

- (4) Nineteenth Report on Action Taken on 88th Report of PAC (10th Lok Sabha) on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (1992-93) and Action Taken on 60th Report of PAC (10th Lok Sabha).
- (5) Twentieth Report on Action Taken on 113th Report of PAC (10th Lok Sabha) on Out-of-turn allotments of Government residential accommodation.
- (6) Twenty-first Report Action Taken on 100th Report of PAC (10th Lok Sabha) on Revision in the format of Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil).
- (7) Twenty-second Report on Excesses over Voted Grants and charged Appropriations (1995-96).
- (8) Twenty-third Report on Infructuous expenditure on purchase of water coolers and filters.
- (9) Twenty-fourth Report on the Advance Licensing Scheme.

REPORT, STATEMENT AND MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, which were presented to Lok Sabha on December 2, 1997, before its dissolution:—

- (i) Twelfth Report and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Eleventh Lok Sabha) on "Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited— Setting up of Single Buoy Mooring Project."
- (ii) Statement showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Second Action Taken Report (Eleventh Lok Sabha) on Rural Electrification Corporation Limited.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Starvation deaths in Orissa

SHRI SANATAN BISI (Orissa): The Central Planning Committee (CPC) has identified Kalahandi, Naupara, Koraput and Bolangir districts of Orissa as starvation death pockets. As per the suggestion by the Secretary, Ministry of Welfare, Government of India, dated 19th August, 1996, the State Government of Orissa should take preventive measures such as the action programme—consisting of a large number of measures like storage of foodgrains, provision of drinking water facilities, provision of self-employment programme, availability of essential medicines and basic health services.

From 6th to 11th March, 1998, I visited the pockets, namely, Talbhaura, Kham Tarai, Mahulkot, Pagarpani, Bilai Anjar and Komna to examine whether preventive measures, as mentioned above, are being implemented or not. I found that the Emergency Feeding Programmes are not implemented properly, old-age pensions are paid very irregularly, and under other social security measures also all the beneficiaries are not covered.

I may mention here the National Human Rights Commissions' case No. 37/3/97-LD, decided on 17.2.98 I quote from part No. III, S.L. No.3.2 (1):

"The Commission's team asserted that because of a very high level of deprivation existing in the area, along with extensive crop damage, malnourishment, inadequate income levels and insufficient income levels and insufficient outreach of relief measures, the possibility of deaths having occurred owing to prolonged malnutrition and hunger, compounded by disease, could not be ruled out. Indeed, out of 21 deaths investigated by the team in the districts of Naupara, Kalahandi and

Bolangir, 17 were attributable to such causes."

Under such circumstances, the Central Planning Committee (CPC), headed by Secretary (Welfare), should examine the implementation of the Action Plan.

Patenting of Basmati rice by rice Tec. Inc. of Texas, U.S.A.

PROF. RAM KAPSE (Maharashtra): Sir, recently India has had to fight against American companies being granted patents about Neem and Haldi. We have to fight another battle now.

On September 2, 1997, Rice Tec. a U.S. based company, was granted patent for developing a new strain of rice, and it will be able to sell it as Basmati rice. This is going even further than its earlier practice of selling its rice under brand names like "Kasmati" "Jasmati" and "Texmati" which were obviously named with fraudulent intention to make them sound like Basmati.

I urge upon the Government to contest the patent grant, as Basmati is globally known as a product specific to the climate and soil conditions and the cultivation process indigenous to the Indian sub-continent.

India annually exports 4 to 5 lakh tonnes of Basmati rice, mainly to the Middle East, Europe and the United States.

In the interest of rice-growers and exporters and in national interest we may have to go in appeal against the issuing of the patent, and our Government should also approach the World Trade Organisation as the Rice Tec. Company has violated the principle of geographical indication contained in article 22 in the WTO's trade related intellectual property rights agreement.

It is more than a month now that India got information about the mischievous act of the U.S. company. I request the Minister to make a statement about the actions the Government has initiated in

the matter, and I urge upon the Government to take the farmers into confidence.

Need for immediate discussion on issue of not having any law on patent product in India resulting in bio-piracy on important agriculture products like Haldi and Basmati rice by the U.S.A. and other countries

SHRI S.S. SURJEWALA (Haryana) Mr. Chairman, I do not like to repeat, what has already been said by Dr. Ram; Kapse. I would like to point out that on account of lack of any legislation in our country on the issue of product patent, India has been suffering. It has already suffered immensely. Till today there is no law in India which can protect our produce. I would like to elaborate it a little.

As a signatory to the GATT agreement, India is obliged under article 27(3) (b) that plant variety protection is provided through either patents or a *sui generis* system or a combination of both. The plant variety protection legislation has been finalised by the concerned Ministry, and its outline has been approved by the Cabinet. The legislation, after due consideration, is to be submitted to Parliament for its enactment. The position now is that our own House, Rajya Sabha, has referred it to a Committee. The matter is hanging there. The Committee I do not know probably has not given its report.

The main features of the proposed legislation are that farmers' rights have been protected and farmers have also been recognised as breeders of plant varieties. The protection to a variety will be given subject to its conforming to distinctness, uniformity and stability along with agronomic and commercial utility. The ICAR has the expertise and is further getting geared to facilitate variety testing and also using biochemical and markers to stake national

claims to Indian varieties including the traditional ones to ensure the benefits accruing to us. An authority at the national level has been proposed to lay down procedures to conduct plant variety protection and also to deal with the policy to ensure a smooth functioning of the system. As per the agreed provisions of GATT, India was required to do the following in the area of Intellectual Property Rights:

1. Provision of pipe line protection by December 1996 was required. ----- Although an ordinance was issued, the Bill could not be passed; as I have already said, it has been referred to Committee of this House.

2. Under TRIPS, India is to pass an Act by December, 1999.-----This is required through a *sui generis* system, a system of its own kind befitting the national requirements.

Although the draft was prepared in 1994, we have not been able to put the Bill before Parliament. Unless we have the instrument in place, how can we protect our plant varieties? Obviously, countries like USA and Australia are getting protection on many of our original varieties, such as Taxamati, which is actually Basmati and it has been got patented by USA. Another variety which is also purely an Indian gram, and is also called as Bengal Gram, has already been patented by Australia under the name Chickpa.

Therefore, gradually, all the other countries are taking advantage and are pirating our own products causing a very serious harm to this country, particularly to the farmers of this country.

I have already pointed out that India has an Act ----- 1970 Patents Act ----which protects only processing but not the final product. Therefore, what is required is that this Parliament should pass the Bill on Patent Products,

which is pending in this House. It Should be done without delay. Whatever harm has been caused, it is for the Government of India to look into. The new Government which has come into being, should take up this issue without any further delay.

Large-scale violation of Labour laws by Industrialists

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I seek your kind indulgence to draw the attention of the entire House to the peculiar situation that is prevailing in and around Delhi, including Haryana. I seek your indulgence to say that in this country, a State Government is refusing to carry out the opinion expressed by the investigating officials of the Human Rights Commission. The Government is Haryana and its Chief Minister is Mr. Bansi Lal.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI (Uttar Pradesh): Why name Say only Haryana Chief Minister.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, I have never alleged anything against Mr. Bansi Lal. I am only saying who the Chief Minister is.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: At least everyone has the knowledge about his name.

SHRI GURDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, I understand where the shoe pinches. Anyway...

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: Have you bartered your shoes?

SHRI GURDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, let us not speak of shoes in this august House.

Sir, the position is that there was and there is still a widespread violation of labour laws in Delhi, Haryana, some parts of UP and some parts of Rajasthan. The minimum Wages Act is being violated, unions are not being allowed to be registered, union officials are being

charge-sheeted, suspended and retrenched; and whenever a voice of protest is sought to be raised, it is sought to be drowned by letting loose the police in collusion with the management and the assistance and help of the people -in power. I do. not name any person in particular. There is a mill in Haryana, not very far off from Delhi. There was a firing there on the 19th evening. The firing took place on peaceful workers who were agitating for a revision of their wages. Suddenly, the police were called in. The police after firing in the air, resorted to wanton firing on the mob resulting in the death of six persons and also causing injury to more than 100 persons. It was on the 19th February when a different Government was in power. On the very next day, not being satisfied with the death of six people, the police ransacked the entire neighbouring areas, broke open the doors, tortured the people, injured the workers and rounded them up.

Sir, this matter was brought to my notice. On the 27th I had visited that place. On the 27th I met the Honourable Rashtrapati, handed over to him a memorandum suggesting an immediate judicial enquiry. I met the outgoing Honourable Prime Minister, Shri Gujral. I understand that the Government of India has called for a report. I met the outgoing Home Minister. I understand that he has suggested that there should be a judicial enquiry. Since nothing has happened, since Parliament was not in session, I had to knock at your door and at the door of the Human Rights Commission. I met the Chairman of the Human Rights Commission on the 6th of this month. On the 9th of this month an investigation team was deputed led by the director General of Investigation, Human Rights Commission. They looked into the matter. They met the workers. They spoke to the people, officials and the police. I understand that the investigating team led by the Director General of Investigation has submitted the report to

the Commission for consideration. I understand that the investigating team has found that the Magistrate who has ordered for firing did not order for firing on the workers, but merely asked the firing to be done in the air to scare away the mob. But this order of the Magistrate was carried out by the police officials, instead the police fired on the workers, resulting in the death of six people and injuries to a hundred people. I understand that the report of the investigating team has found the police at fault. I understand that the report of the investigating team found the police at fault in carrying out atrocities in the whole neighbouring area. I understand that the investigating team has suggested that a judicial enquiry should be ordered in order to find out how (the police in collusion with the management has committed the wanton atrocity. I understand that the views of the investigating team have been made known to the highest officials of the Haryana State Government. I cannot mention the name of the hon. Chief Minister of Haryana because my honourable friends feel that I should not name him....

SHRI TRILOKI NATH
CHATURVEDI: That is the propriety of the House. That is all.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: 'Since my honourable friends feel that naming a Chief Minister is the violation of propriety,

I am not naming him. Since the Chief Minister was not available for any communication to the officials of the Home Ministry, it was made known to the Chief Secretary that a judicial enquiry should be ordered. I met the outgoing Prime Minister. I met the Honourable Rashtrapati. I also had an occasion to meet the Chairman of the Human Rights Commission. Since no action has been taken in the matter yet, I take recourse to raising this issue in this House. I seek the indulgence of the House as the Parliament has made laws for the

workers. It is being violated. Is the Parliament so weak, so, meek as not to intervene when its own laws are being violated by a State which is so near to the citadel of power? I would like to know from the Parliament, if the coterie of rulers in a particular State of the country or in a particular State defy the suggestion or opinion expressed by an investigating team of the Human Rights Commission, whether we should sit silent. The question is it is a law and order problem. The question is it may be thinking that the Central Government has no Constitutional power. I would like to know whether the Central Government has the Constitutional power or not. Is there a political responsibility of the present Government which is there in power along with Mr. Bansi Lal and his party? Is there a moral compulsion when you speak of ruling by consensus? Do you have your conscience pricking because some of your colleagues, who are helping you to run the Government, do not obey the rule of the country and thus seek to defy the position taken by the officials of the Human Rights Commission? This is what pains me. Is Parliament so painfully weak and meek? Is the Government without a conscience to say something? Will the present Government take the responsibility of bringing the former Defence Minister of the country, who had earned notoriety during the Emergency, to his sense? Will you take that responsibility?

Sir, this is a human issue. Human rights have been violated. It has been corroborated by the findings of the investigating team. I appeal to the hon. Chairman of the House, who is known for his statesmanship, to kindly direct the Government to inform the House before the House adjourns during this Session to let us know what is going to happen to the people who have been killed by the police of the Haryana Government for which there can be no rhyme or reason. I am sure the House would rise to the occasion well beyonds party limits and join me in condemning what is happening

there in Haryana and asking the Government to make its view clear before the House.

SHRI S.S. SURJEWALA (Haryana) Sir, I would like to associate myself. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a special mention. Those who have been permitted are making their mention. (Interruptions). No. This is a special mention. Those who have been permitted are making a mention. Others cannot do that. Mr. Virendra Kataria.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, may I seek your indulgence? I do not want to take the time of the House. "Since this is a basic human issue, will you kindly ask the Government to take note of it? The hon. Leader of the House, while he was seated on the other side, had always been charging everybody to ask the Government to make its position clear. Has the change of position changed the man?

SHRI S.S. SURJEWALA: I am associating myself....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. (Interruption). You have already associated...(Interruptions). Mr. Virendra Kataria.

सदन के नेता (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : सदर साहब, अपने साथियों की बहुत ही जज्बाती तकरीर मैंने सुनी। अन-फॉर्गुनेटली मेरे पास तो कोई फैक्ट्स नहीं है जो मैं यहां रख सकता, लेकिन मैंने सुना और उसे नोट किया है।

سَدَن کے نیتا "شری سکندر بخت": صدر صاحب۔ اپنے ساتھیوں کی بہت ہی جزیباتی تقریر میں نے سنی "ان فارچیونیتلی" میرے پاس تو کوئی فیکس نہیں ہے جو میں یہاں رکھ سکتا۔ لیکن میں نے سنا اور اسے نوٹ ہے۔

†[]Transliteration in Arabic Script

Development of Memorials of Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukhdev at Hussainiwala (Ferozpur)

श्री वीरेन्द्र कटारिया (पंजाब) : चैयरमैन साहब, मैं आप का बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे एक ऐसे मसले पर बोलने का मौका दिया है जिस के साथ हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोगों के जजबात जुड़े हुए हैं। जो कौमे अपने शहीदों को भूल जाती है, वह तारीख के डस्ट-बिन में चली जाती है। हिन्दुस्तान बहादुर लोगों और शहीदों का मुल्क है और उन शहीदों आजम सरदार भगत सिंह, शहीदों के बादशाह है और उन का नाम सुनते ही हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों इंसानों में जोश और वतन के लिए मर-मिटने का जजबा पैदा हो जाता है। वह जज्बा जो रामप्रसाद बिस्मिल ने कहा था कि –

“सर-फरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल में है, देखना है जोर कितना बाजुए, कातिल में है” उसी जज्बे ने हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों में कुर्बानी का जज्बा पैदा किया और उन शहीदों के सदके आज हम आजाद हैं।

चैयरमैन साहब, हम सभी जानते हैं कि शहीद भगत सिंह ने इसी पार्लियामेंट के सेंट्रल हॉल में बम फेंक कर अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ बगावत का इजहार किया था और फांसी के तख्ते पर चढ़कर मौत को अपने गले लगाया था। फांसी के तख्ते पर चढ़कर उन्होंने खुद तो अपनी जान दे दी थी, लेकिन इस मुल्क में खुद मर के उस शहीद भगत सिंह ने लाखों भगत सिंह पैदा किए थे जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी थी। चैयरमैन साहब, मैं आप के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ कि हम अपने शहीदों की यादें किस तरीके से मनाते हैं। फिरोजपुर में अंग्रेजों ने 23 मार्च की रात को भगत सिंह की लाश को वहां फांसी लगाकर लोगों के आक्रोश से बचने के लिए रातों-रात फिरोजपुर भेजा। और बजाय चंदन की लकड़ी में जैसे शहीदों को जलाया जाता है, उनका संस्कार किया जाता है, तो चंदन की लकड़ी में नहीं बल्कि मिट्टी का तेल उन शहीदों की लाशों पर डालकर, भगत सिंह की लाश को, सुखदेव की लाश को, राजगुरु की लाश को मिट्टी के तेल में जलाकर अधजली लाशों को वहां पर फेंक दिया गया था। हिन्दुस्तान के ग्रेटफुल लोगों ने उन शहीदों की वहां हुसैनीवाला में समाधि बनाई, जहां हर साल मेले लगते थे और वतन की मोहब्बत में लोग मेले, वतन पर मिटने वालों का यही बाकी निशां होगा। शहीदों के जो परिवार थे, उनकी इसी बात से तसल्ली थी कि देश

इन शहीदों को इसी प्रकार याद करता होगा, लेकिन आज वक्त ने इन शहीदों को कहां लाकर खड़ा कर दिया। अब शहीदों की समाधि पर मेले नहीं लगते देशभक्ति के गीत नहीं गाए जाते, आज वहां हर साल 23 मार्च को एक रस्म पूरी की जाती है, फूल चढ़ाए जाते हैं, और उसके बाद न कोई उनकी याद करता है, न कोई सालभर वहां जाता है और न ही उस समाधि की कोई सुधबुध लेता है।

जनाब चैयरमैन साहब, मैं आपकी खिदमत में यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 1985 में नेशनल मारटायर मैमोरियल सोसाइटी, एक अटो नोमस बोडी भारत सरकार ने बनाई थी और उसके जिम्मे यह काम था कि देश के अंदर जो शहीदों की मजार हैं, जो शहीदों की समाधियां हैं, उनको ब्यूटीफूल किया जाए, उनको मैगनीफाइ किया जाए, उनको सुन्दर, अच्छा बनाया जाए, लेकिन बड़े दुख के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक उस मैमोरियल कमेटी की, जिसके चैयरमैन गवर्नर साहब हैं और जिसको राजीव गांधी जी ने तसकील दिया था, उस मैमोरियल कमेटी की आज तक एक भी मीटिंग नहीं हुई है। यह हम अपने शहीदों को कैसे याद करते हैं?

जनाब चैयरमैन साहब, मैं आपकी खिदमत में सिर्फ एक दरखास्त करता हूँ कि आज इस हाऊस में उन शहीदों की अजमत को बुलन्द रखें और सरकार से इस बात का तकाजा करें, उनसे इस बात का एश्योरेन्स लें कि जो मैमोरियल कमेटी बनाई थी, उन मोन्यूमेंट्स को बनाने के लिए, उनको एक्सपेंड करने के लिए, कि जहां आकर लोग उनकी देशभक्ति से, उनकी कुर्बानियों से सबक सीखें और देश के लिए अपने आपको डेडीकेट करें, गवर्नमेंट से इस बात का आप एश्योरेन्स लें कि भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 1985 में जो इसके बारे में प्रोमिसस किए थे, उनको यह सरकार पूरा करेगी और एक टाइम-बाउंड प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक, एक टाइम-बाउंड डेट के मुताबिक करेगी। इस बात का आश्वासन गवर्नमेंट से हासिल करके आप हाऊस को दें। यही मैं आपसे दरखास्त करूंगा। मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ, जो आपने मुझे समय दिया। शुक्रिया।

† شری ویریندر کٹاریہ "پنجاب": چیئر مین صاحب۔ میں آپکا بہت مشکور ہوں کہ اپنے مجھے ایسے مسئلے پر بولنے کا موقع دیا ہے جس کے ساتھ ہندوستان کے کروڑوں

†[Transliteration in Arabic Script]

لوگوں کے جو بات جڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ جو قومیں اپنے شہیدوں کو بھول جاتی ہیں وہ تاریخ کے ڈسٹ بن میں چل جاتی ہیں۔ ہندوستان بہادر لوگوں اور شہیدوں کا ملک ہے اور شہیدوں میں شہید اعظم سردار بھگت سنگھ شہیدوں کے بادشاہ ہیں اور انکا نام سنتے ہی ہندوستان کے کروڑوں انسانوں میں جوش اور وطن کیلئے مر مٹنے کا جذبہ پیدا ہو جاتا ہے۔ وہ جذبہ جو رام پرساد بسمل نے کہا تھا کہ:

"سرفروشی کی تمنا اب ہمارے دل میں ہے
دیکھنا ہے زور کتنا بازوئے قاتل میں ہے"

اسی جذبہ نے ہندوستان کے لوگوں میں
قربانی کا جذبہ پیدا کیا اور ان شہیدوں کے صدقہ آج ہم
آزاد ہوئے۔

چینرمین صاحب۔ ہم سبھی جانتے ہیں کہ شہید
بھگت سنگھ نے اسی پارلیمنٹ میں سنٹرل ہال میں ہم
پھینک کر انگریزوں کے خلاف بغاوت کا اظہار کیا تھا
اور پھانسی کے تختے پر چڑھ کر موت کو اپنے گلے
لگایا تھا پھانسی کے تختے پر چڑھ کر انہوں نے اپنی تو
جان دے دی تھی۔ لیکن اس ملک میں خود مر کے اس
شہید بھگت سنگھ ن لاکھوں بھگت سنگھ پیدا کئے تھے
جنہوں نے ہندوستان کی آزادی کی لڑائی لڑی تھی۔ چیئر
مین صاحب میں آپ کے نوٹس میں لانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم
اپنے شہیدوں

کی یاد میں کس طریقہ سے مناتے ہیں۔ فیروز پور میں
انگریزوں نے ۲۳ مارچ کی رات کو بھگت سنگھ کی
لش کو وہاں پھانسی لگا کر لوگوں کے آکر وش سے
بچنے کیلئے راتوں رات فیروزپور بھیجا اور بجائے
چندن کی لکڑی میں شہیدوں کو جلا یا جاتا ہے انکا
سنسکار کیا جاتا ہے تو چندن کی لکڑی میں نہیں بلکہ
مٹی کا تیل ان شہیدوں کی لشوں پر ڈال کر بھگت
سنگھ کی لش کو مٹی کے تیل میں جلا کر راج گرو
کی لش کو مٹی کے تیل میں جلا کر ادھ جلی لشوں
کو وہاں پر پھینک دیا گیا تھا۔ ہندوستان کے گریٹر فل
لوگوں نے ان شہیدوں کی وہاں حسینی والا میں
سمادھی بنائی جہاں ہر سال میلے لگتے تھے اور
وطن کی محبت میں لوگ گیت گاتے تھے۔

"شہیدوں کی چٹاؤں پر لگیں گے ہر برس
میلے وطن پر مرنے والوں کا یہی باقی نشان ہوگا"
شہیدوں کے جو پریوار تھے انکی اس بات سے تسلی
تھی کہ دیش ان شہیدوں کو اسی طرح یاد کرتا رہیگا
لیکن آج وقت نے ان شہیدوں کو کہاں سے کہا لاکر
کھڑا کر دیا۔ اب شہیدوں کی سمادھی پر میلے نہیں
لگتے تھے دیش بھگتی کے گیت نہیں گائے جاتے۔ آج
وہاں ہر سال ۲۳ مارچ کو ایک رسم پوری کی جاتی
ہے پھول چڑھائے جاتے ہیں۔ اور اسکے بعد نہ کوئی
انکی یاد کرتا ہے۔ نہ کوئی سال بھر وہاں

جاتا ہے اور نہ ہی اس سمدادی کی شدید لیتا ہے۔

جناب چیئر مین صاحب۔ میں آپ کی خدمت میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ورش ۱۹۸۵ میں "نیشنل مارٹائر میموریل سوسائٹی" ایک اٹونامس باڈی "بھارت سرکار نے بنائی تھی اور اسکے ذمہ یہ کام تھا کہ دیش کے اندر جو شہیدوں کے مزار ہیں جو شہیدوں کی سمدادیاں ہیں انکو خوبصورت کیا جائے۔ انکو "میگنیفائی" کیا جائے۔ انکو سندر۔ اچھا بنایا جائے۔ لیکن بڑے دکھ کے ساتھ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج تک اس میموریل کمیٹی کی۔ جسے چیئر مین گورنر صاحب ہیں اور جسکو راجیو گاندھی جی نے تشکیل دیا تھا۔ اس میموریل کمیٹی کی آج تک ایک بھی میٹنگ نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ یہ ہم اپنے شہیدوں کو کیسے یاد کرتے ہیں۔

جناب چیئر مین صاحب۔ میں آپ کی خدمت میں صرف ایک درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ آپ اس ہاؤس میں ان شہیدوں کی عظمت کو بلند رکھیں اور سرکار سے اس بات کا تقاضہ کریں۔ ان سے اس بات کا ایشورینس لیں۔ کہ جو میموریل کمیٹی بنائی تھی۔ ان مونیومینٹس کو بنائے کیلئے۔ انکو ایکسپنڈ کرنے کیلئے کہ جہاں آکر لوگ انکی دیشی بھگتی سے۔ انکی قربانیوں سے سبق سیکھیں اور اس دیش

کے لئے اپنے آپکو ڈیڑیکٹ کریں۔ گورنمنٹ سے آپ اس بات کا آپ ایشورینس لیں کہ بھارت سرکار نے سال ۱۹۸۵ میں جو اسکے بارے میں پرو میسیز کئے تھے۔ انکو یہ سرکار پورا کریگی۔ اور ٹائم باؤنڈ پروگرام کے مطابق کرے گی اس بات کا ایشورینس گورنمنٹ سے حاصل کر کے آپ ہاؤس کو دیں۔ یہی میں آپ سے درخواست کرونگامیں آپکا شکر گزار ہوں جو اپنے مجھے سمے دیا۔ شکریہ۔

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister in the House. Sir, this is not practice in the House that the Government is represented by the Minister of State although I hold Shri R.K.Kumar, the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, in high esteem. This is not the normal practice in the House. (Interruptions) Never in the past was the Government represented like this. (Interruptions). What is this? There is not a single Cabinet Minister present in the House. It was never a practice in the House. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Especially when the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address is being discussed, (Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: It cannot be like this. This is a total affront. (Interruptions) You kindly adjourn the House. This cannot be allowed. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: We cannot begin the discussion on the President's Address like this. (Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Jayanthi Ji, that is not the issue. At no point of time, should the Government be