Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table of the House.

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI): Shri Maheshwar Singh. Only two minutes left for your party.

श्री महेश्वर सिंह (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, अगर ऐसी बात हैं तो मैं बिजन बोले ही बैठ जाता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (Shri Ajit P.K. Jogi): I am telling you in the beginning itself that you will have to be very brief.

श्री महेश्वर सिंह : एक निवेदन जरूर करना चाहूंगा महोदय, जब पार्टी में पहले ही पांच नाम थे तो समय का विभाजन पहले से ही ठीक रखना चाहिए था।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (Shri Ajit P.K. Jogi): You know the procedure. Do not take much time...*(Interruptions)* ...It is within your party.

श्री महेश्वर सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो अभिभाषण् संसद के समक्ष महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने 20 फरवरी को दिया उसके संदर्भ में बोलने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं। महोदय, राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण को सुनते-सुनते सात वर्ष हो गए हैं, लेकिन ऐसा नीरस और दिशाहीन अभिभाषण पहले कभी सुनने को नहीं मिला और उसका सबसे बड़ा प्रूफ यह हैं कि आधे से ज्यादा माननीय सदस्य वहां सो रहे थे।

महोदय, मैं सर्वप्रथम आपका और माननीव सदन का ध्यान अनुच्छेद 5 की ओर ले जाना चाहूंगा जहां महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ने सरकारिया आयोग की सिफारिशों का, विशेषकर राज्यों को अधिक वित्तीय शक्तियां हस्तांरित करने का उल्लेख किया हैं। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं लेकिन साथ ही साथ उन प्रान्तों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा जो कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हैं, जिसमें पूर्वोत्तर राज्य आते हैं, इस देश के कई पहाड़ी राज्य आते हैं और हिमाचल भी उसमें आता हैं। ये ऐसे प्रान्त हैं जिनका अपना विशेष कोई आय का स्त्रोत नहीं हैं और वे केन्द्र की आर्थिक सहायता पर निर्भर हैं। पहले इन प्रान्तों का जितना भी डेफिस्टि होता था, उसको राइट ऑफ कर दिया जाता था, यह स्पेशल कैटेगरी स्टेटस कहलाते थे। मुझे खेद हैं कि 9 वे फाईनेंस कमीशन स्टेट्स कहलाते थे। मुझे खेद हैं कि 9 वे फाईनेस कमीशन के समझ, हो सकता हैं कि उस वक्त की इन प्रान्तों की सरकारें अपना पक्ष ठीक से नहीं रख सकी हो और उसके बाद एक कट लग गया हैं और आज ये सारे के सारे पहाड़ी प्रान्त, विशेषकर हिमाचल प्रदेश, एक आर्थिक संकट से घिरा हुआ हैं और उसका आज आर्थिक संकट से बाहर निकालना मुश्किल हो गया हैं। यह भी एक कटु सत्य हैं कि कुछ ऐसे प्रान्त भी हैं जो अंधाधुंध खर्चा कर रहे हैं, उन पर कोई लगाम नहीं लग रही हैं। अब ऐसे प्रान्तों को, जो आर्थिक संकट में हैं, आर्थिक संकट से बाहर कैसे निकाला जाए ? इस बारे में भी राष्ट्रपति महोदय का यह अभिभाषण मौन हैं। वहां जब बिहार के बारे में कल मेरे दल के एक सदस्य बोल रहे थे तो उधर से बहुत टीका-टिप्पणी हो रही थी। मैं बिहार के बारे में सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि उस सरकार की जितनी प्रशंसा की जाए, उतनी कम हैं (**व्यवधान**) अरे भाई मैं तो प्रशंसा कर रहा हूं (**व्यवधान**)

श्री नरेश यादव (बिहार) : आप राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर बोले बिहार बीच में कहां से आ गया ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अजीत जोगी) : आप अपनी बात जितनी संक्षिप्त और जल्दी कर सकें, करें।

श्री महेश्वर सिंह : मैं अपने प्रान्त की बात भी कहूंगा। महोदया, मैं बिहार के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहूंगा क्योंकि मैंने कल भी कहा था कि जिस प्रान्त में सांड स्कूटर पर जा सकता हैं, उस प्रान्त के बारे में बात क्या करनी हैं। यहां चारा घोटाले की बात आई, जिस समय वहां नस्ल सुधार के लिए सांड गांव को भेजे गए, तो उसमें गाड़ियों के नम्बर सामने आए, उसमें एक स्कूटर का नम्बर भी आया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI): Your party's time is up. Pleased try to conclude.

श्री महेश्वर सिंह : महोदय इसमें सिर्फ इनकी मोनोपली नही हैं, हिमाचल भी पीछे नही हैं। बाकी जगह तो दलाली ली जाती हैं लेकिन हिमाचल सरकार ने, जो वर्तमान सरकार हैं, उसने एक रिकॉर्ड कायम कर दिया कि उसने कर्जा लेने के लिए दलाली दी। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हू यह सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट में आया हैं। इससे बड़ी वित्तीय अनुशासनहीनता क्या होगी कि एक सरकार, जो वहां चंडीगढ़ और दूसरे स्थानों पर निजी फाइनेशियल कम्पनियां बैठी हैं, वह कर्जा लेने के लिए उनको एक परसेट दलाली देती हैं 300 करोड़ का कर्जा लेती हैं और 3 करोड़ दलाली देती हैं। ऐसी सरकार आज हिमाचल में चल रही हैं। मैं माननीय सदन के माध्यम से यह मांग

करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी सरकार को, जो वित्तीय अनुशासनहीनता करती हैं, उसको भंग किया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अजीत जोगी) : महेश्वर जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री महेश्वर सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने तो शुरू में ही निवेदन किया था कि अगर आप कृपा नहीं करेंगे तो ऐसे ही बैठ जाता हूं।

4.00 P.M.

महोदय, इसके बाद में सदन का ध्यान अभिभाषण के अनुच्छेद 16 की तरफ से जाना चाता हूं जहां विद्युत उत्पादन की बात कही गई हैं। पूर्व गूह मंत्री महोदय का आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में कहा कि आज बिजली एक ऐसी जीच हैं जो कि किसी भी देश के लिए आर्थिक आधार हैं। उसका डेवलपमेंट इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि वहां कितनी ऊर्जा उपलब्ध हैं। महोदया, हिमाचल प्रदेश अकेला ऐसा प्रान्त हैं जो आज 20,000 मैगावाट बिजली पैदा करने की क्षमता रखता हैं। प्रकृति ने हमकों पानी ऐसा दिया हैं जो बिजली पैदा कर सकता हैं। प्राकृति ने हमको पत्थर ऐसा दिया हैं जो सीमेंट बना सकता हैं। सौदर्य ऐसा दिया हैं जिसे जो सीमेंट बना सकता हैं। सौदर्य ऐसा दिया हैं जिसे देश और विदेश के पर्यटक देखने के लिए आते हैं। लेकिन विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए हमें पैसा नहीं मिला। हमारे पास ऐसी-ऐसी परियोजनाएं है जो कि उस प्रदेश को आत्मनिर्भर बना सकती हैं और देश को बिजली दे सकती हैं लेकिन इस और सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है।

महोदय मैंने कई ऊर्जा मंत्री महोदया के ध्यान में यह बात लाने की कोशिश की हैं कि वहां पर नाचपा घाकड़ी प्रोजेकट केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ ज्वांइट वैंचर में चल रहा हैं लेकिन उसका दफ्तर आज भी भाई वीर सिंह मार्ग पर बैठा हैं। जब भी मै पूछता हूं तो मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि वह दफ.र हिमाचल जा चुका हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि नहीं गया हैं। आप स्वयं अनुमान लगाइए कि जिस सपरियोजना का दफ्तर दिल्ली में हो उसका आफिसर दिल्ली में एयर कंडीशंड करमे मैं बैठा हो तो उस परियोजना का काम कैसे चल सकता है ? मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि हिमाचल में जितनी भी परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं। उनके लिए अधिक से अधिक धन दिया जाए।

महोदय चव्हाण साहब ने ट्रांसमिशन लासेज की बात भी कही थी महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ट्रांसमिसशंड लासेज पहाड़ों में ज्यादा होते हैं। इसलिए जो सिस्टम इंपूर्वमेंट स्कीम्स वहां से आती हैं, उन पर जल्दी से जल्दी आर.ई.सी. को सहमति देनी चाहिए ताकि से ट्रांसमिशन लासेज कम हो सके (**समय ही घंटी**)

महोदय चूंकि आप बार-बार घंटी बजा रहे हैं इसलिए अंत मैं मैं अभिभाषण के अनुच्छेद 25 की ओर आपका ध्यान आर्किषत करना चाहता हूं जिसमें मध्याह्न भोजन की बात कही गई हैं जिसका उल्लेख हमारे साथी बेबी साहब ने भी किया हैं। महोदय, ऐसी योजना का मैं विरोध करना चाहता हूं। महोदय, ऐसी योजना का मैं विरोधा करना चाहता हूं। महोदया, आज खैरात बांटने की जरूरत नहीं हैं। इस योजना का कितना दुरूपयोग हो रहा हैं, यह कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। महोदया इस योजना के हिसाब से 3 किलों राशन प्राप्त बच्चे के हिसाब से दिया जाता हैं। आप स्वयं जातने हैं कि

पहाड़ों में राशन की दुकाने नज़दीक नहीं हैं। करीब 3-3 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर हैं। ये प्राथमिक कक्षाओं के बालक पूरा-पूरा दिन वहां डिपों मेंबैठे रहते है लेकिन फिर भी उनको पूरा राशन नहीं मिलता। आप इसकी छानबीन करा लीजिए कि उन्हें 3 किलों राशन मिल रहा हैं या नहीं।

महोदय, आज आश्यकता हैं शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा करने की। महोदय, कैसे वे स्कूल चल सकते हैं जहां 5 कक्षाएं बैठी हों और एक ही अध्यापक उन्हें पढ़ाता हो। जब एक मां 3 बच्चों को नहीं संभाल सकती हैं तो एक अध्यापक 5 कक्षाओं को कैसे संभाल सकता हैं ?

श्री महेश्वर सिंह : महोदय, मैं इसी विषय पर बोलकर समाप्त कर रहा हूं। महोदय, मैं जवाहर रोज़गार योजना की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां जितनी भी योजनाएं जिला स्तर पर चलती हैं उनमें सांसद को कभी विश्वास में नहीं लिया जाता हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह मांग करना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र की सहायकता से जितनी भी योजनाएं चलती हैं, उनके सांसद अध्यक्ष होना चाहिए। ताकि उनकी समीक्षा की जा सके। प्रांतीय सरकार कोशिश यह करती हैं कि उसका श्रेय वह खुद ले ले। इसलिए उनकी कोशिश होती हैं कि जब हम यहां सत्र में होते हैं, तभी वे मीटिंगें करते हैं ताकि हम उनमें उपस्थित न रह सकें।

महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि विस्फोटक पदार्थों के प्रयोग के बिना पहाड़ों में सड़के नहीं बन सकती हैं। अगर आप जवाहर रोज़गार योजना के

अंतर्गत सड़कें बनाना चाहते हैं या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़के बनाना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए आपकों विस्फोटक पदार्थों की खरीद की अनुमति देनी होगी। यह अधिकार कलक्टर को दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि आवश्यकतानुसार वह विस्फोटक पदार्थ खरीद सके और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़के बन सके। महोदय, आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI): Shri V. Narayanasamy.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Sir, how much is my time?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI): We have to conclude the discussion today by 5 o'clock, and there are about 10 speakers left.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I would like to know my party's time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI): Your party has got about 15 minutes and three speakers.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I will speak for about 15 minutes, if you permit me. There are three speakers. There are 50 minutes and, therefore, I will take 15 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI): Your time is 15 minutes for three speakers. So you have five minutes if you want other speakers from your party to speak.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, then I will touch upon very important points only.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI): Brevity is the soul of wit!

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to support the motion moved by Shrimati Kamla Sinha thanking the President for his Address to both Houses of Parliament, and seconded by Shri Ramachand-ra Reddy.

Sir, traditionally, when we see the President's Address, it is a replica Of the previous year's Address. The stress on agriculture and industries will be there, then the rural poverty alleviation programmes, foreign affairs, education, health facilities and also the scientific research work. These will be the aras covered by the President.

Sir, various things have been mentioned here. The Employment Assurance Scheme is there, but I do not want to say much on this. The Mid-Day Meals Scheme is also there. Similarly, the schemes for self-employment are being strengthened. And the President was referring to these.

Sir, as far as employment to the people is concerned, the youth who are today taking to violence are doing so because they are not able to get employment both in the rural areas and the urban areas. We find that much needs to be done in this area. This is not a party affair. I would like to submit that according to the system which has been evolved, the State Government, under the schemes sponsored by the Central Government, select candidates for the purpose of providing them opportunities for self-employment, and then they refer the matter to the banks concerned for the purpose of giving them assistance. It is so in all the States; it is not confined to "X" State or "Y" State. But the banks are turning down 70 per cent of the applications that have been recommended for giving loans to the educated-unemployed or rural-unemployed. The President's Address says that there is a scheme for self-employment which has been strengthened by the Government. What is the scheme? How are they going to give employment to one million people as mentioned in the President's Address? It is very nebulous.

I saw the hon. Prime Minister talking about the price situation. He was passing the buck to the State Governments. He says that it is the State Governments which have to monitor the price situation. "We give them the reguired grains under the PBS but we cannot do anything on

this." The Central Government which has been giving the grains under the PDS is releasing the quotas, and the Central Government should have a monitoring mechanism to see whether the State Governments are implementing the scheme properly or not. I find that the Central Government cannot do it at the present juncture because of the 13-party coalition. If the Central Government puts any machinery for the purpose of checking whether the PDS is properly implemented by any State Government or not, or whether the price control mechanism is implemented or not, then one party or the other will withdraw its support to the present Government. Therefore, the Central Government will be a silent spectator, as stated by the hon. Prime Minister in this august House. The price situation is one thing which is today haunting the people of this country, whether they are the poorer sections of the society, the middle class, upper-middle class or the Government servants.

They are suffering because of the high rise in the prices of essential commodities and other items. They are feeling the pinch of a hundred per cent rise' in the price of essential commodities and other items which they are using daily. They are not able to have some savings. Even the middle classes are not able to have some savings. But the Government is complacent. The Government is not taking any steps. It says that it is for the State Governments to take steps. Even when our Goverment was there, we were making pleas that there should be a monitoring mechanism so that the prices could be checked at every stage. Unfortunately, I feel that the present Government will not be able to control the price rise and that it is going to be a burden on the common man tomorrow, even after the presentation of the Budget.

The hon. Finance Minister has pre-sented a sugar-quoted budget. When the Government goes to implement the Fifth Pay Commission recommendations And when it goes to augment the Oil Pool Account, where will we reach? We will be able to do nothing. The State Gov-ernmnents also have to pay increased salaries to their employees on the basis of the Fifth Pay Commission recommendations. Rs. 85,000 crores is required. How are they going to augment the resources? I do not know whether the Government of India has got any plan for the purpose of meeting this expenditure in future. But the hon. Finance Minister has given several concessions in customs duties. The senior leader of our party, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, has been putting it very candidly that the customs duties have been slashed to kill the local industry, this is becoming a very big issue today. The slashing of the customs duties will allow multinationals to come and dump their goods here. I do not know whether this is there in the Common Minimum Programme.

Then, another thing is about the insurance sector. Outside Parliament, hon. Members from the Left parties have been agitating against this. The Finance Minister is now slowly, in an indirect manner, bringing in the joint sector. Are you approving of it?

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU (West Bengal): You will get our response during the Budget Discussion.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: What about you Common Minimum Programme?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI): Will you please address the Chair? Please address the Chair. Please don't address the Member.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I am not addressing the Member. Let the hon. Member not disturb me. Let him speak when his turn comes.

There is one yardstick here in this House, and there is another yardstick outside the House for the consumption of the cadres of their parties. Let them avoid that.

Because of the time-constraint, I am going to make a short speech.

A very important issue has appeared in today's newspapers. The hon. President has dilated very much on the issue of terrorism. Today, terrorism is on the rise in Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and the North-Eastern States. There is one item which refers to heroin and also RDX worth Rs. 100 crores, which was brought from abroad to Bombay. Nobody knows where it has gone. Who brought it to our country? This Government has to address itself to these things. We know the Bombay blast case. Some people were arrested. Something happened in Calcutta and Delhi also. The hon. Home Minister is sitting here. He knows pretty well that heroin and RDX worth Rs. 100 crores was smuggled into this country. Who were the persons behind it? Were any politicians involved in it? Were traditional criminals involved in it? The hon. Prime Minister, when he knows that it was smuggled in, has to inform this august body abput the persons respons-ible for it. It is a very, very serious thing because thousands of lives were lost due to the bomb-blasts in Bombay. Blasts took place all over Bombay. It is happening in other States also. What strategy does the Government have to tackle this problem of terrorism? Similar incidents are happening in Jammu and Kashmir.

People have no security in Assam. People are losing faith in the State Government. The State Government blames the- Central Government. The Chief Minister of Assam has said, "I wanted para-military forces. The Home Ministry has not given the required for-ces. Therefore, we are not able to tackle terrorism in Assam." This is what he has said. What is happening in Tripura? The people have no security of their lives in Tripura. There is a revolt by the people in Tripura. These issues have not been addressed. Only a general word about terrorism has been mentioned.

Sir, I have to make only two other points, and then I will conclude.

Another important issue is about sharing of waters by various State Govern-ments. The disputes are pending for years together. Negotiations were held, com missions were appointed, but no fruitful results have come in. Today, fortunately for the Prime Minister, there is a 13-party coalition at the Centre and these coalition partners are ruling in various States. Why does the Central Government not talk to the concerned State Governments and resolve the issue, whether it is the Cauv-ery waters issue, or the Narmada waters issue, or the Krishna waters issue? Vari-ous issues are pending and the Govern-ment has not taken any step to resolve them. They appoint a commission. The commission goes into the matter and even after an interim award....

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir, if Mr. Narayanasamy yields, I would like to ask him a question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI): He has not yielded. Let him complete. You should appreciate that we have to complete the debate.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: You car add this to his time. There is no problem. I just want to put a question to him, through you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI): You ask the Home Minis-ter. Why are you asking him?

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Because he is making a point.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Prime Minister is going to answer, I am not going to answer. Sir, I am making my points and the Prime Minister should reply to them.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir, he is talking about reconciliation between two States. The two State units of the parties which he represents are reconciled on the issue of. sharing of waters.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY? Sir, there are various other States. Between Andhra and Karnataka there is the

Alamatti issue where you could not get it reconciled.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: When there were same parties in the two States, they could not reconcile it.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Alamatti issue came up very recently, about six months back. That came up because the Prime Minister allocated more funds to Karnataka. As a result Andhra revolted. So far as Cauvery issue is concerned, an interim award was given, but it was not implemented, because it was not notified. The Government of India is yet to notify the Interim Award. As a result they have to go to court again and again to get the of the Commission Award implemented. In the process the fanners are suffering. These inter-State issues have to be resolved by the Central Government, but it has not taken any step in this direction. The Prime Minister, hailing from Karnataka, is supporting the people of Karnataka and the interests of the people of Tamil Nadu are being overlooked. This is my point.

My last but one point is about the SC/ STand Backward Classes. There is a 27 per cent reservation for the Backward classes and 22.5 per cent for SC/STs. When I.A.S. or other Central Government examinations are held, reservation quota is to be given to the candidates who belong to these categories. The problem is when a candidate is selected on merit as a result of the competitive examination, that SC/ST or Backward Class candidate is brought into the SC/ ST/Backward class-reserved category and the 51 per cent reservation is given to other castes as the cost of the SC/ST/ Backward Class candidates, who are to be appointed in the normal course. Why are they doing so? I have written several letters. I have talked to the Prime Minister even, but there is no positive re-sponse. In his Address, the President has said: "This Government is committed to the development of backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and minorities." That is what he said. Are they doing it really? Hon. Members sitting on the other side know it is not being implemented. Even at the time of promotion, employees of these categories are being victimised. When they form an association, it is not recognised.

Finally, I would like to say about my State. Sir, I have been making for the last ten years a plea for grant of Statehood to the Union Territory of Pondicherry. I brought a Private Member's Bill in this House. The hon. Home Minister was kind enought to reply to the debate and he was sympathetic. But the hon. Home Minister's sympathy does not go to the extent of my getting relief as I wanted, because there are some bottlenecks. The bottlenecks are within the Government. It was almost decided that the concept of Union Territory should not be there. The power is with the Lt. Governor. The State Government which has been elected by the people,' which is representing the will of the people has no say in the administration. Therefore, this issue was raised by me in this august House and it was also agreed to by the hon. Home Minister. These issues have not been discussed in the Address. The President's Address is general like the Address delivered by him in the previous year. Therefore, I submit that various issues like agriculture, infrastructure in-dustry, basic necessities of the people, States' problems which have been daunting the nation, should have been addressed. Therefore, I submit that the President's Address should have contained more particulars which are wanted today by the people of this country. But these things are lacking in it. In spite of that—as a member of the party which is supporting this Government—I just sup-port the Motion moved by. Shrimati Kam-la Sinhaji.

SHRI TARA CHARAN MAJUM-DAR (ASSAM): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while generally supporting the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address to the Members of both Houses in its joint sitting on the 20th February,

1997 I have to pinpoint some glaring omissions in the Address regarding problems of Assam and North-East States. The entire State of
Assam is in turmoil for some years past. The Government of India is apparently trying to contain the so-called insurgency problem by deployment of security forces. While it has been admitted by the Chief of the army Staff and other military officers in charge of the security forces in the North-East and more particularly in Assam, the questions raised by the militants are political questions and the same have to be solved politically and that there is no military solution to it. There is no indication in the Address whether the Government of India treats the questions raised by the militants as political ones or they treat the questions as simple law and order questions capable of being solved by deployment of security forces. The Government of India declares from time to time that they are ready to talk with the militants, unconditionally but we do not find anything in the Address as to what concrete steps or initiatives have been taken for the purpose. Whether it is admitted by the Government or not, action by the security forces have resulted in excesses leading to unnecessary loss of lives, violation of human rights and a feeling of alienation of the people, which is a serious matter. The Address also is singularly silent about the large scale infiltration of people from neighbouring countries to the entire North-East Region, especially to Assam leading to ap-rehension in the minds of the people of being outnumbered with serious disturbances in the demographic, social and cultural pattern. There has been a widespread resentment and active opposition to the unabated infiltration causing law and order situation in some of the States. The matter will go out of control if prompt remedial measures to stop infiltrators are not taken to allay the fears of the people of this region.

There has been a discrimination in the matte of dealing with foreigners and in imposition of the IMDT Act in Assam which makes detection and deportation of foreigners impossible. This has led to widespread resentment and the people demand that the said controversial Act be repealed and uniform measures in dealing with the question of foreigners be restored by taking recourse to the Foreigners Act.

In view of the mega scams all over the country involving thousands of crores of rupees and implicating persons in high places, the country expected that the problem should have been taken up with all seriousness and stringent mesures should have been suggested in the Ad-dress.

While China is executing scores of economic offenders, specially people found guilty of misappropriating public funds, we, with our sense of highest regard and respect for human lives, cannot go to the extent China has gone. We can at least make the law of prevention of corruption more stringent. In order to make the Act effective, provisions should be made for speedier disposal of cases of corruption. In extreme cases, a penalty of deprivation of civil rights, including taking away the right to vote, should be imposed on persons who indulge in corruption, in violation of the oath of allegiance to the constitution taken by persons in high places.

The President's Address does not indicate anything to ensure transparency in Executive and bureaucratic actions. The provisions of the Official Secrets Act require amendment. In spite of Articles 73 and 74 of the Constitution, powers have not been transferred Jo the Panchayats, thereby hampering implementation of development works at the village level. Panchayats have to be. conferred with financial and other powers to ensure decentralization of power to the grassroots level. The Address is silent about the problem of massive unemployment. There is no indication of any measures to meet this challenging problem. In the absence of any industry worth the name in the region, and also in the absence of employment generating programmes, the

huge army of unemployed youth is bound to be a source of social upheaval and law and order problem. It would have been a matter of great satisfaction had the President's Address suggested positive programmes to meet the challenge of unemployment. With these words, I offer my gratitude to the President and also support the Motion of Thanks to the Presi-dent's Address.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AJIT P.K. JOG1): Mr. M.P. Abdussamad Samadani. You have promised to finish in five minutes.

SHRI MP. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI (Kerala): I will finish before that. Sir. 1 rise to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. I am going to refer to two, three points. I don't want to go into the details. I don't want to repeat the sentiments which have already been expressed by various hon. Members in their speeches. The law and order situation in the country is, to some extent, satisfactory. But, at the same time, crimes are increasing. Among these crimes, cruelty against women is also increasing. The moral decay is going to reach the dangerous point of making the life of woman insecure. The custodians of law and order are also contributing to this unfortunate state of affairs. In Kerala, recently in a Press conference, it was stated by a woman Member of the Assembly that one-third of the total crimes in the State in the past years, were committed by the policemen. That is the unfortunate situation existing in the country. So, the Central Government should take a serious note of this situation and take some suitable steps at the earliest to check tremendous cruelties and immoralities against women. Many factors are responsible for this state of affairs, there are not only political reasons but also cultural reasons which are responsible in creating this background.

Cinema, television, etc., are also playing an important role in this drama. Our attitude towards art has contributed much to the cultural degradation. It is a challenge to our civilisation which is our great heritage. As a result of the spreading of the seeds of immorality, the life of poor people is in danger. Therefore, while taking part in this serious debate, my request is that the Central Government should take some urgent action to protect the life and dignity of ladies and provide safe passage for ladies throughout the country.

Another important matter which I want to stress here is the negation of justice to the Backward Classes. Our Constitution has hailed the idea of reservation. But now this idea of reservation is challenged by various forces. Reservation for Backward Classes is a serious issue which deserves our attention. I am sorry to say that the Speech of the hon. President does not contain much in this regard. Various new forces are threatening the very spirit of reservation. The hewers of wood and rowers of boats are still denied their basic rights. To make equality and social justice a reality of our polity, we have to protect the system of reservation polity, we have to protect the system of reservation from new challenges. The hue and cry related to identifying the creamy layer cannot be allowed to destroy the spirit of reservation. The Central Government should take note of this. Here I remember a very important Bill called "The Bill for Protection of Reservation for the Backward Classes" passed by the Kerala Assembly. Actually, this is a model for other States also. The Central Government should also do something to protect the Bill already passed by the Government of Kerala. The Central Government should take urgent steps for the educational uplift of minorities and Backward Classes. Their legitimate de mand for reservation in the field of edu-cation cannot be ignored. Reservation will strengthen our national integrity and also our communal harmony. In our mul-ti-lingual, multi-racial and multi-religious polity reservation is a must to make equality a reality. Unity and diversity is interlinked with equality. The* Constitution provides for job reservation to Back-

ward Class citizens, if they are not adequately represented in the Government services. Reservation is accepted as a safeguard for the minorities and weaker sec-tions throughout the world.

The third and last point which I want to refer to is related to protection of civil liberties. It is an important part of a democratic society. In our country a number of people are still imprisoned under the dead law, TADA. (Time bell rings).....Just one minute, Sir. TADA is still misused to harass innocent citizens.

Throughout the country TADA is mentioned as a symbol of terror and horror. Inmimerabvle modes of persecution, which are unheard in the history of human rights violation, are used under TADA. Its misuse is very extensive. Even colonial Britishers did not enact a law containing such draconion provisions as that of TADA or anything resembling to that. It is the blackest of all black laws. It was enacted on 25th May, 1985 as a temporary law to prevent disruptive activities in terrorist-affected areas. Later this law itself became a means of terrorism. This situation still continues. This law was severely criticised by human rights organisations. It was also criticised in the two reports of the United Nations Organisation. During the period of its validity itself the concerned authorities had admitted that TADA was misused. Then what is the justification for its misuse after its validity is over? The Hitlerian Act is dead, but the Hitlerian actions are still continuing in its name. This is not an issue related to majority or minority. It is a national issue. It is high time that the citizens who are held under TADA should be set free. If anybody is to be tried, let him be brought bofore the common- law of the country, protection of life and limbs is very important. Under a jungle law whose validity is already over an assault on the Indian system of justice is going on. It is an attack against the democrat decency. The Government cannot ignore the voice of civil liberty associations of the country against the injustice done to a number of innocent citizens in jails. I cannot understand it. Why are Governments after Governments keeping mum? Why don't they respond to the nationwide opposition against this injustice? The United Front partners were active in fighting against TADA earlier. They had categorically promised that they would do justice to the TADA detenus. But they have not yet done anything in this regard. Power has become an opium for them also which has made them forget their own promises. I request the United Front Government to remember their own promises concering TADA and justice to the TADA detenus at the earliest. I am reminded of a couplet of a famous poet Iqbal:

"ताही हलमम का यह बयां मज़ली हैं

कि साहिबे नज़रां निश कुव्वत हैं खतरनाक ।"

I request the United Front Government not to be led by power, but do justice to the depressed classes.

Thank you.

SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH (MANIPUR): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. The Home Minister is sitting here, i am quite fortunate because the issue I am going to raise in my speech is related to the Home Ministry. Sir, the present United Front Government is functioning under the umbrella of the Common Minimum Programme. In a Conference of Chief Ministers held in July, 1996, it was decided to achieve seven basic minimum services. We have also supported and accepted these seven basic minimum services. Under these seven basic minimum services, the present United Front Government is committed to bridge the gap in the levels of development of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Backward Classes and the minorities and to bring them on a par with the rest of the society, which has been clearly mentioned in the President's Address. But in actual practice, the minorities are totally neglected. I, being a representative of a minority community

of the North-East area feel that the officers belonging to our community are being ill-treated. Apart from that, different development programmes in the region are being neglected. For example, it has happened in the Delhi Police which comes under the Home Ministry. An IPS Officer, who belongs to the Union Territory cadre and who has been transferred from Arunachal Pradesh, has not been given any posting for more thnn five to six months. Later on he was posted as Director, Vigilance. But within a short span of time he was transferred to the Delhi Police. Since December, 1996, he has not been posted anywhere. This is the situation. I do not know why such kind of .an ill-treatment and injustice is being done to an officer belonging to minority community of the North-East. Since the Delhi Police comes under the Home Ministry, I have written a letter about his posting to the Home Minister, but nothing has happened so far. If such a small matter is not looked into properly, what will be the feeling of the minority community? Simply mentioning it in the President's Address and simply paying a lip-service to the people of the minority communities and the Backward Classes is not going to serve the purpose. We have seen shouting for a PM's package for the North-East also like the one given to J&K. Our Prime Minister came and announced a package of Rs. 6100 crores. But in actual terms, this is nothing but only an adjustment towards the normal programmes of the States. We demand that the problems of the North-East be solved by paying special attention towards these states where the light of development has not reached. We don't say that the Government of India has not given funds for various programmes there. But What is happening in the North-East? If a house is on fire, we have to take immediate steps to put out the fire. If we wait for the fire brigade and not do something until it comes, the situation will worsen. So, I propose that there should be a Minister exclusively for the North-East region. The Government should consider this. But this has not been mentioned in the President's Address. There is regional imbalance in India between the States and within the State itself. This imbalance is with regard to industrial and agricultural growth. In the hill areas of the North-East region, we have villages which have no roads. The major cause for concern in this regard is that these States are not likely to feel the positive impact of reforms, nor do they have the ability to transform themselves overnight into attractive tourist destinations. In addition to this, there are restrictions like the Inner Line Permit, which are imposed. In this way, the Central Government is playing the same role as that of the British regime. Hence, the region is lagging behind in socio-economic growth. In such a situation, a doubt arises in my mind: Is it the responsibility of the State alone to provide social and economic infrastructure which is required to create a suitable environment for growth? Insurgency started because of the negligence of the Central Government. In 1960 there was surplus. But the Centre did not meet the revenue-account expenditure of the State. This gave rise to discontentment. Discontentment broads insurgency. All this insurgency problem started because of the attitude of the Central Government. Now, both the. Centre and the States have deficit current accounts which compels them to borrow. Special attention needs to be paid to the North-East region by the Central Government in order to make up for lapses in the past. The report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs clearly mentions that the North-East region, comprising seven states, has been afflicted by insurgency due to different factors which include ethnic, linguistic, historic, economic and geographical factors. These insurgent groups have been aided and encouraged by countries from across the borders. But there is not a single line. There is not a single line about border development in th» President's Address. The North-East

region has 1126 kilometres of -international border line with China. It has 489 kilometres of border line with Bhutan and 1648 kilometres with Myanmar and 1187 kilometres with Bangladesh. These long border areas are left untouched even now. In order to control different untoward incidents which may disturb the law and order situation there and threaten the national integration of this country, border areas should be developed. Hence, this should < be the prime programme of the present Government.

With a hope that the present U.F. Government will take immediate necessary steps, I now support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अजीत जोगी) : श्री दारा सिंह चौहान। आपकी मेडन स्पीच हैं।

श्री दारा सिंह चौहान (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चल रहे धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर आज मुझे सदन में पहली बार बहुजन समाजवादी पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने का मौका मिला हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो कई दिन से इस सदन में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर रखें गए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा हो रही हैं। मैं इस देशके सबसे बड़े प्रदेश के सबसे पिछड़े हुए इलाके, पूर्वाचल और उसमे भी जो सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका हैं, आजमगढ़, उससे बिलांग करता हूं। इस पूर्वाचल के विकास की बातें समय-समय पर होती रही हैं और आप भी जानते हैं कि अलग राज्य की बात भी हो रही हैं, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं, जिन्हें कभी-कभी "किसान का बेटा" भी लोग कहते हैं, कि पूर्वाचल जो इस देश का सबसे अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका हैं, वैसे तो हम कृषि पर आधारित उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने की बात करते हैं, उस पूर्वाचल का सबसें बड़ा उद्योग वह खाद का कारखाना हैं जो गोरखपूर में स्थित हैं और उसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी कई बार घोषणा भी कर चुके हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद आज तक यह मालूम नहीं है कि वह खाद का कारखाना चलेगा या नहीं, यह आज तक नहीं बताया जा सकता

महोदय, आज आजादी के इतने दिन बाद भी भारत में, जो एक कृषि प्रधान देश हैं, एक तिहाई जमीन पर खेती होती हैं। आज भी इस देश में जितनी भी जमीन पर खेती होती हैं उससे दुगुनी जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं। एक कृषि प्रधान देश होने के कारण हम अपने देश में कृषि परआधारित उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। हमारे पास जमीन भी हैं, काम करने वाले लोग भी हैं लेकिन आज उन काम करने वाले लोगों को जमीन नहीं मिलती हैं। इस वास्ते मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो बेकार पड़ी हुई ज़मीने हैं, वे उन लोगों को दे दी जाए। आज सामाजिक न्याय की बात कही जा रही हैं। किस सामाजिक न्याय की बात हम करते है ? जो गरीब और मेहनतकश लोग हैं, जो अपना खून-पसीना एक करके, दूसरे के खेत में काम करके अपने पेट को भरते हैं, उनके पास खेती करने के लिए जमीन नहीं हैं और दूसरी तरफ जिन लोगों ने आज तक खेत की मेड़ को देखा नही हैं, उनके पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि किस गरीब की बात महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में हैं ? क्या उन गरीबों के लिए, जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है ? उनके लिए सरकार क्या करना चाहती हैं ? आज शिक्षा उनके लिए सरकार क्या करना चाहती हैं ? आज शिक्षा की बात की जाती हैं। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी हमारा देश बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ हैं। कुछ प्रदेशों को छोड़कर बाकी देश शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पिछड़ा हुआ हैं। वह गरीब आदमी जिसके बच्चे रात में भूखे पेअ सो जाते हैं, वे शिक्षा कहां से ग्रहण करेंगे ? आज हमारे खेतिहर महूदरों के पास खुद की खेती नहीं हैं। वे दूसरों के खेतों में काम करके अपना और अपने बच्चों का पेट पालते हैं। हमारी जो यह सरकार है, जो सामाजिक न्याय की बात करती हैं, उन गरीबों के लिए क्या यह सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकता हैं ? हमारी जो दो-तिहाई जमीन आज भी बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े लोगों के कब्जे में हैं, अगर उसे गरीबी में बांट दिया जाए तो हमारे देश से यह गरीबी और बेरोजगारी की समस्या दूर हो सकती हैं जिसका उल्लेख राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में किया गया हैं। दिल्ली में जो रेलवे लाईन के किनारे गरीब लोग झोपड़-पट्टी बनाकर रहते हैं और किसी तरह से अपना पेट पालते हैं, वह सब आपको देखने को नहीं मिलता।

महोदय, हमारे पूर्वाचल के लोगों को जब काम नहीं मिलता हैं तो वे दिल्ली, बंबई, कलकत्ता जैसे बड़े-बड़े महानगरों में आ जाते हैं। इसके वितरीत गांवों में जो खेतों में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उनके पास अपनी जमीन नहीं हैं। आज भूमि-सुधार की बात होती हैं। जितनी भी सरकारे आई, सब लोगों ने गरीबों की बात

की, भूमि-सूधार की बात की लेकिन आज तक भूमि-सुधार की कोई भी योजना पूर्ण रूप से लागू नहीं हो पाई हैं । आज भी जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्स्ड ट्राईब्ज के लोग हैं और पिछड़े समाज के लोग हैं, उनको जो भी पट्टा दिया गया हैं, उस पर उनको आज तक कब्जा नहीं मिल पाया हैं । उस पट्टे की जमीन आज भी मजबूत लोगों के कब्जे में हैं जो हजारों एकड़ भूमि के मालिक हैं, जो नंबर 2 की कमाई को बचाने के लिए बड़े-बड़े फर्मो के मालिक बने बैठे हैं । उनके लिए सरकार ने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की हैं ।

महोदय, इस देश में जो श्रम करने वाले लोग हैं, जो श्रम करके इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने का काम करते हैं, उनके श्रम की पूजा नहीं होती हैं । चाहे वह मानसिक श्रम हो या शारीरिक श्रम हो, श्रम करने वाले लोगों को इस देश में छोटा समझा जाता हैं । यह यहां की व्यवस्था रही हैं । आज जो सफाई कर्मचारी हैं, जो गंदी नालियां साफ करने का काम करता हैं, उसको सम्मान नहीं मिलता , इसलिए वह अपने बच्चों को उस काम में नहीं लगाना चाहता हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि श्रम करने वाले लोगों को उचित सम्मान मिलना चाहिए । इस अभिभाषण में उसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं है । महोदय, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमारा देश काफी पिछड़ा हुआ हैं । महोदय, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमारा देश काफी पिछड़ा हुआ हैं । डा. अम्बेडकर ने संविधान कें आर्टिकल 45 में व्यवस्था की थी कि 6 से लेकर 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को नि:शुल्क शिक्षा दी जाएगी लेकिन संविधान को जो दस्तावेज डा. अम्बेडकर ने हमें सौंपा था, जिसके आधार पर इस सदन की कार्यवाही हो हम चलाते हैं, उस पर पूरी तरह से अमल नहीं हो पाया हैं । महादेव, 6 से लेकर 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को जो फ्री एजूकेशन दी जानी चाहिए, किसी सरकार ने उसके लिए व्यवस्था की हैं । जो आज भी वे बच्चे पढ़ नहीं पाते हैं । उनके मां-बाप के पास जमीन नहीं हैं, वे गरीब हैं, वे दूसरे के खेतों में काम करके अपने परिवार का पेट पाजते हैं तो वे अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा कहां से देंगे ?

महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि शिक्षा एक बुनियादी चीज हैं । जब तक समाज में शिक्षित लोग नहीं होंगे, समाजका मनोबल नहीं बढ़ेगा । जिस समाज के अंदर शिक्षा नहीं होती हूं कि आज तकजितनी भी सरकारें रही हैं उन्होने इन गरीबों के लिए तमाम कार्यक्रम बनाए लेकिन ईमानदारी से गरीबों के सामाजिक स्तर पर को, शैक्षणिक स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने का काम किसी सरकार ने नहीं किया हैं । अगर ईमानदारी उनके अंदर होती, उनके अंदर ममता होती गरीबी समाज के प्रति जिसकी आज हम दुहाई देते हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से वह जो जमीन हैं, आज जो बड़े-बड़े सरमाएदार हैं, बड़े-बड़े जमीदार जिनके हाथ व कब्जे में जमीन हैं वह गरीबों में बांट करके उनके बच्चों की पेट की भूख मिटाई जा सकती हैं तथा इससे वह अपने बच्चों के शिक्षा का स्तर भी आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं दूसरे की बराबरी में । आज भी हमारे देश में ऐसे गरीब लोग हैं जिनके रहने का ठिमाना नहीं, जिनके बच्चों भरपेट भोजन भी नहीं पाते हैं तथा प्राईमरी शिक्षा भी नहीं ले पाते हैं और देश में ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिनके बच्चे कांवेट स्कूल में पढ़ते हैं, दून सकूल में पढ़ते हैं, बड़े-बड़े स्कूल में पढ़ते हैं । जब प्रतियोगिता में शामिल करने की बात आती हैं तो दून में पढ़ने वाला बच्चा आगे निकल जाता हैं । तो क्या मंशा हैं इस सरकार की ? इस देश में रहने वाले तमाम समाज को चाहे गरीब हो या अमीर हो, किसी जाति-मजहत का हो सबको सम्मान मिले । ऐसे भी गांव हैं जहां स्कूल भी नहीं है, चूंकि वह बेचारे अशिक्षित समाज के लोग हैं । चूंकि आज ऐसे समाज में लोग हैं जिस बराबरी और जिस सम्मान की बात यह सरकार कहती हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज भी समाज में ऐसे इंसान हैं जिनको इंसान का दर्जा नहीं, जीने का हक नही । आज मैं जानता हूं जिस पूर्वाचल का मैं रहने वाला हूं, आज भी जो शादी-विवाह के कार्यक्रम होते हैं उसमें भी समाज में रहने वाले ऐसे लोग हैं, जब हम खाना खिलाते हैं और जो पत्तल बनाने का काम करते हैं उसे मूसर कहते हैं । जब हम खाना खाने के बाद पत्तल को फैंकते और उसमें जब कोई रोटी भूलकर चली जाती हैं तो उस रोटी को लेने के लिए कुत्ता दोड़ता हैं तथा उस रोटी को लेने के लिए मूसर को बेटा भी परेशान हो जाता हैं । मैं पूछता चाहता हूं आपके माध्यम से कि सरकार क्या करना चाहती हैं इस समाज के लिए जिनको आज भी इंसानियत क दर्जा हासिल नहीं हैं ।

चूंकि समय कम हैं । मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूं, इस नाते मैं वहां का ध्यान भी आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा । गृह मंत्री जी भी वहां बीच में मौजूद हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में अराजकता का जो माहौल हैं आज वहां जो हत्याएं हो रही हैं, लूट हो रही हैं, बलात्कार हो रहे हैं । मैं जिस जिले का रहने वाला हूं मेरे जिले में हफ्तों पहले तीन मल्लाहों का मर्डर हो गया । आज भी आंखों के सामने 11 बजे दिन में जीप से सवारी खाली करके दो लोगों की हत्या कर दी गई । गाजीपुर में भी दो अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों की हत्या कर दी गई । जिस

दलित समाज के उत्थान की बात वह सरकार करती हैं, तो उस दलित उत्थान के लिए, शैड्यूल्ड कॉस्ट के लिए उनका सम्मान कैसे सुरक्षित होगा । कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम नहीं हैं । आप भी जाते होंगे, उत्तर प्रदेश में जब मायावती की सरकार थी, पूरा प्रदेश जानता हैं जब उनकी सरकार थी और आज जिने लोगों का सम्मान आज प्रदेश में नहीं, जिनकी इज्जत नहीं बच पाती हैं, आज हत्याएं और डकैती हो रही हैं, एक भी हत्या और डकैती नहीं हुई थी, सारे लोग अपने मान-सम्मान की जिंदगी जी रहे थे । आज भंडारी जी कहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की व्यवस्था नियंत्रण से बाहर है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज भंडारी जी केन्द्र के नियंत्रण के बाहर दिखाई पड़ते हैं । उनके जो पेपर्स के माध्यम से बयान आ रहें हैं, निश्चित रूप से चुनौतीपूर्ण हैं । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश में आज इस सदन का उपयोग जहां हमारे देशे के विकास में खर्च होना चाहिए आज सारे सदस्यों ने कुछ समय उत्तर प्रदेश पर चर्चा करने के लिए लिया । इस नाते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश का जो लॉ एंड आर्डर हैं, आज जो अराजकता का माहौल हैं, जो अधिकारी हैं वे तो बात नहीं सुनते हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति के लिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो दलित उत्थान की बात करती हैं । कुछ सदस्यों को कल मैं सुन रहा था ।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए, जो अनुसूचि जाति के लोग हैं, उनके लिए हरिजन शब्द का अद्बोधन किया हैं । मैं सदन के माध्यम के उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि संविधान में हरिजन कोई शब्द नहीं हैं । हमारे यादव जी ने भी हरिजन कोई शब्द नहीं हैं । हमारे शादव जी ने भी हरिजन कोई शब्द नहीं हैं । हमारे यादव जी ने भी हरिजन शब्द का उद्बोधन किया था तो संविधान से हरिजन शब्द नहीं हैं इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आने वाले दिनों में इस शब्द पर ध्यान देते हुए ...

उपभाध्यक्ष (श्री अजीत जोगी) : दारा सिंह जी, एक मिनट रुकिए । पांच बज गए हैं और एक वक्ता और है इसलिए अगर हाऊस सहमत हैं तो हम आज इसे समाप्त करेगे । दारा सिंह जी आगे बोलिए ।

श्री दारा सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तमाम चीज़े हैं जिस गरीबी और बेरोज़गारी की बात की जाती हैं, जिस सिंचाई की बात की जाती हैं, फ्री सिंचाई की बात की जाती हैं, फ्री बोरिंग स्कीम की बात की जाती हैं, मैं गेलवारा, जाफपुर गांव का रहने वाला हूं और किसान का बेटा हूं और जानता हूं कि आज भी किसान को फ्री बोरिग स्कीम की जो सुविधा दी जाती हैं, वह बी.डी.ओ. के, सेक्रेटरी के दफ्तर के चक्कर लगता हैं । बैंक में उसकी फाईल जाती हैं लेकिन बैंक में बिना घूस लिए उसको ऋण नहीं दिया जाता हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था करना चाहती हैं ?

आज मिट्टी का तेल है । गरीब अपने घर में दीया भी नहीं जला पाता हैं और आज पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में तमाम घोटाले नज़र आ रहे हैं । कितने घोटाले हैं इस देश में, इस पर मैं नहीं जाना चाहूंगा । आज इन घोटालों की वजह से पूरी दुनिया में हिंदुस्तान के मान-सम्मान को ठेस लगी हैं । एक-दो सवाल आए थे लोक सभा में बहस और ठेलीफोन कनेक्शन के बारे में । मैं इनका इच्छुक नहीं हूं मान्यवर लेकिन इस भ्रष्टाचार के कारण कितने घोटाले हैं, चाहे आयुवेंद घोटाला हो या चारा घोटाला हो, जितने भी घोटाले हैं, आज उन्हीं के नाते पूरी दुनिया में हमारे मूल्क के सम्मान को बट्टा लगा हैं पर टेलीफाने और गैस कनेक्शन महत्वपूर्ण विषय नहीं हैं लेकिन यह कह कर कि गैस और टेलीफोन कनेक्शन से भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा मिलता हैं, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा हैं, इसके कारण गैस और टेलीफोन कनेक्शन से भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा मिलता हैं, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा हैं, इसके कारण गैस और टेलीफोन के कनेक्शन को खम्त कर दिया गया हैं, निश्चित रूप से भारत में रहने वाली जनता के सामने एक प्रत्र-चिन्ह लग गया हैं कि जो हमारे मैंम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, हमारे सदन के सदस्य हैं, अगर भ्रष्टाचार में वे न होते हों शायद स्पीकर साहब समाप्त न करते । यह भी एक अकत सवाल हैं । मैं इसका इच्छुक नहीं हूं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आज आपने मुझे पहली बार बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने का जो अवसर दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अजीत जोगी) : बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।Shri R.K. Kumar. He is the last speak.

SHRI R.K. KUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Sir, thank you very much. Probably, I am the last speaker. The time is five and the receptivity will be very low. Even though Lord May in his "Parliamentary practice" has said that on the Queen's Address you can speak on anything under the sun, I will briefly restrict myself to one or two things and will take only five minutes. What does the President's Address con-tain? It contains the background of the coalition, and a pat on the back for die coalition—of course, it has been written by the Government and mouthed by the

President—as to how cohesively the coalition has been working. Secondly, it contains the state of the economy. Thirdly, it contains our relations with certain foreign countries. Sir, I would like to speak breifly on these three points.

Sir, first of all, I would like to say something on the state of the coalition, and the background of the coalition. The coalition was not born to prove whether they are secular or non-secular because, at the time when election results were coming, two leaders who formed part of the coalition in Tamil Nadu went on the television to say this: one leader said, "I will take the call from the party which acures the largest number of seats", the other leader said, "They are not untouchables." Then suddenly, the bogie of secularism came up. What happened in between?

What happened in between? Becaus the single largest party formed th Government, and it filled up all important portfolios, the people who said, "We will take a call, they are not untouchables", suddenly thought that they somehow had to stop the non-secular forces from forming the Government.

This is now the coalition was formed, not serve the people but to stop one single largest party. Secondly, after forming the coalition Government, something legitimate had to come out as to what for the Government was being formed. So, the Common Minimum Programme was written, published, announced and discussed. The President's address repeats mostly the Common Minimum Programme. What has been achieved out of the Common Minimum Programme? We do not know, we are yet to see. Sir, as far as the cohesiveness of the coalition is concerned—the hon. Home Minister is here—enough has been said about U.P. and I do not want to repeat. But briefly, I would mention one or two other points. On the issue of Almatti, on the issue of Cauvery, We are all very much concerned how the Cauvery dispute is being handled. There 'does not seem to be any give and take among the coalition partners. This is so in many other things. Even one particular bank scam, one Member says something and the hon. Finance Minister asks her to withdraw the charge, and she refuses to withdraw it saying that her party is being forced to be in the coalition. This is the type of cohesiveness with which it is working. I do not want to say much more on that.

On the state of the economy, the President's address glosses over a very very minimal increase in agricultural production, as compared to the earlier year which itself was a bad performance. Had it been compared with the earlier year to that, we could have understood and then it would be a negative performance. We have also been talking about the infrastructure development. Except setting up the Infrastructure Development Finance Company, no concrete plan has been disclosed as to how fast and how well the infrastructure is going to be developed. Sir, I do not want to comment much on the foreign affairs because this is an area where Pranabji knows much. I am very naive on that. This is the third point in the President's Address. Except that, there is nothing. I would like to say that we are not against the coalition. Let the coalition work. Bat let it work more cohesively. As there is nothing in this President's Address on all these matters, and how effectively, how cohesively the coalition is going to work, I have to regret that I have to oppose this motion. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अजीत जोगी) : सदन की कार्यवाही कल प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती हैं ।

The House then adjourned at eight-minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 6th March, 1997