

[Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare]

With these words, I thank the House again and with the assurance that I have got and he has nodded his approval—that these assurances will be fulfilled in a time-bound framework, I seek your permission and the permission of this House to withdraw my Resolution.

The resolution was, by leave withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE. NEED FOR MEASURES TO COMBAT EVILS IN THE PRESENT ELECTORAL SYSTEM

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY): Now, Mr. Sibtey Razi to move his Resolution.

SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:—

“Having regard to the fact that—

(i) the recent elections in some State Assemblies have witnessed booth capturing, rigging, poll violence, show of muscle power and communalisation during elections and electioneering on an unprecedented scale;

(ii) these evils which have manifested are an alarming phenomenon, dangerous, disgraceful and destructive of the democratic fabric of our polity and culture;

(iii) if these evils are not checked and curbed in time, they will not only affect free and fair exercise by the people of their right to vote but erode the functioning of political system and institutions, deny legitimate protection to the innocent people and shake people's faith in democratic values;

(iv) if drastic steps are not initiated in right earnest to eliminate and eschew these evils, they may soon set at naught our salutary achievements as the largest and strongest parliamentary democracy in the world;

this House recommends that—

(a) urgent and effective measures be taken by the Government in consultation with the Election Commission to prevent recurrence of this menace to our parliamentary democracy;

(b) a national committee consisting of representatives of all political parties, eminent sociologists and prominent citizens in important fields of national activity be constituted to suggest long term measures for combating evils in the present electoral system; and

(c) the existing laws relating elections should be implemented “vigorously and scrupulously.”

5 P.M.

मान्यवर, अपनी आजादी के संघर्ष के बाद कई प्रश्न हमारे देश के सामने थे कि हम अपने देश के तंत्र को किस तरह से चलाएंगे। यह बात गौरव की है कि देश की क्रियादत्त, देश का नेतृत्व, उन समझदार हाथों में आया था जिन्होंने देश की आजादी की जंग देखी थी। देखा था उन्होंने हिन्दू और मुसलमानों को, सिखों और ईसाइयों को जाति-विरादरी, धर्म और छोटी-छोटी जात अन्ध सीमायें हैं उनसे ऊपर उठकर मुक्त को आजाद कराने के लिए एक जुट होकर संघर्ष करना और इसीलिए यह फैसला किया गया कि जब इस देश की आजादी में सर्वहारा वर्ग ने सबसे बढ़चढ़ कर हिस्सा लिया है, इस देश की आजादी में गरीबों ने, किसानों ने, मजदूरों ने और उन लोगों ने जो शोषित और पीड़ित कहलाते हैं, इस मुक्त को आजाद कराने में कैदोंबंद की सोहबत से लेकर फांसी के फंदे तक को चुमा है तो क्यों न यह अधिकार उस अवाम को दिया जाय जो गांवों में बसती है, शहरों में रहती

है, कस्बों में अपनी जिंदगी गुजराती है। वे इस मुल्क की नब्ज हैं, धड़कन हैं। वे इस मुल्क की आत्मा हैं। इस मुल्क में यह फैसला किया गया है कि हम जम्हूरियत के रास्ते पर चलेंगे, लोकतंत्र के रास्ते पर चलेंगे और अपने देश में एक ऐसी शाही लायेंगे जो लोकशाही होगी, लोकतंत्र होगा। यहां अरवाम की हुकूमत होगी और अरवाम को यह हक होगा कि वह अपनी पसंद के हिसाब से...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY) : Now, the Minister of Finance is to make a statement on DA. Mr. Sibtey Razi you can continue later.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

I—Regarding grant of Dearness Allowance to the Central Government Employees

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : Sir, on the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission, as accepted by the Government for Central Government Employees, dearness allowance at the revised rates has become due for consideration with effect from 1-1-1990, on the basis of percentage increase in whole numbers in the twelve monthly average of the All India Consumer Price Index Numbers of Industrial Workers (General) (Base 1960-100) for the period pending 31-12-1989 over the index average of 608, the base figure to which the the revised pay scales are pegged. The twelve monthly average Consumer Price Index for the period ending 31-12-1989 is 842.58, which works out to an increase of 38.58% over 608. Employees drawing basic pay upto Rs. 3500/- are to be

allowed 100% neutralisation, those drawing basic pay between Rs. 3501/- and Rs. 6,000/-, 75% and those drawing basic pay above Rs. 6,000/-, 65% neutralisation. These employees are, accordingly, entitled to revised D.A. of 38%, 28% and 25% of the basic pay respectively from 1-1-1990, as against 34%, 25% and 22% of the basic pay respectively being drawn by them at present since 1-7-1989.

2. Government have decided to pay the instalment of dearness allowance due to Central Government employees from 1-1-1990 in cash. Orders in this behalf shall be issued by the Ministry of Finance.

3. The annual cost of this instalment of D.A. payable to all Central Government Employees with effect from 1.1.1990 is estimated at Rs. 294 crores. The total expenditure on this account in the financial year 1990-91 will be Rs. 343 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY) : Now, clarifications on the statement by the Minister of Finance. Yes, Mr. Subramanian Swamy. Not here. Yes, Prof. Chandresh P. Thakur.

PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR (Bihar) : Sir, I welcome the announcement of the honourable Finance Minister with regard to the grant of DA to the Central Government employees.

Sir, there is no denying the fact that the Government employees need to be protected against the erosion of their purchasing power and of their pay packs. However, there are two factors which need to be taken into account. One is that this will effect the ways and means position of the Government with all its ramifications for the rest of the Budget and the other is the equity factor. We all know