc-

tion*, the result of the division is:

Ayes : 210

Noes : 262

The motion was negatived

MR. SPEAKER: For the benefit of hon. Members, let the focus lights be switched off.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I make a proposal to the hon. Prime Minister. You make my nephew the Minister for Management.'

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment Nos. 780, 790, 807 and 881 to the vote of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur). Is my vote recorded?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. You will be given a photo-copy.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): You are clubbing together the amendments standing in the name of a particular Member, not subject wise but member by member.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRICHITTA BASU (Barasat): Are you

moving the amendments serially?

MR. SPEAKER: I need explain every point. I have already explained. Please take your seat.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Are you moving the amendments serially?

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling the name of the Member who has given me the amendments, here one after the other. I understand that sometimes it is difficult to adjust the numbers in a serial order. So please bear with me. This time, most of the hon. Members wanted their amendments to be put differently. That is why, we have to put up with this little bit of irregularity.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Amendment No. 807 is Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya's amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't you want to club it with others?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. I shall now put amendment Nos. 780, 790 and 881 moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of the house.

Amendments No. 780, 790 and 881 were put and negatived

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Now we want the amendment No. 807.

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling it. You

*The following Members also recorded their Votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Sobhاندreeswara Rao Vadde, Mr. Ramanna Rai, Suraj Mandal, Yaima Singh Yumnam, Bhubaneshwr Prasad Mehata, Thayil John Anjalose, N. K. Baliyan, Dr. G. L. Kanaujia, Shrimati Saroj Dubey, Shri Roshan Lai, Shri Shashi Prakash, Shri Nawal Kishore Rai, Shri Virendhra Singh, Shri Devi Bux, Shri V. N. Sharma, Shri Yogannand Saraswati, Shri Gangaram Koli, Shri Ram Narain Berwa, Acharya Vishwanath Das Shastri, Shri Shyam Bihari Misra and Dr. Sakshiji.

NOES: Sarvashri Harilal Nanji Patel, Gangadhar Sanipalli, R. Jeevarathnam, Sarat Chandra Pattanayak, Gurcharan Singh Galib, Sudhir Sawant and Shri Muhi Ram Saikia.

wanted it to be put separately. I am calling Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya's amendment later on. I will do it definitely. I was including it. But you wanted it separately. I will call Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya later on.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You call the amendment 807.

MR. SPEAKER: Has Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya given the amendment?

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: You given the amendment. I am sure you do not want division on this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We want 807 only.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

If you really want the Division to be taken on the other amendments, I would request the Member not to leave the Chamber and go out in the Outer Lobby because we shall have to wait for them to come. As I have many amendments here. If there are going to be many Divisions, it would be practically difficult for us to finish them within the time available.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, what about amendment number 803? It relates to Right to work. Are you clubbing all these amendments together?

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you one thing. All the amendments moved by the Member will be put to the vote of the House. Those Members who want their amendments to be put to the vote of the House separately, we are doing that. At the end, we will club all the amendments which are not put to the vote of the House and then we will take the sense of the House and then we will decide.

Now, let the Lobbies be cleared.

MR. SPEAKER: The Lobbies have been cleared. Again I have to request you not to leave your seats, go outside or come into the Lobby or stand in the Gangway in between. I shall now put the amendment number 807 moved by Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya to the vote of the House.

The question is:

'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 include

'Right to Work' as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution.' (807)

The Lok Sabha Divided

Division No. 3

18.32 hrs.

AYES

A

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Anjabse, Shri Thayil John

Ansari, Shri Mumtaz

B

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Bala, Dr. Asim

Barman, Shri Palas

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Basu, Shri Anil

Basu, Shri Chitta

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini

Bhattacharya, Shri Nani

J

C

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmai Kanti

K

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin,

Kumar, Shri Nitish

D

L

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Laljan Basha, Shri S. M.

Datta, Shri Ram Sunder

M

Das, Shri Amal

Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra

Dharmabhiksham, Shri

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra (Durgapur)

Dubey, Shrimati Saroj

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

F

Manjay Lal, Shri

Fatmi, Shri Mohammand Aii Ashraf

Mehta, Shri Bhubaneshwar Prasad

Fernandes, Shri George

Mishra, Shri Satyagopal

G

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Ghafoor, Shri Abdul

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Ghangare, Shri Ramchandre Marotrao

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Mukhopadyay, Shri Ajoy

Girija Devi, Shrimati

Mynda, Shri Govinda Chandra

Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela

Murmu, Shri Rup Chand

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

P

H

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal

Paswan, Shri Chhedi

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Patel, Shri Brishin

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

R

Rai, Shri Lal Babu

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna

Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore

Rajesh Kumar, Shri

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Ray, Shri Rabi

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Reddy, Shri B. N.

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Roypradhan, Shri Amar

S

Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan

Shastri, Shri Vishwanath

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap

Singh, Shri Hari Kishore

Singh, Shri Pratap

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad

Singh, Shri Ramnaresh

Singh, Shri Surya Narayan

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

Singh, Shri Shiva Sharan

Soren, Shri Shibu

Sur, Shri Monoranjan

T

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

U

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof

Ugnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

V

Verma, Shri Upendra Nath

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

Yadav, Dr. S. P.

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Z

Zainal abedin, Shri

NOES**A**

Adalkalara, Shri L.

Ahamed, Shri E.

Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Anthony, Shri Frank

Antulay, Shri A. R.

Arunachalam. Shri M.

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

B

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri

Bhakta, Shrimanoranjana

Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyandra
Nath

Buta Singh, Shri

C

Chacko, Shri P. C.

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham

Charles, Shri A.

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khokabhai

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Chowdhury, Shri A. B. A. Gani Khan

D

Dadahoos, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Deka, Shri Probin

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao

Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao

H

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Devarajan, Shri B.

Harchand Singh, Shri

Devegowda, Shri H. D.

Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh

Devi. Shrimati Bibhu Kumari

I

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Imchalemba, Shri

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Inderjit, Shri

Diwan, Shri Pawan

Islam, Shri Nurul

Dutt, Shri Sunil

J

F

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Farook, Shri M. O. H.

Janarthanan, Shri M. R. Kadambur

Ferrandes, Shri Oscar

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

G

Jatav, Shri Bare Lal

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Jawali, Dr. B. G.

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

K

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

Giriappa, Shri C. P. Mudala

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Kaliaperumal, Shri P. P.

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Kamal Nath, Shri

Gudadinni, Shri B. K.

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram	Marbanlang, Shri Peter G.
Kamson, Prof. M.	Masood, Shri Rasheed
Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham	Mathew, Shri Pala K. M.
Karreddula. Shrimati Kamaia Kumari	Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy	Meena, Shri Bheru Lal
Kauli, Shrimati Sheila	Meghe, Shri Datta
Kaur, Shrimati Sukhbuns	Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Kewal Singh, Shri	Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Mujahid, Shri B. M.
Khan. Shri Ayub	Muniyappa, Shri K. H.
Khursheed, Shri Salman	Muralee Dharan, Shri K.
Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna	Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara
Krishan Kumar, Shri S.	Murugesan, Dr. N.
Krishnaswamy, Shri M.	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji	N
Kuli, Shri Balin	Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh
Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan	Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Kuppuswamy, Shri C. K.	Naikar, Shri D. K.
Kurien, Prof. P. J.	Narayanan, Shri K. R.
L	Narayanan, Shri P. G.
Lakshamanan, Prot. Savithi	Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba
M	Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Malik, Dharampal Singh	Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra
Mallikarjun, Shri	Netam, Shri Arvind
Mallu, Dr. R.	Nikam, Shri Govindrao
Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao	Nyamagouda, Shri S. B.

O

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

P

Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Palacholla, Shri Venkata Rangayya
Naidu

Pandian, Shri D.

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Panja, Shri Ajit

Panwar, Shri Harpal

Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji

Patel, Shri Praful

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Patil, Shri Anwari Basavaraj

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Patil, Kumari Surya Kanta

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Pawar, Shri Sharad

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruitti

Peruman, Dr P. Vallal

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Poosapati, Shri Anandgajapati Raju

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Prabhu, Shri R.

Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan

Pradhani, Shri K.

Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa

R

Rahi, Shri Ram Lai

Rai, Shri Kalp Nath

Rajaravivarma, Shri B.

Rajendra Kumar, Shri S. S. R.

Rajeshwaran Dr. V.

Rajeshwari, Shrimati Basava

Rajulu, Dr. R. K. G.

Ram Babu, Shri A. G. S.

RAM Singh, Rao

Ramehandran, Shri Mullappally

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Ramasamy, Shri Rajagopal Naidu

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra

Rathva, Shri Naranbhai Jamiabhai

Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal

Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkata	Silvera, Dr. C.
Reddy, Shri M. Baga	Singh, Shri Ajit
Reddy, Shri M. G.	Singh, Shri Arjun
Reddy, Shri Magunta Subbarama	Singh, Shri Dalbir
Reddy, Shri R. Surender	Singh, Shri Khelsai
Reddy, Shri Vijay Bhaskara	Singh, Shri Manphool
Reddy, Shri Y. S. Rajasekhar	Singh, Shri Motilal
S	Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi
Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya	Singh, Shri S. B.
Sai, Shri A. Pratap	Singh, Deo, Shri K. P.
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	Singla, Shri Sant Ram
Saikia, Shri Muhi Ram	Sodi, Shri Manku Ram
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman	Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu
Sajjan Kumar, Shri	Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K. S.
Sangama, Shri Purno A.	Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan
Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara	Srinivasan, Shri Chinnasamy
Sawant, Shri Sudhir	Sukh Ram, Shri
Sayeed, Shri P. M.	Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Scindia, Shri Madhaurao	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Selja, Kumari	Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil
Shankaranand, Shri B..	Swargy, Shri G. Venkat
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal	T
Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar	Tara Singh, Shri
Shingda, Shri Damu Barku	Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh
Shivappa, Shri Kodakani Gowdana	Thangkabal, Shri K. V.
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan	Tharadevi Sidhartha, Shrimati D. K.
Sidnal, Shri S. B.	Thomes, Prof. K. V.

Thomas, Shri P. C.

Yashpal, Shri

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

MR. SPEAKER : Subject to correction*, the result of the division is:

Thungon, Shri P. K.

Ayes : 097

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee

Noes : 262

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb

The motion was negatived

Topno, Kumari Frida

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment numbers 336,338,387, 620, 628 and 1043 as requested by Shri Indrajit Gupata to the vote of the House.

U

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPATA(Midnapore): I want a division on the Amendment Number 628. It is a very important matter relating to IMF.

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha

MR. SPEAKER: For your satisfaction, if you insist, I will again put it to the vote of the House. But it is not necessary.

V

Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah

Now I shall put amendment numbers 336, 338, 387, 620 and 1043 to the vote of the House.

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Amendments No. 336, 338, 387, 620 and 1043 were put and negatived

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.

Vyas, Dr. Girija

MR. SPEAKER: Again, I shall now put the Amendment Number 628, as requested by Shri Indrajit Gupta to the vote of the House.

W

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir. I want a division on this.

Williams, Shri R. G.

Y

Yadav, Shri Satya Pal Singh

MR. SPEAKER: I think that the lobbies are already cleared and let no Member go out of the House until he casts the vote.

*The following Members also recorded their votes.

AYES: Dr. Jay Chongpi, Sarvashri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde, D. Venkateswara Rao, Suraj Mandal, Bhubaneshwar Prasad Mehta, Hari Kewal Prasad, Kesri Lal, Roshan Lal, Shashi Prakash, Braja Kishore Tripathi, Abhay, Pratap Singh.

NOES: Saravahri Yellalah Nandi, Ramesh Chennithala, G. Madu Gowda, Murlidhar, Kumari Padamasree Kudumula, Shri N. Dennis and Dr. Shrimati K. S. Soundaram.

The question is:

"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 conditionalities of the IMF and World Bank are affecting economic sovereignty of India." (628)

The Lok Sabha divided

18.39 hrs.

AYES

Division No. 4

A

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb
Anjalore, Shri Thayil John
Ansari, Shri Mumtaz
Azam, Dr. Faiyazul

B

Baitha, Shri Mahendra
Bala, Dr. Asim
Barman, Shri Uddhab
Basu, Shri Anil
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini
Bhattacharya, Shri Nani

C

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin.

D

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath
Datta, Shri Amal
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Dubey, Shrimati Saroj

F

Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf
Fernandes, Shri George

G

Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Maratrao
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Girija Devi, Shrimati
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gupta, Shri Indrajit

H

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal

J

Jena, Shri Srikanta
Jha, Shri Bhogendra

K

Kesri Lai, Shri
Khan, Shri Sukhendu
Kumar, Shri Nitish

L

Laljan Basha, Shri S. M.

M

Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra
 Mahato, Shri Bir Singh
 Malik, Shri Purna Chandra (Durgapur)
 Mandal, Shri Brahmanand
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
 Mandal, Shri Suraj
 Manjay Lal, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Bhubaneswar Prasad
 Misra, Shri Satyagopal
 Mollah, Shri Hannan
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Subrata
 Mukhopadyay, Shri Ajoy
 Munda, Shri Govinda Chandra
 Murmu, Shri Rup Chand

P

Pal, Shri Rupchand
 Paswan, Shri Chhedi
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilga
 Paswan, Shri Sukdeo
 Patel, Shri Brishin
 Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
 Patnaik, Shri Sivaji
 Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan
 Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal

R

Rai, Shri Lal Babu
 Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Rajesh Kumar, Shri
 Ram, Shri Prem Chand
 Ram Badan, Shri
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Ray Dr. Sudhir
 Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan
 Reddy, Shri B. N.
 Rongpi, Dr. Jayanta
 Roy, Shri Haradhan
 Roypradhan, Shri Amar

S

Sethi, Shri Arjun Chatan
 Shastri, Shri Vishwanath
 Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap
 Singh, Shri Hari Kishore
 Singh, Shri Jangbir
 Singh, Shri Mohan
 Singh, Shri Pratap
 Singh, Shri Ram Prasad
 Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad
 Singh, Shri Ramnaresh
 Singh, Shri Surya Narayan
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Shiva Sharan

Soren, Shri Shibu

Sur, Shri Monoranjan

T

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

U

Ummareddy Vankatewarlu, Prof.

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Y

Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao

Verma, Shri Upendra Nath

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

Yadav, Dr. S. P.

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Yumnam, Shri Yaima Singh

Z

Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES**A**

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Ahamed, Shri E.

Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Anthony, Shri Frank

Antulay, Shri A. R.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Asokarajm, Shri A.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

B

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhandari, Shirmati Dil Kumari

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra
Nath

Buta Sing, Shri

C

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chandrakar, Shri Chanduiai

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham

Charles, Shri A,

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Chowdhury, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan

D

Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Deka, Shri Probin

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Dennis, Shri N.

Deora, Shri Murl

Deshmukh, Shri Anandrao

Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao
(Parbhani)

Dev, Shri Sonth-osh Mohan

Devarajan, Shri B.

Devegowda, Shri H. D.

Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Diwan, Shri Pawan

Dutt, Shri Sunil

F

Faieirao, Shri Eduardo

Farook, Shri M. O. H.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

G

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodiya

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Giriyappa, Shri C. P. Mudaia

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gudadinni, Shri B. K.

Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao

Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari

H

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy

Harchand Singh, Shri

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Kaur, Shrimati Sukhbuns

I

Imchalemba, Shri

Kewai Singh, Shri

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Inder Jit, Shri

Khan, Shri Ayube

Islam, Shri Nurul

Khursheed, Shri Salman

J

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Janarthanan, Shri M. R. Kadambur

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree

Jatav, Shri Bare Lal

Kuli, Shri Ballin

Jawali, Dr. B. G.

Kumaramangaiam, Shri Rangarajan

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Kuppuswamy, Shri C. K.

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Kurien, Prof. P. J.

K

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.

L

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

M

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D

Made Gowda, Shri G.

Kamal Nath, Shri

Malik, Dharampal Singh

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Mallikarjun, Shri

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao

Kamson, Prof. M.

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Kanshi Ram, Shri

Mathew, Shri Pala K. M.

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Megha, Shri Datta

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Mujahid, Shri B. M.

Muniyappa, Shri K. H.

Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekar

Murugesan, Dr. N.

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

N

Naik, Shri A. Vankatesh

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Naikar, Shri D. K.

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Narayanan, Shri K. R.

Narayanan, Shri P. G.

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya

Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra

Netam, Shri Arvind

Nikam, Shri Govindrao

Nyamagouda, Shri S. B.

O

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

P

Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Palacholla, Shri Venkata Rangayya Naidu

Pandian, Shri D.

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Panja, Shri Ajit

Panwar, Shri Harpal

Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji

Patel, Shri Praful

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai

Patil, Shri Anwari Basavaraj

Patil, Shri Prakash V.

Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh

Patil, Kumari Surya Kanta

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra

Pawar, Shri Sharad

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruutti

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Pooasapati, Shri Anandgajapati Raju

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Reddy, Shri Magunta Subbarama
Prabhu, Shri R.	Reddy, Shri R. Surender
Prabhu Zantya, Shri Harish Narayan	Reddy, Shri Vijaya Bhaskara
Pradhani, Shri K.	Reddy, Shri Y. S. Rajasekhar
Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa	S

R

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal	Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya
Rai, Shri Kalp Nath	Sai, Shri A. Pratap
Rajaravivarma, Shri B.	Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Rajendra Kumar, Shri S. S. R.	Saikia, Shri Muhi Ram
Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava	Sangma, Shri Purno A.
Rajulu, Dr. R. K. G.	Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara
Ram Babu, Shri A. G. S.	Sawant, Shri Sudhir
Ram Singh, Rao	Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Ramamurthy, Shri K.	Selja, Kumari
Ramasamy, Shri Rajagopal Naidu	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Rao, Shri J. Chokka	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha	Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar
Rao, Shri V. Krishna	Shingda, Shri Damu Barku
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra	Shivappa, Shri Kodakani Gowdana
Rathva, Shri Naranbhai Jamlabhai	Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lai	Sidnal, Shri S. B.
Reddy, Shri M. Baga	Silvera, Dr. C.
Reddy, Shri Mahasamudram Gnanendra	Singh, Shri Ajit
	Singh, Shri Arjun

Singh, Shri Dalbir

Singh, Shri Khetsai

Singh, Shri Manphool

Singh, Shri Motilal

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Singh Shri S. B.

Singh Deo, Shri K. P.

Singla, Shri Sant Ram

Sodir, Shri Manku Ram

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Soundaram Dr. (Shrimati) K. S.

Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan

Srinivasan, Shri Chinnaamy

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

T

Tara Singh, Shri

Thangkabalu, Shri K. V.

Tharadevi Siddhartha, Shrimati D. K.

Thomas, Prof. K. V.

Thomas, Shri P. C.

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Thungon, Shri P. K.

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb

Topno, Kumari Frida

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

U

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha

V

Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lai

Verma, Kumari Vimla

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.

Vyas, Dr. Girija

W

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

Williams, Shri R.G.

Y

Yashpal, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction*,
the result of the division is:

Ayes : 203

Noes : 258

*The following members also recorded their Votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Palas Barman, M. Ramanna Rai, Ram Sunder Das, Roshan Lal, Shashi Prakash.

NOES: Sarvashri Mohanlal Jhikram, Ishwarbhai K. Chavda, P. C. Chacko, Mahendra Kumar Singh Thakur, B. Akber Pasha, Sajjan Kumar, P. P. Kaliaperumal; Gurcharan Singh Galib, Satya Pal Singh Yadav, Dr. R. Mallu and Shri Bhupender Singh Hooda.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendment No. 28 moved by Shri Chitta Basu to the vote of the House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barsat): Sir, I want a division on the Amendment No. 28.

MR. SPEAKER: Please let me explain to you. Now, it is not necessary that each and every Member should ask for the division. I am supposing that it is not being asked properly he could refuse it. May I now request you not to ask for the division lightly.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, we oppose the Government policy which erodes the economic sovereignty. I have not given it in a light manner. I have given only one single amendment. And I want that the House be divided on that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing the division. Let us respect the feeling of the Member also. But, there are so many amendments. So please do not ask for the division on the amendments lightly because the same purpose is achieved.

The question is:

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

'but regret that the Address fails to mention anything about the blatant capitulation of the Government to the diktats of the World Bank and IMF in matters relating to the formulation of our economic policies which would lead to the erosion of the economic sovereignty of the nation and deflection from the nationally accepted policy of self-reliance.' (28)

The Lok Sabha divided

18.43 hrs.

AYES

Division No. 5

A

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb

Anjalose, Shri Thayil John

Ansari, Shri Mumtaz

B

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Bala, Dr. Asim

Barman, Shri Palas

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Basu, Shri Anil

Basu, Shri Chitta

Bhattacharaya, Shirmati Malini

Bhattacharya, Shri Nani

C

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin,

D

Das, Shri Jitendra Nath

Das, Shri Ram Sunder

Datta, Shri Amal

Dharmabhiksham, Shri

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra

Dubey, Shrimati Saroj

F

Fatmi, Mohammad Ali Ashraf

Fernandes, Shri George

G

Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Girija Devi, Shrimati

Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

H

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal

J

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

K

Kesri Lal, Shri

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Kumar, Shri Nitish

L

Laljan Basha, Shri S. M.

M

Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra

Mahato, Shri Bir Singh

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Mandal, Shri Brahmanand

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Mandal, Shri Suraj

Mehta, Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Mollah, Shri Hannan

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Mukherjee, Shri Subrata

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Munda, Shri Govinda Chandra

Murmu, Shri Rup Chand

P

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Paswan, Shri Chhedi

Paswan Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Patel, Shri Brishin

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Prakash, Shri Shashi

Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan

R

Rai, Shri Lal Babu

Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore

Rajesh Kumar, Shri

Ram, Shri Prem Chand

Rao, Shri D. Venkateswara

Ray, Shri Rabi

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Reddy, Shri B. N.

Rongpi, Dr. Jayanta

V

Roshan Lal, Shri

Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Verma, Shri Upendra Nath

Roypradhan, Shri Amar

Y

S

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad

Singh, Shri Abhay Pratap

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Singh, Shri Hari Kishore

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh

Singh, Shri Jangbir

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

Singh, Shri Mohan

Yadav, Dr. S. P.

Singh, Shri Pratap

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

Yadav, Shri Suray Narayan

Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

Singh, Shri Ramnaresh

Z

Singh, Shri Surya Narayan

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

NOES

Sinha, Shri Shiva Sharan

A

Soren Shri Shibu

Adakalaraj, Shri L.

Sur, Shri Monorajnan

Ahamed, Shri E.

T

Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Tirkey, Shri Plus

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Anbarasu Era, Shri

U

Anthony, Shri Frank

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.

Antulay, Shri A. R.

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Asokraj, Shri A.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

B

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari

Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram

Bhargava, Shri, Girdhari Lal

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhonsla, Shri Tejsingh Rao

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh

Brohmo Chaudhury, Shri Satyendra
Nath

Buta Singh, Shri

C

Chacko, Shri P. C.

Chaliha, Shri Kirip

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Ma-
rafgatham

Charles, Shri A.

Chaudhary, Shri Kamal

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash

Chaudhary, Shri Rudarsen

Choudhri, Shri Narain Singh

Chaure, Shri Babu Hari

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Chowdhury, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan

D

Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Deka, Shri Probin

Delkar, Shri Mohan S.

Dennis, Shri N.

Deora, Shri Murli

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Devarajan, Shri B.

Devegowda, Shri H. D.

Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari

Islam, Shri Nurul

Dighe, Shri Sharad

J

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.

Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra

Jakhar, Shri Balram

Diwan, Shri Pawan

Janarthanan, Shri M. R. Kadam

Dutt, Shri Sunil

Jangde, Shri Kheian Ram

F

Jatav, Shri Bare Lai

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Jawali, Dr. B.G.

Farook, Shri M. O. H.

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

G

Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao

K

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Kahandole, Shri Z.M.

Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh

Kairon, Shri Surinder Singh

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Kale, Shri Shankarrao D.

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya

Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P.

Gehlot, Shri Ashok

Kamal Nath, Shri

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Giriappa, Shri C. P. Mudala

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Kamson, Prof. M.

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham

Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao

Kanahi Ram, Shri

H

Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari

Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

I

Kaur, Shrimati Sukhbuns

Imchalemba, Shri

Kewal Singh, Shri

Inder Jä, Shri

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Khan, Shri Ayub

Khursheed, Shri Salman

Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna

Krishan Kumar, Shri S.

Krishnaswamy, Shri M.

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji

Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree

Kuli, Shri Balin

Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan

Kuppuswamy, Shri C. K.

Kurien, Prof. P. J.

L

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savith

M

Made Gowda, Shri G.

Malik, Dharmपाल Singh

Mallikarjun, Shri

Mallu, Dr. R.

Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Mathew, Shri Pala K. M.

Mathur, Shri Shv Charan

Meena, Shri Bheru Lal

Meghe, Shri Datta

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Muniyappa, Shri K. H.

Muralee Dharan, Shri K.

Murthy, Shri M. Chandrashekhara

Murugesan, Dr. N.

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

N

Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Naikar, Shri D. K.

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Narayanan, Shri K. R.

Narayanan, Shri P. G.

Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba

Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya

Nayak Shri: Suoash Chandra

Netam, Shri Arvind

Nikam, Shri Govindrao

Nyamagouda, Shri S. B.

O

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

P

Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)

Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad

Palacholla, Shri Venkata Rangayya
Naidu

Pandian, Shri D.

Pangrahi, Shri Sriballav

Panja, Shri Ajit	Rai, Shri Kalp Nath
Panwar, Shri Harpal	Rajaravivarma, Shri B.
Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji	Rajendra Kumar, Shri S. S. R.
Patel, Shri Praful	Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.
Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar	Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava
Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai	Rajulu, Dr. R. K. G.
Patil, Shri Anwar Basavaraj	Ram Babu, Shri A. G. S.
Patil, Shri Prakash V.	Ram Singh, Rao
Patil, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh	Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally
Patil, Kumari Surya Kanta	Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao	Ramasamy, Shri Rajagopal Naidu
Patil, Shri Vijay Naval	Rao, Shri J. Chokka
Patil, Shri Yashwantrao	Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar	Rao, Shri V. Krishna
Patilnaryak, Shri Satat Chandra	Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Pawar, Shri Sharad	Rathva, Shri Naranbhai Jamlabhai
Pawar, Dr. Vasant Hivrutti	Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal	Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkata
Pilot, Shri Rajesh	Reddy, Shri M. Baga
Poosapati, Shri Ananvigajapati Raju	Reddy, Shri M. G.
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Reddy, S. r. Magunta Subharama
Prabhu, Shri R.	Reddy, Shri R. Surender
Prabhu Zantya, Shri Harish Narayan	Reddy, Shri Vijaya Bhaskara
Pradhani, Shri K.	Reddy, Shri V. S. Rajasekhar
Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa	S
R	Saou, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya
Rahi, Shri Ram Lal	Sai, Shri A. Pratap

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Salkia, Shri Muhi Ram

Salt, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman

Sajjanj Kumar, Shri

Sangma, Shri Purno A.

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara

Sawant, Shri Sudhir

Sayeed, Shri P. M.

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Saija, Kumari

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri Chiranj Lal

Sharma, Shri Satish Kumar

Shingda, Shri Damu Barku

Shivappa, Shri Kodakani Gowdana

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Signal, Shri S. B.

Silvera, Dr. C.

Singh, Shri Ajit

Singh, Shri Arjun

Singh, Shri Dalbir

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Singh, Shri Manphool

Singh, Shri Motilal

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Singh, Shri S. B.

Singh, Deo Shri K. P.

Singh, Shri Sant Ram

Sodi, Shri Manu Ram

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K. S.

Srinivasan, Shri Chinnasamy

Sukh Ram, Shri

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Suresh, Shri Kodikunil

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

T

Tara Singh, Shri

Thekur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Thangkabatu, Shri K. V.

Tharadevi Siddhartha, Shrimati D. K.

Thomas, Prof. K. V.

Thomes, Shri P. C.

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Thungon, Shri P. K.

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee

Tope, Shri Ankushrao Revsaheh

Topno, Kumari Frida

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

U

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha

V

Yandayar, Shri K, Thulasiah

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.

Vyas, Dr, Girija

W

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna

Williams, Shri R. G.

Y

Yadav, Shri Satya Pal Singh

Yashpal, Shri

MR. SPEAKER. Subject to correction*, the result of the division is:

Ayes : 104

Noes : 263

The motion was negatived

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 1005, 1010, 1011, 1013 moved by Shri Nani Bhattacharya separately to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1005, 1010, 1011 and 1013 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 657 and 662 moved by Shri Syed Shahabuddin separately to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 657 and 662 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Maliniji I hope you are not pressing for amendment Nos. 342 and 819 because at that time you had not asked for it.

I shall now put amendment No. 369 moved by Shri Ram Vilas Paswanji to the vote of the House separately.

Amendments Nos. 369 was put and negatived.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir you have got my amendment negatived. Please ask the Government to make an assurance at least.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 223, 231, 233, 1027 moved by Shri Sudhir Giri separately to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 223, 231, 233, 1027 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 365 moved by Prof. Susanta Chakraborty to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 365 was put and negatived.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramashray Prasad, you have not moved your amend-

*The following Members also recorded their Votes:

AYES: Sarvashri M. Ramanna Rai, Manjay Lal, Hari Kewal Prasad.

NOES: Sarvashri B. M. Mujahid, B. K. Gudadini, Venkata K. Reddy Kasu, Dr. Rajagopalan Sridharan, Shri Harchand Singh, Kumari Vimla Verma, Shri Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Kumari Frida Topno, Shrimati Kesarbai Kshirsagar, Shri Bupendra Singh Hooda.

ment. So I am not putting your amendment to the vote of the House.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment nos. 431, 432, 438, 440 and 449 moved by Shri Sudarsan Raychaudhari, to the vote of the House, separately

Amendments Nos. 431, 432, 438, 440 and 449 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment nos. 820 and 825 moved by Shri George Fernandes, to the Vote of the House separately.

Amendments Nos. 820 and 825 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment Nos. 184, 185, 189, 190, 193 and 194 moved by Shri Jitendra Nath Das to the Vote of the House Separately

Amendments Nos. 184, 185, 189, 190, 193 and 194 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the other amendments to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, which have been moved, to the vote of the House, together.

Amendments Nos. 2, 3, 5-17, 29-31, 71-75, 113-132, 149-154, 176-83, 186-88, 191, 132, 195, 215-222, 224-30, 232, 234-48, 329-335, 337, 339-364, 365-68, 370-386, 388-89, 421-30, 433-37, 439, 441-48, 496-510, 536-42, 550-63, 591, 619, 621-627, 629-56, 628-61, 663-672, 696-704, 714-44, 774-779, 781-789, 791-800, 808-819, 821-24, 286-30, 850-890, 882, 916-921, 930-947, 1006-1009, 1012, 1014, 1024-26, 1028, 1033-1042, 1044-45, 1094-1115, 1123-68, 1184, 1187-1194 and 1302 were put and negatived

(Interruptions)

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

The question is:

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

"That the Members of Lok Sabha Assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 24th February, 1992."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'No'

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Ayes have it. The Ayes have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Noes' have it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. K. ADVANI: Sir, it would be unprecedented to have division on the Motion of Thanks of the President's Address itself. Therefore, I would plead with my colleagues in the Opposition not to divide the House on this. *(Interruptions)* I would plead with them again. *(Interruptions)* It is never done. *(Interruptions)* It is always only the amendments that would be put. Even the amendments never oppose the Motion of Thanks itself. The amendments only seek to add that even though we thank the President, we regret that this is not mentioned and this is not done, etc.

Therefore, the tradition is that the motion of Thanks to the President's Address is never opposed. So, I would plead with them again not to break this tradition. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am standing, please sit down.

[English]

I would entreat all the Members in the House not to insist on a division. Not to insist on division on a motion thanking the President would be in the interest of the parliamentary democracy, the conventions and the rules we are following. Inadvertently it might have been asked. That does not matter. And we do understand what can be achieved out of it and what cannot be achieved out of it. So, may I request not to insist please?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That an Address be presented to the

President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both House of Parliament assembled together on the 24th February, 1992."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a. m.

18.52 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 10, 1992/ Phalgun 20, 1913 (Saka).