

Government have advanced information that something is going to happen. Sir, I don't want to take much time of the House. He has gone on record, in the *Hindu* today, Sir, Mr. Radhakrishnan says, "There was advanced information that something could go wrong during Swamy's visit to the court." So, that being the case, the police should have taken precautions, number one. Number two, when this has happened within the court, they should have taken the permission of the court to take action against the people. Even the police constables were manhandled. There were slogans about a particular community. It is very unfair, condemnable. I also differ with Swamiji on certain issues. But, at the same time, if this could happen in the premises of a court, what would happen to the common people? I would like the Government to get a report from the Tamil Nadu Government on what has happened and inform the House, assure the House that the law will take its own course and action would be taken against the people who are responsible for this. Thank you, Sir.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the hon. Member.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, I stand to support the Motion of Thanks to the President for her Address. The Address of the President starts with this question: *aam aadmi ko kya mila?* The whole Address is in reply to this question. Sir, this is a coalition Government and it has almost completed its term. Sir, this itself is an achievement. But the UPA Government has not played any politics of doing nothing. The Government has done many things, it has taken many measures for the common man. The Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is really a very substantial step for the common man. It is a step for ameliorating poverty of the people. Aam Bima Yojana. There are various other social measures that this Government has taken. For instance, the poverty alleviation scheme is very important. Many programmes are there and Bharat Nirman is a very big programme indeed. Therefore, this Government has done many substantial things. This Government has given a proper direction to agriculture which was not given so much of attention in the past. Now, the growth rate of agriculture is nearly 4 per cent. This is a great achievement. The debt waiver is again a very revolutionary step.

As far as social justice is concerned, many measures have been taken. I need not give an account of the whole thing. The Grameen Nyayalaya Scheme, again, is a very important step. The nuclear agreement is the crowning achievement of this Government. Sir, I need not mention all these things because the earlier speakers have done so. The Government, of course, could not do certain things. For instance, the Government had declared to implement the reservation policy to the private sector also, but it could not do so. For a very long time, the Bill for the reservation of women could not be passed in this House. Had it been done so, it would have been a very substantial step in that direction. The Government has kept the common man in

focus. It has been the focus, in fact. In spite of all that, we have many problems. For instance, the problem of law and order is deteriorating to some extent. The gap between the rural sector and the urban sector is widening. So, these are some of the areas we have to pay attention to.

The Government cannot do all the things within five years' time. But, to our satisfaction, it has done a lot. Many great things have to be done in future also. So, I just express my thanks to the President for her fine address to the Joint Session of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiruchi Siva. Mr. Siva, you have five minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by Shri Jai Parkash Aggarwal to thank the President for her address to the joint Session of Parliament. Sir, I thank her for two things for, as interpreted by some people, it was not a jugglery, it was a proclamation of the progress of the nation in the past five years of the UPA Government and especially for the appeal of the President to the Sri Lankan Government to discontinue, to suspend the military operations there and the LTTE to come to the negotiating table. Sir, we are very thankful to Her Excellency, the President, for proposing the policy of the Government regarding Sri Lanka. But, at the same time, I would like to emphasise here that what is going on in Sri Lanka is not a war against terrorism, it is more or less an attempt to wipe out the entire Tamil community. The people are on the verge of extinction. First ever time in the history of world chemical bombs are being used at the civilians. Some 2.5 lakh people are displaced, deprived of shelter, food and medicine. They are running here and there, even the people who are in the security zone are being aimed at. After the House was adjourned yesterday when I went back to my room they were watching television last night, news came thundering, — as every day, not that the situation is worsening, it is alarming — that 57 civilian Tamils have been killed by the Sri Lankan Army. We have raised the same issue on the floor of this House many a time and peaceful democratic ways of expressing our sentiments to the Union Government have been observed like human chains, demonstrations, picketing, and all other methods. Our Party, the DMK, for more than 50 years, since our founder leader Dr. Anna convened a general meeting, our present leader, the incumbent C.M. of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaignar, proposed a resolution to save Tamils. Sir, it is a very big history which all people know. Sir, what we would like to say now is, — I am explaining what is going on there — we have got umbilical cord relationship with Tamils. It is not confined to the State of Tamil Nadu, the entire country in this Indian nation, Sir, cutting across political difference and various States, should take this issue as theirs. We urge the Government of India to take this matter to the Security Council of the United Nations. We urge the Government to interact with friendly countries who are freedom lovers to just take note of the incidents that are taking place in Sri Lanka. Again and again the Government of Sri Lanka is emphasising by saying

that it is a war against terrorism and not against civilians. But the Red Cross Society, which is not a political association, which is not connected with any nation or any particular interest, says repeatedly that the people are deprived of food, shelter, and medicine. Sir, children and women are spared, and even the hospitals where the injured are being treated have been bombed. This has taken place never in history in any part of the world. We again urge the Government along with other Members, I expect solidarity from my colleagues here and all over the country, that this is not an issue of Tamil Nadu alone. So, when the Government has to take the matter to the United Nations Security Council, before that I expect a unanimous support from this House to save the Tamils in Sri Lanka. Sir, this is my foremost comment. I thank the President for having appealed to the LTTE and the Sri Lankan Government to come to the negotiating table. It is our foremost duty, and, above all, while thanking the President for having given a brief record of the five years' achievement of the UPA, I would like to say that India is a very old country with a great past, but, now she is a new country with new desires and new urges. Sir, we have been now established across the world as an emerging global economic power, a nuclear power. We have got something distinct of our own. Sir, we are socialist in content, we are scientific in temper, we are democratic in spirit and we are secular in outlook. So, in India, the poor man's voice commands equal authority, everyone is counted not more than one. The UPA Government having been formed with an alliance of many parties is a pre-poll alliance. Sir, five years is a very good record. Whatever has been assured during election time, what we were assured in the election manifesto has been achieved. Sir, realising the constraint of time, I have got many things to say, but, because of my situation you have limited my time to five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not limited your time. That is the time allocated to you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: This Government's record in the past five years has brought this nation to the very highest level. Since we have taken over power this country has developed three times more in the path of progress. There is a lot of appreciation from all over. Even the Left Members who spoke yesterday and even their conscience admits that they were supporting us from outside for the past four years. The progressive achievements which we have achieved are waiver of agricultural loans, RTI and many other things. Sir, I would like to say that this is a federal structure of our country and the States have equal responsibility. It is not that the Centre alone will do anything and the States will be the beneficiary. The States have a responsibility. Our Leader, Dr. Kalam, who is the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, has rendered a very good service during his term. In all aspects, the NREGP is the best-appreciated thing in the UPA Government and has benefited the poor people across the country. I would like to say, in Tamil Nadu 82 per cent of the beneficiary are women and 59 per cent are Scheduled Castes, and, moreover, the agricultural loan which is being extended to the farmers is seven per cent and only in Tamil Nadu

we are giving at four per cent, which is a very big demand compared to all other States. So, also at school level, the nutrition scheme, the midday meal scheme introduced by the Central Government has benefited crores of children and in Tamil Nadu we are giving three eggs per week to the children and if the children are not used to eating eggs we are then giving bananas. So, the enrolment of the students at primary level has increased manifold and so also the drop-outs have come down to the maximum extent. Sir, we are cooperating. We are now sailing in the same boat. We are partners in the UPA Government here. Not only here, even in the State level we are uplifting the nation, sharing our contribution to the fullest and appreciated level. Sir, thanking you for having given me this opportunity, I am not able to express all those things which I had to, rather I ought to. While concluding, again I would like to insist, I expect, I ask all the people here in this House, cutting across political parties, to kindly extend your support to the Sri Lankan cause. This is not an issue of Tamil Nadu and Tamils alone. It is an Indian issue. When the Indian nation is going to represent in the UN Security Council, let this House express its unanimity in extending its support. With this, I thank you very much.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I stand before this august House to support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Aggarwal and seconded by my good friend Shri Naikji. Sir the speech delivered by the hon. President is unique in many ways. This is the fifth speech the President has delivered to the Joint Session of Parliament. The speeches delivered were on 25.2.2005, 16. 2. 2006, 23.2.2007, 25.2.2008 and finally, on 12.2.2009. If all the five speeches read together, it will show that the solemn promises made by the UPA Government, headed by our respectable hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh and guided by our respectable leader and the UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhiji, to the nation that if we are voted to power we will take steps for the upliftment of the downtrodden, we will have concern for the minorities, we will make a progressive India and we will do all at our command to make this country a superpower have been fulfilled.

Sir, in the first speech which the hon. President delivered on 25th February, 2005, he said, 'We can look forward a year of improvement in economic performance, communal harmony and political stability.' Sir, the hon. President also said, 'My Government is committed to giving a new deal to rural India.' And, in the speech delivered on 12th February, 2009, the hon. President said, 'Looking back, we see hope. In the last five years, we have not only fulfilled the promises made, but we went beyond that.'

We have formulated a range of enactments on the Right to Information, Domestic Violence, NREGA and on so many other enactments in the last five years making this period as a very 'progressive legislation period' in free India. We have taken so many steps to protect the minorities. Many special schemes, including the Prime Minister's 15-point Programme, have

been undertaken. Several social schemes for unorganised labour have been taken. Sir, Old Age Pension Scheme, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna, subsidy on fertilizers and many other schemes have been taken up. Bharat Nirman is one of the innovations of the UPA Government. Sir, 50,000 villages have been provided with electricity. The National Rural Health Mission is another scheme which radically transformed healthcare in villages. Primary Health Centres have been strengthened. Various steps have been taken to promote science and technology. Panchayati Raj System was strengthened. A new Ministry for Panchayati Raj was created. Sir, the JNNURM is a mission mode programme and projects costing Rs. 40,000 crores have been taken up. Sir, 11.7 lakh houses are being constructed to make houses available to poor.

Sir, in view of time constraint, I take up only three issues before the House. The first one is about the internal security. The second one is about Foreign Policy through which the UPA Government has successfully brought all the countries nearer to India and, thirdly — I come from Tamil Nadu — the Sri Lankan issue.

On the internal security, I would say that many steps have been taken. The infiltration of terrorists has been curtailed. No doubt, bombs have been exploded. Even during the NDA's time bombs exploded. But the only difference is, whenever there is a bomb blast, there is no backlash, there is no communal tension during the UPA's rule. During the NDA's rule, we have seen the Gujarat carnage and we have seen many communal tensions. Therefore, the only difference is, our enemies have not succeeded in their attempts to divide this country in UPA's regime.

The elections in Jammu and Kashmir have shown to the world that the people are with India, not with the separatists. In spite of having POTA during NDA's time, bombs exploded and there were also terrorist attacks. Sir, the NDA, particularly my friends from BJP, have been criticising the Congress and the UPA on the handling of terrorism. They are also charging us that we are soft on minorities, we are appeasing minorities, we are soft on terror and we are not bringing, deliberately, stringent legislation. But, Sir, I wish to narrate an incident. Sir, 25 people in a marriage party killed in a village Chapnari in Kashmir Valley. The then hon. Home Minister went to Chapnari village on 19th June, 1998. He said, "I hold myself responsible. If I cannot protect the people, I have no right to be in the chair." Up to July 2002, 265 people had been killed in the Kashmir Valley. The Home Minister, instead of vacating the chair, became the Deputy Prime Minister of this country. So, that was the way of handling terror during the NDA regime. The Ministers of the NDA Government, at that time, spoke in different voices. There is one saying, "It does not matter what we say, but we must all say the same thing defending the Cabinet system". But during that period, the Ministers spoke in different voices. Before a meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Security, there was an attack in Rajiv Nagar. The Home Minister said, "We do not know who is responsible, only after thorough investigation we can

come out as to who is responsible". While Shri Jaswant Singhji said that Pakistan was responsible. So, they spoke in two voices regarding the Rajiv Nagar attack. That was the way the Government functioned between 1999 to 2004.

Sir, the police alone cannot be everywhere to watch the terrorist movements. Though it is a thanks-giving speech, yet I would like to give a suggestion. Create a Civil Defence Security Force and recruit youths from every village, every ward and every town. Give them training so that they can watch the movements of foreigners, movements of suspicious characters, etc. They can react whenever the emergency so requires. Even the fishermen can be utilized for this purpose because the Catamaran boats go up to five nautical miles and mechanical boats go up to ten nautical miles in the sea. So, there will be best intelligence inputs that they can give regarding the movements of foreigners in the high seas.

So far as foreign relations are concerned, our Government has done an excellent work. I particularly thank the hon. Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister, Pranabji. They have done wonderful work in this sphere. Many countries, which were inimical to India, have come very close to India. We have gained many friends. It is quite visible after 26/11 incident. The whole world stood by India in dealing with the terror. Even without firing a single shot, without shedding any blood, Pakistan has admitted, because of our diplomacy, that the conspirators of 26/11 incident were from Pakistan side; they have admitted that the perpetrators of Mumbai terror attack were Pakistanis. We have been able to do this without any war, without firing even a single bullet, without shedding any blood. We have succeeded only because of the Indian diplomacy. Here, I am not able to resist myself from going back to the NDA period and point out how the diplomacy worked during that period. Everybody knows how the Agra Summit was conducted. It was an utter failure. It was a failure of the Indian diplomacy. After the Agra Summit, Pakistan articulated its views that reached the international community, but the Indian point of view could not reach. It was a miserable diplomatic failure of the then Government. Here, I would like to quote a Press report regarding the Agra Summit. It said, "The retired General, Hamid Gul, chuckled over Musharraf gaining the upper hand and said that Pakistan and Kashmir gained the limelight at India's expense on Indian soil". Another newspaper wrote, "There was a rollercoaster ride of emotions, doom at dawn, breakdown at breakfast, hope at high noon and, then, back to despair at dusk." This was NDA's achievement in the field of diplomacy. There are, now, big achievements. Our diplomacy has succeeded after 26/11.

In 2003-04, the allocation made for higher education was Rs. 4,956.55 crores. But, in 2008-09, it has increased to Rs. 10,850 crores. The allocation made for rural development, during the NDA Government, was Rs. 10,289. But, now, in our time, it has increased to Rs. 31,522 crores. During their time, the allocation made to tribal affairs was, Rs. 300 crores, but it is Rs. 817 crores during this period. During their time, the allocation for women and child

development was Rs. 2,653.91 crores. But, in 2008-09, it has been increased to Rs. 27,263 crores.

The allocation made to youth affairs was Rs. 440.30 crores. During 2008, it was Rs. 1,181 crores. Sir, even for Tamil Nadu, during 2003-04, an allocation of Rs. 3,435 crores was made. Now, in 2008-09, Tamil Nadu got Rs. 9,496.64 crores. The Minimum Support Price was increased. In 2003-04, it was Rs. 630 per quintal for wheat and Rs. 550 per quintal for rice. In 2005-06, it was Rs. 700 and Rs. 750, and in 2008-09, it was Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 850.

Sir, I now come to the Sri Lankan problem. My friends from AIADMK, Mr. Maitreyan, and Mr. Siva of DMK, spoke on this issue. Sir, in 1983, the armed struggle in Sri Lanka commenced. Before 1983, political parties of Selva and Amrithalingam peacefully agitated for Tamil's cause and their rights. In 1983, because of the Sinhala Government's attitude, the armed struggle started. Sir, Smt. Indira Gandhi, helped the Tamil population there. Five meetings were held. Mr. Dikshit and Mr. Parthasarathy were sent there. The then External Affairs Minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, was sent to talk to the Sinhala Government. Two emissaries came to India to talk to the then Prime Minister of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi. After that Shri Rajiv Gandhi took over. He was deeply involved in the Sri Lankan affairs. When Jaffna was not allowed to have food from outside, it was Rajivji who sent the Air Force to drop food packets in the Jaffna Peninsula so that the Tamil people did not suffer from hunger. It was Rajivji who went to Sri Lanka and had the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord, which was supported by the leader of the LTTE in the speech made in Vidumalai. After that the turn around came, for reasons best known to them. Then Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated. Because of the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord, 5000 Tamils languishing in Sri Lankan jails for more than four years were released. It was because of Rajiv Gandhiji's efforts that Tamil language, which was removed from the official language, was restored back in Sri Lanka as an official language there. It was because of Rajiv Gandhiji's efforts that the interim council was set up. In the elections held, Amruthalingam's party won the election, but in spite of that Shri Rajiv Gandhi intervened and made six of the LTTE representatives as members of the interim council. Sir, one Varadaraj Perumal was made the Chief Minister in that area. All this democratic process was initiated by Smt. Indira Gandhi, by Rajiv Gandhiji, by the Congress Government, and by the Congress Party. Sir, we share the concern of all the people of Tamil Nadu. On behalf of the Congress Party, I can assure that we are concerned about the civilian population of Tamils. We want to protect the civilian population of Tamil origin there. My dear friend, Mr. Siva said that we have to take this matter to the U.N. This is a policy matter which the Government has to decide. But two days, yesterday and today, reports have come that the U.N has warned the LTTE that they are preventing the civilian population from coming out of their clutches. Yesterday, the U.N. informed that even their own staff and their dependents, which included 35 children were not allowed to come out. That is the warning of the United Nations which appeared in the *Hindu*

yesterday. In these circumstances, we have to see how to go about and what to do. We have to save the Tamil population there. Not only in Sri Lanka, but wherever bombing takes place or wherever people are killed, whether it is Gaza or anywhere, India is involved in peace keeping. It is concerned about it. It is a humanitarian problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, we cannot wage a war. We have to use diplomacy. By diplomacy we succeeded in making Pakistan admit to the happenings in Mumbai. By diplomacy, the Government will succeed in bringing a democratic Government in Sri Lanka. And, by diplomacy, the Congress Government will succeed in bringing peace to the Tamil population in Sri Lanka. By diplomacy, this Government will bring prosperity to the Tamil population in Sri Lanka. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am not entering into a controversy. I do not want to have a debate on what my friend has said. What I am impressing is that the Congress cannot be isolated, though an attempt is being made. Congress is also sympathetic with the Tamil population there. Congress has done so many things for the Tamil people there. No party in India, including the BJP, has done anything for the Tamil people. Suddenly, they have jumped into the bandwagon. I saw some BJP leaders sharing dais with Nedumaran and Vaiko in Delhi and Chennai. I want to ask them a question: Are we accepting the Vaiko stand on LTTE? You talk about terrorism in Parliament and outside. Are you echoing the views of Nedumaran? But their own Vice-President, an hon. Member of Parliament of this House, gave a statement two days back that BJP also wanted a peaceful negotiated settlement in Sri Lanka within the framework of United Sri Lanka. The stand of the Congress is also the same. Therefore, you can't point an accusing finger to the Congress Party. I want to make only this point. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, he is not saying anything.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Sir, I am not saying anything. I am only saying that your stand is "peaceful negotiated settlement within the framework of United Sri Lanka" and policy of the Congress is also the same.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): What problem do you have with the BJP's stand then?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, he is appreciating you. Why are you ...*(Interruptions)*..

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): He is appreciating you.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: I will answer your question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't enter into controversy.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: One minute Sir. What made me to speak this is because three days back, I saw your leader, while addressing a meeting in Delhi, saying that the UPA

Government is insensitive to this issue. I am only saying that if your stand is this, our stand is also the same. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't have double standards. Only for that purpose, I mentioned this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my friend Shri D. Raja is smiling. I don't want to quote...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all the hon. Members want to participate in the debate, don't make any disturbances; otherwise, there will be no time for other Members.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Sir, I am not going into controversy. Sir, I quote from the President's Address, "Looking back, we see what? We have not only stood the challenges but also emerged stronger. She said, people measure Government not on the basis of what it says, but on the basis of what it does." We have done more than what we promised in the last five years. The people will judge us and give a big hand to the Congress Party in the coming elections. I quote Mr. Barack Obama, Sir, "We can and we did it." Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY (Gujarat): Sir, I thank you for having permitted me to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Of course, the whole House would be very grateful to the hon. President for having addressed the Joint Session, but, unfortunately, my gratitude ends with that. It is a draft, which is prepared by the Government and the President, with utmost respect to the Constitutional Head, performs the function of reading the Government's draft. My leader, Jaswant Singhji, yesterday, while speaking on the subject, pointed out the manner in which this draft has been prepared. Besides, several issues of strategic concern to India, he mentioned the errors of grammar, vocabulary and even spellings which have got into this draft. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unfortunately, for us, Sir, and, unfortunately, for this country, the content of this draft is as bad as the grammar. The draft seems to have been prepared with every Ministry at the fag end of this Government, giving a list of the programmes that it has initiated. The net aggregate of all those programmes, which reads like a *Dhobi list* of the achievements, becomes the Presidential Address, and, along with that, the Government indulges in an exercise of self-congratulations.

Sir, we are passing through extraordinary times and these are extraordinary times of crisis. And, when I say that these are extraordinary times of crisis, the national economy is faced with a crisis, India's security is faced with a crisis. We are today a nation greater in debt than we ever were and we are a nation which is more insecure than we ever were. The Presidential Address, therefore, as a statement on the state of the nation, had to inspire this country and show this country the direction as to what the road ahead for us is. Unfortunately, Sir, that entire direction and emphasis, which a Presidential Address must contain as to how to get out of this crisis, is completely absent.

Sir, we did expect the Government to come out with a detailed assessment on how to deal with the crisis situation which is developing on several fronts. And it is a hard fact, Sir. My

learned friend from the Congress Party just now ended by quoting President Obama. When the US President said, 'Yes, we can', the whole intention was that the leadership must provide direction to the country. Unfortunately, the crisis in this Government and the crisis in this country has been partly added by that crisis, the absence to provide adequate leadership in the hours of crisis, and the reason is very simple. Sir, whether it is the UPA as an Alliance or it is the Congress Party as the principal party in that Alliance, it has functioned in a manner where the hon. Prime Minister, a very respected citizen of this country, maybe the Head of the Executive, maybe the person constitutionally accountable to the Parliament, failed to provide the leadership. But then he is not the natural leader, either of the Alliance or of the Party itself. And, this one weakness has plagued this Government right from the beginning. Sir, a leader is expected to lead the nation; a leader must inspire the nation; leadership is the art of taking decisions; leadership is not the art of survival that you abstain from taking decisions so that you don't antagonise groups or partners and, therefore, manage to survive. Ultimately, history judges leaders not by the length or duration that they carried on but what they did and the direction they provided to the whole country. The UPA, Sir, was an Alliance which was borne out of political negativism. It was a post-poll alliance and one of the reasons that the post-poll alliance had to function was that it had to keep the BJP and the NDA out of power. Therefore, various disparate groups got into Government and some supported the Government from outside. Now, what was the result? You had two phases of this Government. The first four-and-a-half-years was plagued by the Government, which was unable to take significant decisions because those supporting them from outside were not in agreement with those decisions. And, therefore, to survive, you had to survive without taking those decisions. The next six months have been lost in actually counting your last days, and during your counting the last days, by having a public sparing match between the supporting groups and the groups which are in Government. Can we honestly answer a question if we ask ourselves— is there a cohesive alliance which is in power today? Is there a cohesive alliance which was in power for the last five years? What do we see as the road ahead? The Prime Minister has had a surgery. The whole nation prays for his quick recovery. We are all very happy about the successful surgery. We hope he comes back soon and leads the nation. But then, how can, in the world's largest democracy, functioning take place when the ruling party has decided that its eventual target, on the basis of its own political commitments in the party, is to put the heir apparent of the preferred family in power and that the Prime Minister would only be a stopgap arrangement? The nature of the campaign indicates that. The nature of the public utterances indicates that. How can the Prime Minister, in that situation, then command the authority, the political authority, the moral authority, to provide the kind of leadership which is required in a democracy, to lead the country?

Sir, this country is a great fan of the game of cricket. We all follow it very closely. In the game of cricket, to give some protection to the most dependable batsman at the fag end of

1.00 P.M.

the day, a night watchman is sent in to bat. He is just to play on till the time that the conditions become conducive for the real batsman to come and play. But never has democracy witnessed a case where the party in power says that the Prime Minister of the largest democracy is really like a night watchman; he is to hold office till such date the party in power decides that the preferred heir of the preferred family is now ready to come and bat. This is the manner in which India's democracy is today functioning.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) in the Chair]

Sir, in hours of crisis, we need a determined leadership. We need a decisive leadership. We don't need a leadership which always says for reasons of want of consensus, decisions can be postponed. I am conscious of the limitations of a coalition government. But a coalition cannot become a liability on the nation. The coalition must take steps in order to get the country out of the crisis which it is facing. Let us now deal with each of the two major crises that we face. Sir, the first, of course, is national security. What is the situation as far as national security is concerned? The last five years have reinforced the idea of India being a soft state. We were already on the radar of terrorist strikes. We had terrorist strikes in the last two decades and the experience of the last two decades taught us that unlike the United States, where the battle against terror really commenced after 9/11, the Indian battle should have commenced much earlier. And after having commenced much earlier, India had to be a hard state with hard measures as far as dealing with terror is concerned. History required us to do that. Historical facts impressed upon us that we do that. And yet, what did we do after the UPA came to power? We carried out the campaign and the campaign was: Must national security be linked up only with security considerations and we go by the professional advice required, or, national security must now be linked to the vote-bank politics? When elections were there, we could sit with the Maoists in Chhattisgarh; we could sit with the Maoists in Jharkhand and do business with them. Recent reports indicated that the former Chief Minister of Jharkhand, who lost the bye-election, for his own bye-election was hand-in-glove with the Maoists in Jharkhand in order to win the bye-election. We started doing political business with them when it suited us in order to win elections. We diluted our battle against terror and we linked it to vote-bank politics. How did we deal with the cross-border terrorism? Cross-border terrorism requires that the approach of the State is, there are terrorist groups which are inspired by the religious beliefs and there are terrorist groups or extremist groups who are not inspired by the religious beliefs, but what is common is that the effect of terrorism is eventually religion-neutral. Terrorism strikes at the very idea of India; terrorism strikes at the roots of India. And yet, what did we do? We kept on canvassing and telling the voters that the NDA's strong antiterror stance is actually an anti-minority stance, and having told the voters this the UPA got engulfed and fell in its own trap, and

when it fell in its own trap every time a strong measure was required against terrorism the UPA would say, "Well, these are the steps I am unable to take today." And then a foamy logic was created. What was the effect? Let us honestly analyse what happened. Our intelligence network was almost in shambles. Post-Mumbai 26/11, each intelligence agency was trying to pass the buck and the blame on the other whether we had given information, whether we had not given information, whether there was coordination required, no coordination required, etc. What were our security responses? In cases after cases, for months and years, the cases remained unresolved. People were killed, the terrorists fled away. They would keep bombs somewhere and they would attack. In the hilly region of Jammy two months ago, a seven-days strike with terrorists and they managed to escape. Our security responses were poor. Let us not forget Parliament. We were all safe because of the staff and police around Parliament and security forces were quick. In Akshardham, within a matter of hours they liquidated the terrorists. And here, two people had the audacity to hold the Indian Police Force and the security forces for three days at a stretch. Our intelligence network had weakened, our security responses had weakened, and we came for four-and-half years in a parrot-like manner. We gave a foamy logic that no special laws are required to deal with terror. Finally, it required a lawyer of Mr. Chidambaram's eminence to become the Home Minister of this country and say, "Sorry, we have been misleading the country for four-and-half years, some special laws are now required." In that one act, he negated everything that the UPA stood for four-and-half years. For four-and-half years, you misled the country and then said nothing special is required. My learned friend from Congress was just now saying that our foreign policy achievement after 26/11 has been great. Madam, the worst is yet to come. What has happened yesterday is perhaps one of the biggest horrors, which this country had not imagined. Taliban is today at our doorstep; Taliban is five hours away by motorable distance from Amritsar; Taliban is 100 kilometres away from Islamabad.

We have been making all these distinctions and claiming a foreign policy success that in Pakistan, the Taliban is different, non-State actors are different, the ISI is different, the political establishment is different, the military is different. Yesterday, whether it is the political establishment, the military, or the ISI, they have capitulated before the Taliban. And, let us forget the Taliban was not merely a Pakhtoon idea, and then we said, "No, it is not a Pakhtoon idea; it is an Afghan idea." Oh, well, I am sorry, now, it has come up to North-West frontiers. Today, parts of Pakistani territory are being chipped away and coming under Taliban control. Taliban is no respecter of geographical boundaries. Taliban has crossed into Pakistan and is at the doorsteps of India. And, let us remember, the whole idea of Taliban is repugnant to an Indian State. It conceives of global domination. It conceives of a theocratic State. It conceives of Islaminisation of the community. It conceives of totalitarianism. And, not being a geographical idea, it may be five hours away, but the ideas cross geographical boundaries very fast.

Therefore, the UPA must realise that if this idea is to be kept away, because it is against the concept of the State of India, the very idea of existence of India, then once and for all, every act of vote-bank politics that we indulge in gives credence to that idea called Taliban. We thought, at one time, twenty years ago, or more than twenty years ago, that accept the legislation and reverse the Supreme Court judgement in the Shahbano case. Perhaps, those, who did it, did not conceive what the long-term consequences would be. You capitulated to that idea. I remember, fortunately, it was resolved subsequently. When the Amarnathji Shrine Board land dispute was in place and the Sangharsh Samitee was saying, why should *yatis* not get land for basic facilities, guest rooms, places where people can sleep at night in minus degree temperature, toilets for men and women; why should there be an idea that land should not be given. Well, if we give you the land, the separatists will get very angry and start a counter-agitation. Fortunately, the Government, and Mr. Pranab Mukherjee in particular, saw sense in this proposal, and, therefore, accepted the solution. But, the whole idea when you capitulate to such a situation is what happened in Pakistan yesterday. Therefore, let us not gloat over our foreign policy success. In our foreign policy, there are two glaring facts which tear us in the face. The first is when you start depending on Pakistan. Well, they are now cooperating and admitting that that conspiracy was planned on their soil. That is your success. But then, what does Pakistani Foreign Minister say — “Give me that Pakistani national for being tried in Pakistan. My national cannot be tried in your country.” Obviously, India will reject this. But, then, is any Pakistani establishment going to point the finger at the State actors, the ISI and the military involvement of Pakistan in the training of these people, admitting that some of them, in the face of overwhelming evidence, initiated the conspiracy on Pakistani soil? We are gloating and being satisfied with that? But, the real issue is whether Pakistan will ever admit that its official agencies, its State actors, the ISI, the military, were a party to the training of these people. Has our foreign policy succeeded to the extent that we have now full faith in Pakistan, which has yesterday capitulated before the Taliban, to say that its State actors will now be also named in case they are involved in this? Let us not forget that there are many powers in the world which want to keep Pakistan in good humour. They want to keep Pakistan in good humour because it provides a convenient base to them in the region. And, it is as a result of this that an idea was rejected. Ultimately, what was the foreign policy initiative of the Government of India for all these years? Our initiative was that the historical mistake made by our Government sixty years ago, which led to the internationalisation of Kashmir, should remove Kashmir from the international agenda and must bring back the cross-border terrorism to the international agenda. That was the Indian effort all these years, irrespective of the Government in power. Pakistan tried; President Musharraf tried in Agra; didn’t succeed. But, then the Prime Minister one day suddenly woke up and said, Pakistan is also a victim of terror. The British Foreign Secretary comes to India and says, if you want to resolve the issue of cross-border terror and incidents like 26/11 —

goes to the extent of writing an article to say that — then, the root cause must be solved and the root cause is Kashmir.

Madam, this root cause theory is something that every terrorist relies on. Osama bin Laden will say, well, unless Palestine issue is solved, which is the root cause, we will indulge in terror. Pakistan will say, ISI will say, unless Kashmir issue is solved, and, that is the root cause, we will indulge in terror. Maoists will say, there is social and economic injustice and unless that is resolved, we will indulge in extremism. Civilized societies do not give credence to the root cause theory. You had the British Foreign Secretary in the face of India's foreign policy, with egg on our face, telling us on the Indian soil, 'resolve the root cause'. And, here we are gloating by saying, well, Pakistan has now said, something has happened on their soil. That is the success of your foreign policy.

We have still not learnt any lessons. Andhra Government will have a ceasefire with the Maoists on the eve of elections. Last elections, they did that. Huji has made Bangladesh its base. It is an outsourced organisation of the ISI; it is the front of the Al-Qaeda, and, we are not concerned with the 20 million-odd infiltrators who have illegally come in. The Supreme Court says, scrap the IMDT Act. We then amend the Foreigners Control Order to make ejection of infiltrators almost impossible. The Supreme Court quashes that also, and, says, this is an invasion of the country, which the Government is encouraging. The word used is 'invasion'. But, for us, in parts of Bihar, in parts of Bengal, in parts of Assam — these infiltrators may be a threat to India's security — they are convenient vote banks. They may have changed the demographic shape of India in those regions, in sensitive regions, but we do not seem to have learnt any lessons, and, therefore, Madam, in this hour of crisis, how do we deal with this situation, we expected President's Address to really show us the direction. After 26/11, we have been using the words, 'Pakistan is living in denial'. Of course, Pakistan is. But, is the Government of India also living in denial about the existence of these security threats. That is what we are concerned about in this President's Address, and, when I speak of living in denial, look at the state of the economy.

The UPA Government inherited a booming economy. You inherited an economy with an 8.4 per cent growth rate. Mr. Chidambaram, as the Finance Minister, perhaps would privately say — I do not know whether he would say that — that he was being prevented from doing what he wanted to do. But, then, the Government for 4 to 41/2 years took almost no steps. The media hailed the Prime Minister's team as a dream team. When this Government came in, it was a booming economy, and, when its tenure is about to end, it leaves behind a nation in debt. When the Government came in, the media hailed the Prime Minister's team as a dream team; and, today, the economy has been turned into a horror dream. Madam, it is said of some people that it is only when the going is good that they are at their best, and the going may be good in spite of

you. That is precisely what happened to this Government. When the going was good and the growth rate was taking place, in spite of this Government, they wanted to pocket the credit and the moment a crisis situation emerged, the shallowness of this Government and the horror of the dream team became apparent; they were unequal to the task. Today, what do we find as the shape of our economy? Everybody says, well, we have controlled inflation; wholesale price index is about five or five and a half per cent. What is the consumer price index today? How much does the India consumer has to pay? That five or five and a half per cent does not indicate that. Today, you had a boom harvest, 230 million tons. Global food prices have gone down. There is a global recession. So, logically, food prices should have gone down. But food prices in India still have an 11 per cent plus inflation. Food price inflation is 11 per cent with a boom harvest, with global prices low and an overall global recession. How did the Government achieve this at a time when oil prices were high and commodity prices were high? The indications started coming in 2007 in the United States that a global melt down may take place. And, the first indication of that melt down was that you had the sub prime crisis in the United States. The second crisis indication was that you might have some financial institutions which were now going to collapse. You had to now see beyond your nose and realise that this had started in the U.S., and, therefore, it was likely to take place in India and its effect and repulse would be felt in India. What did this Government do? Well, there is a propaganda against me that I cannot control inflation. So, the monetary policy was put into action; other things were put into action. You sucked the entire liquidity out of the market. The recession and the slow down was at your doorstep. Prices would have come down with that, not because of any policy of this Government, but you sucked the liquidity out and left the consumers with no money to buy. The result, your real estates starts collapsing, your manufacturing sector starts going down, your services become poorer. And, this is not an easy situation to handle. The size of the global economy is 65 trillion dollars. In the last two months, stimulus packages worth 12 trillion dollars have been injected into the global economy. In a 65 trillion dollars global economy, 12 trillion dollars have gone in and it has left no impact of improvement. The first signs of improvement are not there. Today, we are faced with a situation where you have lower growth rate, you will have lower taxes, you have lower economic sentiments, you have lower markets, your exports going down, you have closure of units, you have job losses.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): How much longer will you take Mr. Jaitley?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Only 5-7 or 10 minutes maximum. And, what is your response? Your response is, just give a dressed up figure to the country and say 7 per cent growth despite that. But what will we do with that 7 per cent growth in the face of one crore jobs being lost, in the face of units after units being closed, not a single policy initiative being taken by the Government, investments of people being wiped out. We were told don't invest in banks, invest

in stock exchange, invest in mutual funds. Your investments are being wiped out and your farmer is in a misery today — farmers' suicides still take place — and you dress up a figure and say, "Well, I have a 6 per cent fiscal deficit this year and a 5.5 per cent next year". The Government, Madam, is moving on the principle of let there be deluge after me. My turn comes to an end in May. If I leave a country in debt, it is not going to be 6 per cent this year's fiscal deficit. The off balance sheet items will have to be added.

This figure will go up when the 31st March figures are finally ready. The States' fiscal deficit will be added to it. You are again going to go back to a double figure fiscal deficit, a nation in debt. But, then, that is the headache of whoever comes in power. You came in with a booming economy; you go out with the nation in debt.

And look at what you did to the programmes. When the NDA was in power, its flagship programme was National Highways. For the National Highways Programme, contracts for Golden Quadrilateral were awarded by the NDA. At that time General Khanduri was the Minister and 97.46 per cent work was complete. For the North-South-East-West Corridor, contracts were awarded by the UPA, and after five years, 39.73 per cent work is complete. It is a flagship programme. Take rural roads, you will find the same thing. In the NREGA, which you are mentioning, look at the CAG's Report, 14 per cent people have got a 100-day salary or stipend. It was 14 per cent. Propaganda does not convert itself into action. The difficulty with the propaganda is, too much of it and then you only end up buying your own propaganda; nobody else buys it for you. In a situation of this kind, what is the UPA's response to this? Well, success in politics will depend on how we win elections. One is vote bank politics.

Madam, let's look back over our shoulders last five years. When the Government took over, in the very first and second sessions, we said, 'Don't induct tainted Ministers.' The Prime Minister said, 'They are all presumed to be innocent.' How do you make them innocent? In case after case — I am not referring to individuals — CBI lawyers are changed; judges are changed; Benches of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal are changed; sanctions are refused; and Law Ministry's opinions are taken whether to continue with the case or to slow down the case, depending on whether the alliance needs the BSP or the SP, the case against their leader can either be stepped up or stepped down.

This is the first time, and it is a matter of national shame, that the catalyst for political alliances in India's largest State is not the politicians but the CBI. The CBI's attitude will determine whether the alliance will take place or not; they will catalyse the alliances. This is what you are doing to our institutions. The whole country saw the spectacle of 'cash for votes.' Let us cover it up. Next is the Election Commission.

When a former Prime Minister of Pakistan came to India, Mr. Advani, who went on record and wrote about that account because it was in a private meeting, asked her, 'What is the difference between Pakistan and India, that in the last 60 years, we flourished as a democracy and you collapsed as a democracy; you became a failed State?' Mrs. Bhutto no more, and she promptly replied, 'Well, there are three mistakes which we made and which you did not make.'

And what are those three mistakes? She said, 'You had a professional Armed Force; we had an armed force which had political ambition. Second, your judges never followed the ballot box; they were independent. And third, your Election Commission never rigged elections. If any of these three institutions had not been safe in your country, you perhaps would be like us.' That is the lesson to be learnt. And, today, we have no inhibitions. Somebody is politically attached and plays a political role, put him on a Constitutional institution, he will serve the party. Today supporting the ruling party, the General Secretary of the Samajwadi Party, our hon. colleague in this House, he is not here at the moment, made a very interesting disclosure. I am not on the daily problems of seats. He says, 'My party's support to the UPA in the crucial vote of confidence was facilitated by the Uttar Pradesh Governor.' This is how you are now using the office of Governors. So, you will have the CBI; you will have the Election Commission; you will have Governors; and you will make people of invisible stature in great constitutional offices. Madam, where does it take us? The UPA is at the fag end of its term. With these serious challenges, we thought that an inspirational leadership would guide this country. But, what we find today in President's Address? Just a list of programmes done by each Ministry is not inspirational; it is not guidance to the country. How is the UPA going to secure this country? How is the UPA going to get India out of this debt that it has put us into? The President's Address does not deliver any answers to them and, therefore, we must voice our complete disappointment and disapproval of the Presidential Address. Thank you very much.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Thank you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity to express my views on President's Address. My colleague, Shri Sitaram Yechury, yesterday already has put some of the important points. So, I am just going to make some additions to that speech. Really, we are extremely disappointed that President's Address has failed to address the realities of *aam aadmi* in India today. Madam, it reads more like a poor election speech and the attempts of the Government to somehow claim what it has been able to deliver is particularly ironic or cruel when it comes to the claims made about agriculture. During a regime in which every 31 minutes, on an average, a farmer has committed suicide, for the Government to claim that it has done something great for agriculture is insult to the farming community of this country. You are saying 3.4 crore farmers have been helped by your debt waiver. Madam, the Government statistics show that over six crore farmer households today are indebted, severely indebted. But, the issue here is, distance of the Government from reality. The President's Address is, I mean, so desperate to claim these things. Even the fact that it has introduced a Bill in Parliament itself becomes an occasion to celebrate. Now, everybody knows that Women's Reservation Bill was introduced in Parliament. The Government had every opportunity to get that Bill passed here. But, we know the deal within the deal which showed that the fruits of power, Madam, unfortunately, were far sweeter to the Government than in

fulfilling the pledges it made to the women which it betrayed. But, today, it is reduced to a state where it claims something just by the introduction of the Bill. My point here is that this Address has no direction and the reason this Address has absolutely no direction is because the Government itself is completely directionless. This Government, after all, is consisting of parties who, on their own, do not and cannot form a Government. This Government was formed in a particular circumstance when the single largest party, the Congress Party, failed to get the people's mandate on its programmes. Therefore, it had to come out with a Common Minimum Programme which provided a way to get support and which was not based on its core agenda, the neo-liberal framework. The BJP also did it. The BJP had to give up its core issues. Today if the BJP is again bringing up one of its core issues, we have seen how its allies are already reacting. But, unfortunately, the Congress Party, being the single largest party, with the greatest responsibility, was so committed to its utterly sectarian understanding, to protect corporate interests in a neo-liberal framework that it destroyed the opportunity it had to provide an alternative to this country and to its people; to provide an alternative to the dark days of the NDA regime; to provide an alternative to the communal and divisive forces which grew under the NDA regime and to stand up firmly for the common family, for the common man and for the poor of this country; and in foreign policy, to protect sovereignty of the nation and the people. It destroyed its own common minimum programme. And, I would say, one of the biggest targets of this Government, the way things have developed, has been democracy itself. Now, President's Address made a lot of claims about democracy, strengthening democracy and democratic institutions. But, everybody knows, this Government has been singularly responsible for utmost contempt of Parliament, which is surely a most important part of democracy. For how many days this Parliament has been able to function under the UPA Government? And not only are the days of Parliament being reduced, but the contempt has also been shown by bypassing the Parliament on the most important issues. Today, we have a situation where the Standing Committees are not consulted and Bills are brought here; today, we have a situation where even the Standing Committee's recommendations on particular Bills are ignored; today, we have a situation when such an important issue like the Scheduled Castes reservation has been ignored. You have completely done away with the Scheduled Castes reservations and smuggled in a Bill to de-reserve the Scheduled Caste seats in institutions of higher learning, and you pushed it through without discussion. You are bringing a Bill called the Afforestation Bill which has been rejected by the Standing Committee, but it is tabled here right in this House. You have shown contempt for Parliament. Not only that, Madam, the contempt for Parliament has also been shown in another way. The President's Address does not talk about this. While the Parliament Session was going to be convened, just before that, this Cabinet met, it took a decision which is

so strongly against the national interest. It allowed FDI into all sectors with the fig leaf of a partnership of an Indian company. This House has fought against FDI in retail. In this very House, the Commerce Minister had given an assurance that they would not bring any policy of FDI into retail. But, what happens. Allowing Walmart to come in through the back door, this Government is going to affect crores and crores of families. It is a joke that today they talk about inclusive development. This is nothing but exclusion of the massive people in this country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude. (*Time Bell rings*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Madam, I have just started.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): The party time was over.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: I know that. But we had a discussion and they said that they would adjust some of the important points. So, if you just give me about 12 to 15 minutes, not more than that, that would be sufficient.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): You have already taken 6 minutes. If you could conclude in a few more minutes, it would be better.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Madam, I have got some important points to make which have not been raised. I am not going to repeat any of the points which have been made. I would like to make just 4 points. This is one of the important points I want to make. The question here is, and we want to know at whose behest, under whose pressure and to satisfy which interest, has this decision of the Government on FDI in many sectors been taken behind the back of Parliament?

The second point I want to make is that this Government has made claims about growth. Yes, growth rates have been there. But, what is the pattern of growth? Madam, I would just like to read out a paragraph which the hon. Prime Minister in his Address when he was the Leader of the Opposition had made in which he had said: "The regulatory regimes established in sectors, such as telecommunications, have lacked transparency, consistency and clarity, and have sought to promote a type of crony capitalism, rather than build a dynamic economy. Stock markets have been characterised by destabilising speculation which we have never seen before." Unfortunately, these words will no doubt haunt the present Prime Minister in his present position because it is under this regime of the UPA that the worse type of the instances of crony capitalism are being witnessed. The telecommunications sector which the Prime Minister as Leader of the Opposition had specifically mentioned, today we have a scam of 1,00,000 crore rupees. Today, we have a situation where the Minister and his family have been charged of being directly involved; today, we have a situation where the entire licensing of the telecom sector was so manipulated that two foreign companies could buy those licences at minimal rates, and within

a few weeks, sold it making huge profits, and yet the Prime Minister who spoke about this only 5 years ago, a man of such rectitude, why is it that not even an inquiry can be ordered by him? Then, there is the second case of Maytas. What is the truth? Yes, definitely, the corporate sector is to be blamed.

But the point that I am on, Madam, is that of political patronage, the political patronage which has permitted Maytas to be the beneficiary, illegally, of so much land, of so much real estate, of so many contracts. That 38,000 crores of rupees have been made possible only by a political patronage of the State. Not only that; if you take the very specific issue of Hyderabad Metro, the Advisor was Sreedharan, the man who has got the Padma Shree or the Padma Bhushan award now, this time. He advised; he said, "This is not required. They are giving extra land. It is not required." You will be surprised, Madam, that it is the Planning Commission itself which committed to the neoliberal framework, to the so-called "private-public partnership", which has become another name for "crony capitalism". And that "crony capitalism" was shown in Hyderabad when, in spite of the objections of the Advisor, the Planning Commission suggested precisely this, which is now being shown to be the biggest scam. And when the Kerala Government said, "We are going to do it only under the public sector", it is the same Planning Commission which said, "No. Go the Hyderabad route! Go the Hyderabad route! Get your self-serving friendships and friends to become a partner!" So, this new type of development, here in our economy, of "crony capitalism" has been promoted by the Congress and its Allies, and this is going to cause a lot of trouble to our country.

The third point, Madam, is this monster of inflation, which now the Ministers are saying they are being to control. I mean, it is like pouring salt on the wounds. Today, the prices of essential commodities like rice, wheat and sugar are very high. The common salt, *i.e.* the unprocessed raw salt, is costing Rs.9/- to Rs.10/-! Dal is costing so much. The consumer price index itself shows an increase. And yet, they claim that they have controlled the monster of inflation! In fact, the monster of price-rise is one of the biggest weaknesses of the policies of the Government, which is being compounded, if I may say so, Madam, by the policies on the food-front, which they have followed.

Now, the President's Address claims, and correctly so, that there has been an increase of around 23 million tonnes in the food grains production in the last four years. That is correct. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, in his Budget Speech, has said, "Our granaries are full." Yes, our granaries are full; the production has increased. Yet, it was this Government which imported wheat at higher prices dealing a blow to the food security of this country, which has been built up assiduously over the years. The granaries are full, but our people's kitchens are empty. There is a 73% cut in quotas for State Governments for APL category. This farce of the BPL-APL has been pushed by this Government when it is being proved that the estimates of poverty are a cruel mockery of the requirements of the poor. A large section of the poor are excluded precisely

because of this BPL-APL division. It is an instrument of the neo-liberal policies to deprive the poor of their legitimate share of national resources. So, granaries are full. How does it help the malnourished child or the malnourished woman? How does it help those who are forced into such deep indebtedness just to get two square meals a day? So, these contrasts are precisely what mark the utter failure of the UPA Government.

Madam, one of the basic platforms of the UPA Government was that of the fight against communalism. They said, "We are committed to the fight against communalism." But, today, what do we see? My friend, Arun Jaitleyji, was talking about the danger of Taliban at the borders. It is absolutely correct. We are extremely concerned about it. But what about the Hindutva twin Taliban which they are promoting within the country? We know what their role is; the whole country knows. The whole country knows that the fronts of the Sangh Parivar are competing in many ways. But what is the Taliban doing across the border?

But the issue here is about the UPA Government's commitment to fight these forces. You have banned the SIMI. Yes. You say that there is evidence against the SIMI to ban it. Correct. But don't you have enough evidence against these organisations some of which are functioning in the name of Ram? Was there not enough evidence in Kandamahal? Was there not enough evidence in Mangalore? Was there not enough evidence which was brought by the ATS under the leadership of the brave and valiant soldier of India, Hemant Karkare? He was gunned down brutally by terrorists from Pakistan. But he had to face curses and abuses from his own countrymen who questioned his integrity into the investigation of the Malegaon-Modasa blast. But what did you do? What did this Government do? Did it stand by him? Did it say that it was going to proscribe these organisations? Did it say that this was a crime against the Indian Constitution? For three years after the first Nanded blast, when the investigation was made, you concealed it. In this very House, I had asked the Home Minister. He said, "No, there is no evidence to show the links between what is happening." Today the links are clear and, yet, even now, you are not prepared to do it. So, today, the fight against terrorism has to be combined with the fight against communalism. That is India's tragedy that on the one hand, you have the BJP which wants to communalise the fight against terrorism and, on the other, you have the Congress which wants to deplete the fight against terrorism of its political content because the political content would require you to take a strong stand against these very communal forces which you are utterly failing to do. Young Muslim men are being put into jails and tortured completely on false charges. It happened in Hyderabad in the Mecca Masjid case. Hundreds of them, scores of them, were arrested and tortured not only in Hyderabad, but also in Jaipur, Delhi and many other places of the country. But, Madam, what is the compensation for the injustice that they have faced or that communal outlook which blames the entire community? The Government has to take a strong stand against those forces which the UPA Government has utterly failed to do.

My last point is, Madam, on foreign policy. I am going to take just two minutes on this. A lot has been said in President's Address about the claims on the foreign policy achievements of this Government. I just want to read out one statement. The democratic citizens all over the world are absolutely appalled by the genocide in Gaza. Madam, you know it yourself. You have been part of so many mobilisations in the past where we stood for the rights of the Palestinian people. The party that you belong to had, at one time, close relations with all these people, including the then ruling party of Iraq. Today, what is its role? In President's Address you are so scared to mention the very name of Israel. You are scared to mention it. You are scared to mention the attacks. You are scared to mention the term 'genocide'. You say 'incursions into Gaza'. Is it 'incursions'? It is an outright aggression on the rights of the Palestinian people. But the Government is afraid to speak of that. Why are you afraid? That is why we opposed the Indo-US nuclear deal. I am not going into the details of it. We opposed much of it because it would affect the independent foreign policy of this Government and each and every apprehension of ours has been proved correct. Is it not America which is the one country backing Israel and has blocked every resolution in the United Nations to condemn Israel and pass sanctions against it? At a time, when this genocide in Gaza is taking place, is it not a fact that the Government of India today is the biggest arms buyer and Israel is the biggest defence equipment supplier to the Government of India? Just recently an agreement worth Rs.10,000 crore was signed with an Israeli agency. Madam, you will be surprised to notice that the very same agency is today under the CBI inquiry. Bofors was blacklisted. Other companies were blacklisted. But why wasn't the Israeli company which is under the CBI inquiry now in the Barak Missile deal blacklisted? Why are you today going in for an agreement with Israel? Now you have increased your budgetary allocation for Defence in a very big way. I would like to know how much of that money is going to be the blood money for Israel's bloodbath against Gaza. On Sir Lanka, the President has mentioned it and my other colleagues have spoken about it, all I would like to say is, this also is a reflection of the retreat of the Government of India from taking a proactive stand. We need a proactive stand to protect the Tamil citizens of Sir Lanka. We need the Government of India to take it to the United Nations and demand two things. One, protection of Tamil civilians and two, ensure a political solution so that genuine autonomy of the Tamilspeaking region can be maintained in the united Sir Lanka. This is the demand of the people of India. I agree with my colleague who said that it is not just an issue of Tamil Nadu. So, in regard to these important foreign policy measures, which also impact on our domestic sector, Madam, the Government of India is relying solely on the self-proclaimed superpower, the United States of America. I believe that this is disaster for our country. Therefore, in the coming days, the people will see that the rule of the BJP on one hand and that of the Congress on the other hand, have only provided a recipe for disaster for the common people of this country. Therefore, Madam, they are looking

for an alternative and that alternative will no doubt emerge in the coming elections and will provide some relief to the people of this besieged country. Madam, thank you for your indulgence.

डा. ऐजाज अली (बिहार): मैडम, President का जो address हुआ, उसमें कुछ points ऐसे हैं, जिन पर हम सरकार को कुछ मशविरा देना चाहते हैं। एक मामला “सर्व शिक्षा अभियान” से जुड़ा है। हमने बिहार सरकार को यह मशविरा दिया कि सर्व शिक्षा अभियान में जो टर्म इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, “प्रयास” या “संकल्प”, उससे गरीब मुस्लिम बच्चों को फायदा नहीं होता है। इसलिए हमने कहा कि आप इसमें टर्म “डीएमसी मकतब” यानी Depressed Muslim Community-मकतब जोड़ दीजिए। मकतब का नाम सुनकर मुस्लिम बच्चे या उनके वालदेन खुद शिक्षा हासिल करने के लिए दौड़ेंगे, जिससे उनको फायदा होगा। हम समझते हैं कि मरकजी सरकार सर्व शिक्षा अभियान में संकल्प या प्रयास की तरह डीएमसी-मकतब को भी पूरे मूलक में कायम करने की इजाजत दे।

दूसरी चीज रिजर्वेशन से ताल्लुक रखती है। आपकी सरकार ने higher education institutions में पिछड़ों को 27 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन दिया है। यह सिर्फ चार साल पुराना मामला है, जिसे सरकार ने हल कर दिया। Women’s Reservation Bill सरकार ने पार्लियामेंट में introduce कर दिया। यह बिल सिर्फ सात साल पुराना रहा है। लेकिन दलित मुस्लिम आरक्षण का मामला, जिससे संबंधित 8-9 बिल अभी यहाँ पेंडिंग हैं, उस पर सरकार ने अब तक कोई फैसला नहीं लिया है जबकि पिछले 14 वर्षों से हम सिर्फ इसी काम को कर रहे हैं और सरकार पर दबाव डालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। बिहार और यूपी, जो वजीर-ए-आजम की कुर्सी तय करते हैं, इन दोनों स्टेट्स की सरकारों ने भी resolution पास करके केन्द्र सरकार को भेजा है, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार ने अभी तक इस पर काम नहीं किया। यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिस पर संविधान में किसी संशोधन की जरूरत नहीं है। सिर्फ जो Presidential Order, 1950 है, उसमें एक अमेंडमेंट करने की जरूरत है, जिसके लिए सदन में Ordinary Bill चाहिए और इस पर सरकार को simple majority चाहिए, लेकिन यह मामला आज तक हल नहीं हो सका। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम ordinance लाकर इस मामले को 6 महीने के लिए ही सही, हल कर दे।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि इंदिरा आवास योजना, जो गरीबों के लिए है, उसमें मुसलमानों के दलित सैक्शन को हिस्सा नहीं मिल पाता है। मुसलमानों के नाम पर जो भी कोटा दिया जाता है इंदिरा आवास योजना के तहत, उसका फायदा haves group उठा लेते हैं और जो haves not group हैं, वे उसका फायदा नहीं उठा पाते हैं। यह एक ऐसी facility है जो non statutory facility में आती है। दलित मुसलमानों को किसी भी स्टेट में, जैसे हमारे बिहार में, जो इंदिरा आवास योजना के तहत मकान बनते हैं, उनमें से 60% दलित आदिवासियों के नाम पर दिए जाते हैं। सरकार को चाहिए कि चूंकि यह एक non statutory facility है और इसमें जो वह 60% तय करती है या जो भी percentage states तय करती हैं, उसमें दलित कैटेगरी के मुसलमानों को भी जगह दी जाए।

अगली चीज health से connected है। सरकार Primary Health Centres पर बहुत खर्च करती है, लेकिन आज भी देहातों में यह हालत है, बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में, बंगाल में, असम में या जो भी पिछड़े states हैं, उनमें यह हालत है कि जो डाक्टर MBBS करके जाते हैं, चूंकि वे शहर में MBBS करते हैं, मैं भी MBBS डाक्टर हूँ, वे पढ़ने के बाद, चाहे वे देहात से आए हों या शहर से, वे देहात की तरफ जाना पसंद नहीं करते हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि वे शहरों में ही हम practice करें और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि Primary Health Centres डाक्टर अटेंड नहीं करते हैं। अब गांव में जो quacks होते हैं, जिनको झोला छाप डाक्टर कहा जाता है, इन झोला छाप डाक्टरों के पास बहुत merit है, हालांकि वे न Anatomy पढ़ते हैं, न Physiology पढ़ते हैं, न Medicine पढ़ते हैं, न Surgery पढ़ते हैं, वे सिर्फ किसी डाक्टर के साथ रहकर सीख लेते हैं और उसी बुनियाद पर वे practice करते हैं और गांव के बहुत से लोगों की जान बचाते हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि किसी ऐसी डिग्री का इंतजाम किया जाए जिसका नाम MBBS से मिलता-जुलता हो, जैसे three years MBBS, जैसे

किसी ज़माने में रूस में Barefooted Doctors हुआ करते थे। वे इसी तरह के डाक्टर थे, लेकिन उनको डाक्टर माना जाता था और उनको confine कर दिया जाता था कि इतने ही इलाके में आप practice कर सकते हैं। वैसे ही MBBS डिग्री को two years या three years करके दे दिया जाए, जिसमें दो बरस में इनको कुछ पढ़ा दिया जाए और किसी Private Institution में या किसी सरकारी अस्पताल में एक साल की ट्रेनिंग देकर उनको देहातों में छोड़ दिया जाए, ताकि वे एक छोटी सी डिग्री के साथ proper practice करें और लोग उनको मानें, क्योंकि देहातों में वही मसला हल करते हैं।

अगली चीज, rural development के सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी जब हम गांव में दौरे पर जाते हैं तो शाम के वक्त हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारे घरों की औरतें, जिनमें बूढ़ी औरतें भी होती हैं, यंग औरतें, जवान बच्चियां और घरों की बहूएं भी होती हैं, वे रोड पर शौचालय करती हैं, उनका शौचालय रोड पर ही रहता है। ऐसा अहसास होता है कि आज यह सरकार चाह रही है कि हम हर घर में lavatory बना दें, ताकि लोग घरों में ही पाखाना करें, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि घर में पाखाना बनने के बाद भी लोग यह पसंद करते हैं कि शाम को रोड के किनारे आकर ही वे शौच करें। ऐसा लगता है कि यह चीज उनके कल्चर से जुड़ी हुई है। इसमें बदलाव लाने के लिए एकदम अगर हम उनके घर में lavatory बनाते हैं, तो इससे असर नहीं पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूँ कि रोड के किनारे, जिन इलाकों में वे शाम के वक्त बैठती हैं, वहां एक मेला सा लगा रहता है, उन इलाकों में ही छोटी-छोटी latrines की तरह बना दी जाए ताकि उनकी आदत, जो वे शौच open में करती हैं, वह बदले और वे उस latrine में जाकर शौच करें और इस तरह पहले उनकी आदत बने कि वे पर्दे में अपना शौच पास करें और जब यह उनकी आदत हो जाएगी तो फिर उनके लिए घरों में lavatory बनाना ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

अगली बात मैं आतंकवाद के सिलसिले में कहना चाह रहा था कि लोक सभा में हमारे विपक्ष के नेता जी ने कल फरमाया कि मुम्बई में जो आतंकवादी हमला हुआ है, उसमें जब तक लोकल लोग भी न मिले हों, तब तक ऐसा हादसा नहीं हो सकता। इससे पहले गुजरात के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहा था कि कुछ लोकल लोगों का भी इसमें हाथ है, तभी यह हादसा हुआ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं एक मिनट का टाइम और चाहूंगा, ज्यादा नहीं। उसके बाद यह चीज देखने की है कि जिस वक्त आतंकवादी हमले के बाद महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब को बदला गया, उस समय जब चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब का नाम चव्हाण साहब कहा गया, तब श्री नारायण राणे ने गुस्से में एक बात प्रैस में कह दी थी कि मुम्बई में जो हादसा हुआ है, इसमें राजनेताओं का हाथ है। इस तरह की बात उन्होंने कही थी, यह प्रैस में आया था। अभी पुरी के शंकराचार्य ने भी यह कहा कि हेमन्त करकरे, जिन्होंने मालेगांव के केस को खोला था, उससे परदा उठाया था, उनका मर्डर किया गया है। पुरी के शंकराचार्य ने अभी दो दिन पहले अखबार में यह स्टेटमेंट दिया है। हम आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह अर्ज करना चाहते हैं और इसके पहले भी हम इस सभा में इस बात को उठा चुके हैं कि हेमन्त करकरे, जो शहीद हुए, उनके बारे में आज भी पूरे देश के लोगों को यह confusion है कि वे आतंकवादियों की गोली के शिकार हुए या किसी साजिश के शिकार हुए? जब इतने लोग यह मामला उठा रहे हैं कि इसमें लोकल लोगों का involvement है, तो हम आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह अर्ज करेंगे कि हेमन्त करकरे और उनके दो साथी, जो उस हादसे के शिकार हुए, उस हादसे की जांच होनी चाहिए और 5 जजों की बेंच से यह जांच होनी चाहिए कि उनके साथ यह हादसा कैसे हुआ, ताकि लोगों में जो confusion है कि उनको मार दिया गया और बहुत से लोग आज कह भी रहे हैं, इसकी पुष्टि हो जाए कि उनके साथ क्या हुआ। आज पूरे देश में जो confusion है कि एक ऐसा शख्स, जिसने देश की सियासत को एक नया टर्न दिया है, उसको इस तरह रास्ते से हटा दिया गया, यह देश के हित में अच्छा नहीं है, समाज के हित में अच्छा नहीं है। इसलिए हम फिर से आपसे अर्ज करते हैं कि हमारी इन दो मांगों को सरकार माने, अपने consideration में ले - हमारी एक मांग तो यह है कि दलित मुसलमानों के लिए ordinance लाकर किसी तरह से इस मसले को हल करे और दूसरी मांग यह है कि हेमन्त करकरे के मामले की जांच 5 जजों के बेंच द्वारा कराई जाए और देश को बताया जाए कि उनके साथ क्या हुआ था, श्रुतियां।

[ڈاکٹر اعجاز علی (بہار) : میڈم پریزیڈنٹ کا جو ایڈریس ہوا، اس میں کچھ پوائنٹس ایسے ہیں، جن پر ہم سرکار کو کچھ مشورہ دینا چاہتے ہیں۔ ایک معاملہ "سرو شکشا ابھیان" سے جڑا ہے۔ ہم نے بہار سرکار کو یہ مشورہ دیا کہ سرو شکشا ابھیان میں جو ٹرم استعمال کیا جاتا ہے، "پریاس" یا "سنکھپ"، اس سے غریب مسلم بچوں کو فائدہ نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ اس لئے ہم نے کہا کہ آپ اس میں ٹرم "ڈی۔ایم۔سی۔مکتب" یعنی Depressed Muslim Community مکتب جوڑ دیجئے۔ مکتب کا نام سن کر مسلم بچے یا ان کے والدین خود شکشا حاصل کرنے کے لئے دوڑیں گے، جس سے ان کو فائدہ ہوگا۔ ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ مرکزی سرکار 'سرو شکشا ابھیان' میں سنکھپ یا پریاس کی طرح ڈی۔ایم۔سی۔ مکتب کو بھی پورے ملک میں قائم کرنے کی اجازت دیں۔

دوسری چیز رزرویشن سے تعلق رکھتی ہے۔ آپ کی سرکار نے Higher education institutions میں پچھڑوں کو 27 فیصد رزرویشن دیا ہے۔ یہ صرف چار سال پرانا معاملہ ہے، جسے سرکار نے حل کر دیا۔ Women's Reservation Bill سرکار نے پارلیمنٹ میں انٹرویو کر دیا۔ یہ بل صرف سات سال پرانا ہے۔ لیکن دلت مسلم آرکشن کا معاملہ، جس سے سنبندھت 8-9 بل ابھی یہاں پینڈنگ ہیں، اس پر سرکار نے اب تک کوئی فیصلہ نہیں لیا ہے جبکہ پچھلے 14 سالوں سے ہم صرف اسی کام کو کر رہے ہیں اور سرکار پر دباؤ ڈالنے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ بہار اور یوپی، جو وزیر اعظم کی کرسی طے کرتے ہیں، ان دونوں اسٹیٹس کی سرکاروں نے بھی ریزولوشن پاس کر کے کیندر سرکار کو بھیجا ہے، لیکن کیندر سرکار نے ابھی تک اس پر کام نہیں کیا۔ یہ ایک معاملہ ہے جس پر سنودھان میں کسی سنشودھن کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ صرف جو Presidential Order, 1950 ہے، اس میں ایک امینڈمنٹ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے، جس کے لئے سدن میں آرٹنری بل چاہئے اور اس پر سرکار کو simple majority چاہئے، لیکن یہ معاملہ آج تک حل نہیں ہو سکا۔ میں اس سدن کے مادھیم سے سرکار سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کم سے کم آرٹنریس لاکر اس معاملے کو 6 مہینے کے لئے ہی صحیح، حل کر دے۔]

† [] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

† [تیسری چیز یہ ہے کہ اندرا آواس یوجنا، جو غریبوں کے لئے مسلمانوں کے دلت سیکشن کو حصہ نہیں مل پاتا ہے۔ مسلمانوں کے نام پر جاتا ہے اندرا آواس یوجنا کے تحت، اس کا فائدہ *haves group* اٹھا لیتے *haves not group* ہیں، وہ اس کا فائدہ نہیں اٹھا پاتے ہیں۔ یہ ایک ایسی فیسلٹی *statutory facility* میں آتی ہے۔ دلت مسلمانوں کو کسی بھی اسٹیٹ میں، بہار میں، جو اندرا آواس یوجنا کے تحت مکان بنتے ہیں، ان میں سے 60% کے نام پر دئے جاتے ہیں۔ سرکار کو چاہئے کہ چونکہ یہ ایک *statutory facility* اور اس میں جو وہ 60% طے کرتی ہے یا جو بھی *percentage states* اس میں دلت کٹیگری کے مسلمانوں کو بھی جگہ دی جائے۔

اگلی چیز بیلٹھ سے کنیکٹڈ ہے۔ سرکار پرانمری بیلٹھ سینٹرس پر ہے، لیکن آج بھی دیہاتوں میں یہ حالت ہے، بہار میں، اتر پردیش میں، بنگال یا جو بھی پچھڑے اسٹیٹس ہیں، ان میں یہ حالت ہے کہ جو ڈاکٹر ایم بی بی جاتے ہیں، چونکہ وہ شہر میں ایم بی بی۔ایس۔ کرتے ہیں، میں بھی ایم بی بی ہوں، وہ پڑھنے کے بعد، چاہے وہ دیہات سے آئے ہوں یا شہر سے، وہ دیہات جانا پسند نہیں کرتے ہیں، وہ چاہتے ہیں کہ شہروں میں ہی بم پریکٹس کر نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ پرانمری بیلٹھ سینٹر ڈاکٹر اٹینڈ نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ اب *quacks* ہوتے ہیں، جن کو جھولا چھاپ ڈاکٹر کہا جاتا ہے، اس جھولا چھاپ پاس بہت میرٹ ہے، حالانکہ وہ نہ اناتومی پڑھتے ہیں، نہ فزیولوجی پڑھتے ہیں، نہ سرجری پڑھتے ہیں، وہ صرف کسی ڈاکٹر کے ساتھ لیتے ہیں اور اسی بنیاد پر وہ پریکٹس کرتے ہیں اور گاؤں کے بہت سے لوگ بچاتے ہیں۔ میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ کسی ایسی ڈگری کا انتظام کیا جائے ایم بی بی۔ایس۔ سے ملتا جلتا ہو، جیسے تھری انیرس ایم بی بی۔ایس۔، جیسے میں روس میں *Barefoot Doctors* ہوا کرتے تھے۔ وہ اسی طرح کے لیکن ان کو ڈاکٹر مانا جاتا تھا اور ان کو کنفائن کر دیا جاتا تھا کہ اتنے ہی پریکٹس کر سکتے ہیں، ویسے ہی ایم بی بی۔ایس۔ ڈگری کو *two years*

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script.]

کر کے دے دیا جائے، جس میں دو برس میں ان کو کچھ پڑھا جائے اور کسی Private Institution میں یا کسی سرکاری اسپتال میں ایک سال کی ٹریننگ دے کر ان کو دیہاتوں میں چھوڑ دیا جائے، تاکہ وہ ایک چھوٹی سی ڈگری کے ساتھ پراپر پریکٹس کریں اور لوگ ان کو مانیں، کیوں کہ دیہاتوں میں وہی مسئلہ حل کرتے ہیں۔

اگلی چیز، رورل ڈیولپمنٹ کے سلسلے میں، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج بھی جب ہم گاؤں میں دورے پر جاتے ہیں تو شام کے وقت ہم یہ دیکھتے ہیں کہ ہمارے گھروں کی عورتیں، جن میں بوڑھی عورتیں بھی ہوتی ہیں، ینگ عورتیں، جوان بچیاں اور گھروں کی بہونیں بھی ہوتی ہیں، وہ روڈ پر شوچالنے کرتی ہیں، ان کا شوچالنے روڈ پر ہی رہتا ہے۔ ایسا احساس ہوتا ہے کہ آج یہ سرکار چاہ رہی ہے کہ ہم گھر میں lavatory بنا دیں، تاکہ لوگ گھروں میں ہی پانخانہ کریں، لیکن ایسا لگتا ہے کہ گھر میں پانخانہ بننے کے بعد بھی لوگ یہ پسند کرتے ہیں کہ شام کو روڈ کے کنارے آکر ہی وہ شوچ کریں۔ ایسا لگتا ہے کہ یہ چیز ان کے کلچر سے جڑی ہوئی ہے۔ اس میں بدلاؤ لانے کے لئے ایکدم اگر ہم ان کے گھر میں lavatory بناتے ہیں، تو اس سے اثر نہیں پڑے گا۔ اس لئے میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ روڈ کے کنارے، جن علاقوں میں وہ شام کے وقت بیٹھتی ہیں، وہاں ایک میلہ سا لگا رہتا ہے، ان علاقوں میں ہی چھوٹی چھوٹی لیٹرنس کی طرح بنادی جائیں تاکہ ان کی عادت، جو وہ شوچ open میں کرتی ہیں، وہ بدلے اور وہ اس لیٹرن میں جاکر شوچ کریں اور اس طرح پہلے ان کی عادت بنے کہ وہ پردے میں اپنا شوچ پاس کریں اور جب یہ ان کی عادت ہو جائے گی تو پھر ان کے گھروں میں lavatory بنانا زیادہ اچھا رہے گا۔

اگلی بات میں آتک واد کے سلسلے میں کہنا چاہ رہا تھا کہ لوگ سبھا میں ہمارے ویکٹس کے نیٹا جی نے کل فرمایا کہ ممبئی میں جو آتک وادی حملہ ہوا ہے، اس میں جب تک لوکل لوگ بھی نہ ملے ہوں، تب تک ایسا حادثہ نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اس سے پہلے گجرات کے چیف منسٹر صاحب نے یہ کہا تھا کہ کچھ لوکل لوگوں کا بھی اس میں ہاتھ ہے، تبھی یہ حادثہ ہوا۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔ میں ایک منٹ کا ٹائم اور چاہوں گا، زیادہ نہیں۔ اس کے بعد یہ چیز دیکھنے کی ہے کہ جس وقت آتک وادی حملے کے بعد مہاراشٹر کے چیف منسٹر صاحب کو بدلا گیا، اس سے جب چیف منسٹر صاحب کا نام چوبان صاحب کہا گیا، تب

† [] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

شری نارائن رائے نے غصے میں ایک بات پریس میں کہہ دی کہ ممبئی میں جو حادثہ ہوا ہے، اس میں راج نیتاؤں کا ہاتھ ہے۔ اس طرح کی بات انہوں نے کہی تھی، یہ پریس میں آیا تھا۔ ابھی پری کے شکر اچاریہ نے بھی یہ کہا کہ ہیمینٹ کر کرے، جنہوں نے مالیگاؤں کے کیس کو کھولا تھا، اس سے پردہ اٹھایا تھا، ان کا مرٹر کیا گیا ہے۔ پری کے شکر اچاریہ نے ابھی دو دن پہلے اخبار میں یہ اسٹیٹمنٹ دیا ہے۔ ہم آپ کے مادھیم سے سرکار سے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتے ہیں اور اس کے پہلے بھی ہم اس سیٹھ میں اس بات کو اٹھا چکے ہیں کہ ہیمینٹ کر کرے، جو شہید ہوئے، ان کے بارے میں آج بھی پورے دیش کے لوگوں کو یہ کنفیوژن ہے کہ وہ آتک وادیوں کو گولی کے شکار ہونے یا کسی سازش کے شکار ہونے؟ جب اتنے لوگ یہ معاملہ اٹھا رہے ہیں کہ اس میں لوکل لوگوں کا involvement ہے، تو ہم آپ کے مادھیم سے سرکار سے یہ عرض کریں گے کہ ہیمینٹ کر کے اور ان کے دو ساتھی، جو اس حادثے کے شکار ہوئے، اس حادثے کی جانچ ہونی چاہئے اور 5 ججوں کی بینچ سے یہ جانچ ہونی چاہئے کہ ان کے ساتھ یہ حادثہ کیسے ہوا، تاکہ لوگوں میں جو کنفیوژن ہے کہ ان کو مار دیا گیا اور بہت سے لوگ آج کہہ بھی رہے ہیں، اس کی پرشٹی ہو جائے کہ ان کے ساتھ کیا ہوا۔ آج پورے دیش میں جو کنفیوژن ہے کہ ایک ایسا شخص، جس نے دیش کی سیاست کو ایک نیا ٹرن دیا ہے، اس کو اس طرح راستے سے ہٹا دیا گیا، یہ دیش کے بت میں اچھا نہیں ہے، سماج کے بت میں اچھا نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے ہم پھر آپ سے عرض کرتے ہیں کہ ہماری ان دو مانگوں کو سرکار مانے، اپنے consideration میں لیں۔ ہماری ایک مانگ تو یہ ہے کہ دلت مسلمانوں کے لئے *protection* لاکر کسی طرح سے اس معاملے کو حل کرے اور دوسری مانگ یہ ہے کہ ہیمینٹ کر کے معاملے کی جانچ 5 ججوں کے بینچ کے ذریعے کرانی جائے اور دیش کو بتایا جائے کہ ان کے ساتھ کیا ہوا تھا۔ شکریہ۔

† [] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

2.00 p.m.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Shri Y.P. Trivedi. He is not there. Dr. Bimal Jalan. He is not there. Shri Mysura Reddy. He is not there. Dr. Radhakant Nayak. He is not there. Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan. She is not there. Shri Arjun Kumar Sengupta. He is also not there. Shri Silvius Condpan.

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, may I just intervene for a minute?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Is it a point of order?

DR. K. KESHA RAO: No, Madam. It is not a point of order. I just seek a minute's intervention to put the record straight as far as the language of the Address is concerned, because it is going on record. It is President's Address. We are finding fault with the language in it. Let it not go on record that the President has used a wrong language.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I am sure the Members are conscious of that.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: They cannot make any comment about the language.

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN (Assam): Thank you, hon. Chairperson, for allowing me to take part in this Motion of Thanks to the hon. President's address.

I rise to support this Motion which has been tabled by the hon. Member, Shri Jai Parkash Aggarwal. A good many friends from the other side have made observations that President's Address is not very encouraging for the all round development of our people, which I oppose. I would like to say that it is very much encouraging to know from the hon. President's Address that the UPA Government, under the leadership of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, and the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, has brought out many popular programmes for the welfare of the rural people. Madam, I would like to mention here that the...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): May I interrupt you for a minute? I will just call the Minister to lay the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

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SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 2008-2009

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the third batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 2008-09.