

RAJYA SABHA

***SUPPLEMENT**

TO

SYNOPSIS OF DEBATE

(Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

Tuesday, December 17, 2024/ Agrahayana 26, 1946 (Saka)

DISCUSSION ON GLORIOUS JOURNEY OF 75 YEARS OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA - (Contd.)

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV): Globally, the average age of all written constitutions is 17 years. When our Constituent Assembly was entrusted with the task of drafting this Constitution, the Constitution makers faced numerous challenges. At that time, our population was 31 to 35 crores, whereas today it has grown to 140 crores. Despite this, India, as a federal democracy, has successfully ensured the peaceful transfer of power in Legislative Assemblies and in the Lok Sabha, further strengthening the spirit of the Constitution. The 140-crore people of this country deserve congratulations for this achievement. The calligraphy and illustrations included in our Constitution were not incidental. For example, the first page of the Constitution bears our emblem with the phrase 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed below. Through this phrase, India has given the wisdom of truth to the world. Our sages believed that walking on the path of truth leads to the ultimate goal. When reflecting on the 75-year journey of our Constitution, it becomes essential to learn from past mistakes and chart a path forward. The Constitution begins with Part I, which includes Articles 1 to 4, describing India as the Union and defining our federal structure and geographical boundaries. The illustrations of Mohenjodaro used in this section highlight our civilizational values. In Part II, Articles 5 to 11 address citizenship. Here, the Constitution makers used illustrations of Vedic Gurukuls, emphasizing our deep-rooted civilizational heritage. The Directive Principles of State Policy are laid out in Part IV (Articles 36 to 51A). The illustration here depicts Arjuna on a chariot receiving guidance from Krishna. This symbolism reflects the challenges States might face while implementing these principles and emphasizes the importance of adhering to Swadharma (one's duty) and good governance.

The Constitution makers also included Article 44, which outlines the Uniform Civil Code, reflecting their vision of separation of the judiciary and executive for the nation's governance. If we were to understand the essence of the Constitution rather than merely keeping it as a book in our pockets, we would appreciate the significance of the illustrations and values enshrined in it. In Articles 52 to 151, which describe the structure of the Union and Central Government, the illustration of Lord Gautam Buddha receiving the Dharmachakra at Sarnath symbolizes the timeless values of truth and righteousness.

***This Synopsis is not an authoritative record of the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha.**

The basic principle of our party is - 'Nation First'. As soon as our Prime Minister was elected, he first started the 'Adarsh Gram Yojana' in this country and also completed the 'Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana'. If you look at the economic policies of this government in the last 15 years, whether it is the 'Swanidhi Yojana' scheme, the scheme to increase employment in rural areas or the scheme to connect rural areas with roads, it is all under the direction of our Constitution makers to make rural India prosperous. Article 244 (Chapter 10) of our Constitution gives an important message for the tribal areas of the country. Congress was in power for a long time, but the work of creating the Ministry of Tribal Affairs was done only during the time of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji. I believe that we should not use the Constitution only for debate, but we should adopt and accept the Constitution with its soul. This is the reason why the journey of 75 years of our Constitution has been glorious and our democracy has become stronger. The constitution makers of this country have laid it in a very broad sense as to how the relations between the state and the centre should be and how they should move ahead. One of our MPs said that we have written 'Makar Dwar' on the gates of MPs, which is a Sanskrit word, and they do not understand it, but when I went to my home and opened the Tamil-English dictionary, I found the word Makar in it and the statue on the Makar Dwar written in Tamil. Therefore, please do not talk like this here. We respect all Indian languages. Tamil is one of the oldest languages of India and the whole country is proud of the scriptures written in it. Our government has also made Bengali, Marathi and Kannada classical languages. Our mother tongue has songs, culture and stories. When we can do so much, then science and commerce should also come in the mother tongues of our country. This is the resolution of the Prime Minister that Indian languages and mother tongues should grow. Apart from this, I say that along with the cultural constitutionalism given by our constitution makers, we should move forward towards transformative constitutionalism. In the end, I would like to say that the path shown by the Constitution of India is victory of the truth ('Satyamev Jayate'), which is the victory of Mother India ('Bharat Mata ki Jai').

SHRIMATI MAUSAM B NOOR: As we enter the 75th year of our Constitution, it is disappointing to see that India ranks 159th out of 180 countries in the World Press Freedom Index, 2024. Serious incidents of attacks on journalists, laws targeting inter-religious marriages and conversions suppress freedom of expression and violate freedom of religion and the right to privacy. Changes in various laws and misuse of legal provisions undermine individual rights and violate protections against abuse of power. There are hundreds of examples where people fighting for their rights are wrongly detained.

SHRIMATI RAJANI ASHOKRAO PATIL: Participation of women in politics is low in our country. I would like to express my gratitude to the great leader Rajiv Gandhi, because of whom lakhs and crores of women like us entered politics. Today, 50 percent women have entered politics. I would like to remind the members of the House that the women reservation bill was first introduced in the Lok Sabha in 1996 and then Sri Deve Gowda was the Prime Minister. At that time, no one else opposed it; rather Uma Bharti of the Bharatiya Janata Party tore the reservation bill into pieces and did not let it pass. In 2023, the Nari Shakti Vandan Act was introduced. All women were told that now they would get reservation. They were assured reservation in *Vidhan Sabhas, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishad*. But, that will be available in 2029. They have promised reservation after 10 years. They just take the name of emergency. In the name of emergency, they impose everything on us. These people have imposed more undeclared emergency than emergency in 10 years. The ideology of RSS is fundamentally against the Constitution. They had said that this is not the Constitution, but a heap of garbage. They had called the Constitution anti-Hindu and also said that they do not want 'secularism'.

They do not want to give freedom to women. In 2000, the Vajpayee government also set up a commission called NCRWC to change major aspects of the Constitution. So, they have no connection with the Constitution. I want to give some examples of how they have attacked the Constitution. They implemented the electoral bond scheme. Under this, all the corporates got a chance to collect money and hide corruption. The Supreme Court banned this scheme. They did not make any declaration about it. They unconstitutionally created instability in the government in Maharashtra in 2022, in Karnataka in 2018, in Arunachal Pradesh in 2016 and in Uttarakhand in 2016. There is massive interference in the judiciary, which also includes stopping judicial appointments. This is a matter of the Constitution. Minority community is being attacked. It is happening with communal bias.

SHRI RWNGWRA NARZARY: I express my gratitude to all the members of the Constituent Assembly which framed our Constitution including Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar. I would like to inform the House that Shri Dharnidhar Basumatari from Kokrajhar constituency of Assam was also a member of the Constituent Assembly. I am proud of this. I have come here as a representative of the tribal community. Our Bodo community has been fighting for its constitutional rights for the last 50 years. We have submitted many memoranda to the Congress leaders. But we did not get any solution. I express my gratitude to former Prime Minister late Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and former Deputy Prime Minister Shri L.K. Advani. It was due to their efforts that the Bodo language was included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. Since then, the solution to the problems of the Bodo community started. In the year 2003, under the leadership of Shri L.K. Advani, the Bodo Accord was signed within the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution to solve the Bodo problems. Another agreement was signed in the year 2020 under the leadership of the present Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modiji and Home Minister Shri Amit Shah. The problems of the Bodo community are being resolved according to this agreement. That is why all the members of the Bodo community love, respect and look up to the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. This Bodo Accord has sent a message that it has brought normal situation among the revolutionary groups in the entire country, including North-East India. The revolutionaries are contacting the mainstream. The peace situation has returned to our region. Our community has struggled for political and educational rights for a long time. Today, the problems of the Bodo community are being resolved one by one. We have a trust that in the coming days, 125th Amendment will be brought in this House and the provisions of the agreement made in the year 2020 will be fulfilled. In this agreement, it was also agreed that the Bodo people living in Karbi Anglong will be given the status of Scheduled Tribe hills. I hope that this will be resolved soon.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH: When Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar ji wrote the Constitution of India, he thought about all the sections of India. He thought about the rights of everyone. He made the Constitution of India with the idea of India's progress and future. I would like to read the basic spirit of the Constitution one by one. What was his intention, what is the intention of our Constitution? Sovereign nation – means a country which is free from the influence and sovereignty of any other country, is completely independent to take all its decisions and will not be influenced by any external power. Socialist – Socialism is an ideology which believes that a share of prosperity should reach all the people of the society. Wealth and property also arise from the society, so its distribution should also be done among the people in peaceful and just ways. This ideology of democratic socialism says that wealth should not be limited to a few people of the society. People should have joint ownership rights over the means of production. This is what the Constitution of India says. What is the situation of India today? 5 percent of the

country's population owns 60 percent of the country's wealth and 50 percent of the country's population owns only 3 percent of the wealth. If you look at their record from 2012 to 2021, 40 percent of the wealth has gone to 1 percent of the population. This is their ideology of socialism, this is their thinking of equality. How are they giving birth to inequality in India? Further, our constitution talks about secularism. They are openly opposing secularism. They do not believe in what is written in the constitution. They do not care about secularism. They are searching for temples in mosques across the country. What is the condition of the country in the field of education? Where have you brought the level of education? 11 lakh children were kept away from government schools. This is the system of education in the country! It has been reported that out of 11 lakh, 7 lakh 84 thousand children alone have dropped out of government schools in Uttar Pradesh. You are doing this in the name of education! How much part of GDP do you spend on education? For the last three years, the Government of India is spending 0.4 percent of GDP on education. In Delhi, where Arvind Kejriwal's government is in power, we spend 25 percent of the budget on education. We spend 13 percent on health in Delhi. The Government of India spends only 2 percent on health. This is the reality of this country. Our brothers from Purvanchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, who have been living in Delhi for 40-40 years, are being called Rohingya and Bangladeshi. Their votes are being cut. Reservation for Dalits, backward classes and tribals is being hampered through lateral entry. Crimes against women have increased by 41 percent in Delhi. Slums are being demolished. Governments are being toppled through horse-trading across the country. This bulldozer politics is not going to benefit the country. The people of democratic India choose their representatives through votes. Everyone's vote has equal importance. The Constitution of India promises justice to all citizens at social, economic and political levels.

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P: The Constitution of India is the finest by-product of our freedom struggle. My party, the Communist Party of India, significantly contributed to the freedom movement, actively took part in the Constituent Assembly debates, and, in Independent India, my Party was in the forefront to support almost all progressive legislations. To name a few, we were the first to support the abolition of privy purses. We supported the 73rd and 74th Amendments. We supported the lowering of voting age from 21 to 18. We were the first political party to support the anti-defection law, and we supported the Right to Education Bill also. When we talk about the 'Golden Journey of our Constitution', we are also part of the same. My party stands for reservation in private sector. My Party stands for caste census, thorough electoral reforms, and reintroduction of the ballot system also. I have no hesitation in stating that the Communists in Kerala were victims of the imposition of President's Rule in 1959. Article 356 was misused. We were the supporters of Emergency, but later on, we realised our mistake. Emergency was a black chapter in India's history.

SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE: All India Trinamool Congress has 13 members in the Rajya Sabha. We belong to different backgrounds, sects, religions, beliefs. But we are all first Indians. Today I will talk about secularism and a great example of working secularism is reflected in the team of All India Trinamool Congress. The word in the Constitution that is being attacked the most is secularism. If CAA and NRC are viewed together, then it can take away the citizenship of lakhs of urban people. If it is implemented in the entire country, then more than 10 crore urban people can become homeless. India has witnessed 60% rise in hate incidents this year, with most of these incidents occurring in BJP-ruled states like Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT HANDORE: We should all be unanimous in this regard that we should forget our mutual bitterness and think of ways to strengthen the Constitution to contribute to the progress of this country. Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar got an opportunity through the Constitution to end the caste system that had been going on for thousands of years. The Constitution is a medium to connect the entire country as well as a symbol of unity in diversity.

SHRI VIKRAMJIT SINGH SAHNEY: The Constitution of India is an excellent Constitution that guarantees the right to equality irrespective of caste, race, class, religion or gender. But, even after 75 years of independence, we are witnessing atrocities on the basis of caste and religion. I think we have to make more efforts for inclusive development to reduce the gap between the poor and the rich. The Constitution gives us the freedom to follow our religion. There should be no discrimination of any kind. Article 245 talks about the relationship between the Union and the States as coordination between the Union and the States is necessary for cooperative federalism. Our Constitution establishes a balance between the executive, legislature and judiciary.

SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Today the Constitution is really coming under threat. If the slogan of 400 plus had come true, then you people would not have backed out from changing the Constitution and today there would have been a discussion on why it is necessary to change the Constitution. Our Constitution connects the 140 crore population of India as one country, including different religions and castes.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR BHUYAN: I come from a remote area of India and it is indeed the Constitution that binds us to this great nation. For us, the Constitution is a promise of equality, protection of our cultural and linguistic identity as well as equal share in resources. It gives us the confidence to be a part of this great nation. The Constitution is an important link to maintain the diversity of the country. It gives us the confidence that the smaller nationalities living in the North-East will be allowed to flourish. The Constitution gives respect to our distinct religious beliefs while maintaining diversity and secularism. The Constitution promises federalism. We hope that we will have equal rights over the resources of the country. This Constitution is the foundation of this great nation. It is a matter of great regret that our culture, our identity and our existence are under threat due to the inaction of the Government. The example of Manipur is nothing but a violation of the Constitutional promise. We have our own culture, our own identity. Through CAA, the government is trying to destroy our roots. This act has been brought to grant citizenship to foreigners by breaking the solemn promise made by the government to the people of Assam through the Assam Accord in 1985. We have been opposing the construction of big dams in Arunachal Pradesh. But the dams are being constructed without consulting the people of the state.

SHRI MANAN KUMAR MISHRA: The basic structure of the Indian Constitution cannot normally be amended by the Parliament. The Constitution establishes the separation of powers between the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government. The features of our Constitution include federalism, rule of law, independence of judiciary and secularism. The landmark Kesavananda Bharati judgment is a pioneering judgment on the doctrine of basic structure of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has given different judgments in different cases such as Shankar Prasad case in 1951, Sajjan Singh case in 1965, Golaknath case in 1967, Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973, Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain case in 1975 and Minerva Mills case in 1980 which mainly held that the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be abrogated even by the Parliament. In 1981, the Supreme Court again reiterated the doctrine of basic structure in

Bommai's case. While examining the scope and extent of Article 16(4) regarding reservation in jobs for backward classes in Indra Sawhney's case, the Supreme Court also added rule of law to the list of basic structure of the Constitution. In 1994, in S.R. Bommai's case, the Supreme Court tried to prevent the misuse of Article 356 relating to imposition of President's rule on states. The Supreme Court held that Article 356 would apply only in cases of constitutional breakdown and/or failure of constitutional machinery. The S.R. Bommai case laid down the conditions under which state governments could be dismissed. In the mid-1970s, there was instability due to massive political and social upheaval throughout the country, which forced Mrs. Gandhi to impose Emergency in 1975. Then the 42nd Amendment was introduced whose primary objective was to increase the power of the Centre and reduce the influence of the judiciary. Articles 32, 226 and 131 of the Constitution were amended. The role of the Supreme Court and the High Courts was reduced in relation to judicial review and it was provided that the judiciary cannot interfere in legislative matters.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: It seems that this is not a debate on the Constitution but only allegations and counter-allegations. This is not a meaningful debate, only criticism is being done. In the last 75 years, all the Prime Ministers have worked together in the country, whether it is development work or reform work. Zamindari system was abolished through constitutional amendment, land reforms were done, constitutional amendment was brought to abolish untouchability. I believe that along with debating on it, we should also think about what we have to do next. We should do something for farmers and youth. Something should be done for unemployment. Something should be done for women. There should be discussion on the development in every field. Reforms should also be done in the judiciary. The NGSC bill was passed in which it was said that the executive and the judiciary should appoint judges together, but it could not be implemented and even now there are 60-60 vacancies in each place.

SHRIMATI SAGARIKA GHOSE: Hon. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, India is constituted as a Sovereign Republic. 'Sovereign' means independent legitimate rule. But in a democracy, it is the citizen who is sovereign. The citizen is the ruler. Articles 19 to 22 establish the individual freedoms of every citizen. Articles 23 to 24 establish the citizen's right against exploitation and coercion. Articles 25 to 28 establish freedom of conscience and freedom of religion for every citizen. But, the sovereignty of the citizen is not being upheld today. When democratic institutions that are supposed to protect the citizens are subordinated to political power, citizens are not sovereign. Majoritarianism is the enemy of constitutionalism. Sir, the Constitution does not give sovereignty to the autocrat.

SHRI HARIS BEERAN: Sir, with eternal thankfulness, I remember, the efforts made by the freedom fighters and later the efforts made by the members of the Constituent Assembly. Diversity defines our country. But the 'idea of India' is disappearing. Secularism is one of the basic structures of the Constitution. In the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, the criteria for giving citizenship was religion. There is a lot of discussion on the Places of Worship Act. It has not been implemented in letter and spirit resulting in a lot of law and order situation. Now, there are assaults on the Minorities. We have Manipur issue, the bulldozer justice, mob-lynching, hate speeches, etc., which are also assault on the Constitution. Federalism is also one of the basic structures of the Constitution. In Kerala, the Governor acts as a super Chief Minister, sits on the Bills and doesn't give his assent to the Bills. That is affront to the federalism of the country. One Nation, One Election Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha, which is also an affront to federalism. On the socialism aspect, reservation which is under article 16(4) of the Constitution clearly says that adequate representation should be given to the socially and

educationally backward classes. That can only be done by a caste census. Caste census has not been done by this Government for ten or twelve years. That is also another affront to the Constitution. Independent Judiciary is another basic structure of the Constitution. We have seen Press conferences by the judges of the Supreme Court themselves that all is not well within the system. Therefore, we have to say that the Constitution has to go deep into the system. The values have to be protected from the ward level. We have forgotten the non-resident Indians who are abroad. We have to get them to the voting system. We have to consciously act to see that the Constitution works really well in letter and spirit.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Sir, I listened to many speeches, I listened to 11 resolutions. The resolution was for women-led development, this is a good resolution, but the 'Nari Shakti Vandan Act' also talks about the future. If it was about today, it would have been about Brij Bhushan Sharan Singh, the killers of Bilkis Bano, Badlapur. Sir, it would have been about Prajwal Revanna, the POCSO case against former BJP Chief Minister Yeddyurappa. Sir, the resolution of 'Sabka Saath' is a very good resolution, but if it was about today, it would have been about bulldozer justice, mob lynching, Places of Worship Act. Sir, the resolution of no tolerance against corruption is very good, but if it was about today, corruption is in basic services, schemes, free houses, free food grains, caste certificates, 'Ayushman Bharat', even in sub-standard work. Drugs are caught repeatedly in Gujarat, small children are being made addicts of drugs all over the country. How does a company of those who trade beef give donations to the government? Sir, judges are playing the game of hatred. Money is being spent indiscriminately in elections. Sir, the talk of respecting the Constitution is also a very good resolution, but the destruction of the symbols of the Constitution's memory and the destruction of Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar's effigies is destruction of constitutional values. A day before yesterday a man died in custody. Isn't all this a matter of shame for the Constitution? Why is this not being discussed today?

DR. DINESH SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important discussion today. In the midst of all the discussions, we all saw Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar not only as the architect of the Indian Constitution, but we also praised him as a strong promoter of social justice. He had made the Constitution such a document that would be useful in the future for equal rights, freedom and coordination of citizens. He had emphasized that the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution will be effective only when the people of the society adopt the values of equality, fraternity and justice. People have a positive vision as well as a negative vision. I can say that the vision of today's present government is positive. When compliance of the constitution was ensured along with power, then a lot of work was done during the tenure of Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji as the Prime Minister of the country. I can say that under the 81st constitutional amendment that Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji brought, the policies of all the amendments were ensured and the constitutional mindset to ensure justice towards the scheduled castes and tribes was fulfilled. It ensured that the vacant reserved posts for scheduled castes and tribes could be filled. Sir, I was watching an honourable member speak in Bodo language. Atal Ji, when he was in power, during his tenure, he made the 92nd amendment not only in Bodo but also in Dogri, Maithili and Santhali. Honourable Atal Bihari Vajpayee included these languages, including the one he was speaking in Bodo today, in the 8th Schedule. In 1999, honourable Atal Ji's intention on GST was that taxes should be unified and combined. He made a framework to study the global GST model and formed a high-level task force under the leadership of Dr. Vijay Kelkar. Today, this GST has become a source of income many times over and this has not only increased our investment but also increased the economic balance. Respected Sir, Dr.

Bhimrao Ambedkar's view on the Constitution is based on egalitarian, progressive justice. He not only considered the Constitution a document of law, but he also saw it as a powerful tool for social change and nation building. Today, people have tried to injure the Constitution due to their negative outlook. Elections were held simultaneously in 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1967. At that time, elections to the Legislative Assemblies and Lok Sabha were held simultaneously, but the governments of that time started violating the Constitution and started the process of toppling nine governments at once. From there, the downfall of the Constitution or the attempt to cause its downfall began. Then, in 1975, I saw the state of emergency in my childhood. Constitutional provisions were not only destroyed, but unwarranted amendments were made in the Constitution by ignoring the rules and laws. Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar wanted that the backward classes should get rights, the scheduled castes should get rights. This wish of his moved forward when the government came with the support of the Bharatiya Janata Party and the process of this type of reservation was ensured. They are even talking about ending reservation. They go abroad, create a narrative, and after creating the narrative, defame India. Not only defame India, but also try to disturb the balance of the country's economic condition.

Some acts such as trying to influence the exchanges, trying to defame the leaders, the constitution, reservation is in danger, were done to destroy the constitutional process. The report of the 15th Finance Commission came during the Bharatiya Janata Party government and in this we have increased the share of taxes transferred to the states from 32 percent to 42 percent. If we violate the Constitution, even try to disregard it, then our public is not ignorant, they know everything. Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar talked about women empowerment, if you ask the friends of Congress, they will say that we gave the country the first woman Prime Minister and the first woman President. But when did you work for the empowerment of women? Today's women do not have tears in their eyes, there are possibilities, there are aspirations for progress. Nari Shakti Vandan Act has come as a shield for them, this Act would have come in 1996, but they did not pass it. These are the same people who in 1985 passed a new law by encroaching upon the rights of women in the Shah Bano case. The symbol of Nari Shakti is Rani Lakshmbai, she was on the pages of the Constitution and she was a symbol of women empowerment, that is why her picture was there. The Constitution is for the protection of the interests of the society and we should work as its protectors.

***SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:** The discussion on the 'Glorious Journey of 75 years of our Constitution' will be incomplete without mentioning of a true polymath called Rabindranath Tagore. He read out a five stanza poem in 1911 at a political session in Kolkata. The poem envisaged the inclusive idea of India. On 24th of January 1950, the Constituent Assembly adopted the first stanza of the poem as our National Anthem. The rest of the four stanzas are equally important, and today I will, here in this august House, mention about the four stanzas. The four stanzas in 1911 were read out in the Calcutta Session. Tagore's idea of India and our Constitution has always emphasized, 'we, the people'.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Today, the ideals of our Constitution are under siege and it is our duty as Members of Parliament to defend them. Our Constitution envisions a Government of the people, by the people, for the people. However, under this Government's rule, governance has increasingly been for the few, by the few and of the few, we all know that the world is watching us. India, once hailed as the largest democracy, is being described as a partially free democracy, even an electoral autocracy.

* Spoke in Bengali.

In its 2024 report, V-Dem went so far as to call India one of the worst autocratizers in the world. Our Constitution envisions a federal structure where the Centre and the States work as equal partners. Yet, under this Government's rule, federalism has been systematically undermined. A large portion of financial resources has been transferred outside the ambit of Finance Commission giving the Centre undue control and leaving the State at its mercy. The centralization of financial powers undermines the spirit of cooperative federalism enshrined in India's Constitution and, moreover, violates the spirit of Article 275, which mandates financial aid to States to ensure balanced development. A democracy without a free Press is like a body without a soul. The Constitution is not just a document. It is a promise to protect the weak, to empower the marginalized and to uphold justice for all.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: You know that The Land Reforms Act of Bihar, the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill of Uttar Pradesh were repealed in Kameshwar Singh versus Bihar State. After that the first amendment came, it was challenged, it was considered valid in the Shankari Prasad case. This case continued. Then another case came, in the Sajjan Singh case also the first amendment was declared valid. But in 1967 the entire system was changed in the Golaknath case. They said that Parliament has no right to amend the fundamental rights. After this, when Indira ji nationalized the banks, abolished the privy purses, both were repealed on the basis of this decision. In 1971, 3 amendments - 24th, 25th and 26th were made, but through the 24th amendment the right to amend the fundamental rights were given to the Parliament, on the other hand the 26th amendment was about compensation. The root cause of the actual dispute was that in the fundamental right to property, in Article 31, it was written that no one's property can be taken without giving proper compensation. That word compensation was changed to amount through the 26th amendment. At that time also Justice S.M. Sikri had said that if there is a nominal amount, if you acquire a very large property, then it will be a sham on the part of the government. After that the judgment of Jagmohanlal Sinha came, emergency was imposed and all rights were taken away in the emergency. Congress had to suffer its punishment too. In the 1977 elections, it lost in the whole of North India. In 1978, through the 44th amendment, the distortions which were made in the constitution through the 42nd amendment were removed. Only the duties of citizens and some amendments made in the preamble were retained. The words socialist and secular were added to the constitution. Integrity and some other amendments were also made before unity. In the year 1980, Justice Y. B. Chandrachud was the Chief Justice at that time. A case came up at that time, and quoting Rabindranath Tagore's 'Amar Sonar Bangla', he said that the three articles of the Constitution of this country - 14, 19 and 21 - are the golden triangle. If there is a problem in any one of these, then no objective of the Preamble of the Constitution can be achieved.

SHRIMATI MAHUA MAJI: In his speech on the Constitution, the Prime Minister said that we are the mother of democracy, our country is a country of multi-colored culture, because people of different cultures like Dutch, Turkish, Portuguese, French, Mughal, Pathan, English etc. have been coming here. For centuries, they have contributed in every field like architecture, literature, culture, food, customs, lifestyle, costumes, education, language etc. Many people have been living here for many generations; we and you have adopted many things from them knowingly or unknowingly. Now we are not in a position to deny or reject their contribution at all, our ancestors, the makers of the Constitution have accepted them. But this government is openly violating constitutional rights through government agencies.

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY: Coming from Hyderabad, we have a special attachment and gratitude towards the Constitution of India. When India became

independent with 560-plus Princely States, it took a while for Hyderabad to become a part of the free India. All the people of Hyderabad State fought for the freedom and eventually became a part of Article 1. Because of Article 3 and the constant struggle led by our leader KCR ji, Telangana achieved the Statehood. When Telangana attained Statehood it was said that Telangana will not prosper but thanks to the Constitution of India and the Directive Principles enshrined in it, from a region which was the most backward, in a matter of 10 years, today, we could become one of the most progressive States. Article 38 speaks about the distribution of wealth and equal opportunities and we became number one State with highest per capita income in the country. Not only did we prove ourselves by making Telangana number one State with highest per capita income and but we are also contributing to the GDP of the country also and this expresses our nationalism. There is Article 47 which speaks about health and we have won many awards from Government of India. Article 40 talks about creation of village *Panchayats* and empowering people. We have created many, many *Gram Panchayats* to create a sense of per capita governance in the State of Telangana.

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: I do believe in the glorious 75 years of our Constitution. I come from a regional party in Maharashtra. It is Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar ji's vision that we can compete as a political party against several national parties. However this Government undermined the Constitution at every single given point in time. The Tenth Schedule of the constitution is being undermined. Part V of the Constitution has judiciary in it. The Constitutional Bench takes forever to take a decision which impacts, harms, undermines and weakens our Constitution. Election forms a very important part of the Constitution however in Maharashtra 46 lakh people were added in the electoral rolls between the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha elections. We still don't have an answer from the Election Commission on that. Another important part of the Constitution is finance, property, contracts, trade and commerce. Personal income tax is 31 per cent and corporate tax is just 26.5 per cent. All those are unconstitutional.

SHRI RAMJI: I bow down to Bharat Ratna, Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar ji who gave the world the most beautiful and glorious constitution based on justice, freedom, equality and fraternity. For the past few days, it has been seen that everyone is referring to the constitution but no one is even willing to follow the intentions of the constitution. Even today, the Dalit society has not got social and economic justice. The discussion on the constitution will be meaningful only when the government works to follow the constitution. In the end, I would like to say that the participation of SC/ST should be ensured in all industries. Education should be made free for SC/ST, OBC and poor children of the society. The reservation bill related to promotion is pending, it should be passed. Steps should be taken to give reservation to SC/ST and OBC in lateral entry as well.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): The Constitution of India is the best constitution in the world. According to Article 17 of the Constitution, the caste system that existed in our country has been abolished. The NDA government is working to enhance the glory of Baba Saheb's Constitution. We are moving forward to fulfil Baba Saheb Ambedkar's dream and to establish the India envisioned in the Constitution.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The Constitution is more than a book in a library. It is a living, breathing document on the streets of India. An important aspect of our constitution is federalism, which is not being followed in letter and spirit. I also want to talk about representation of women in parliament. In All India Trinamool Congress, out of

our total members of parliament, 38 per cent are women. However, the overall percentage of women has declined in the parliament. Not just that, you took our idea of State health card, Swasthya Sathi and turned it into *Ayushman* Bharat. I have doubts over implementation of One-Nation-One-Election Bill. Media should reflect and introspect. Though the word 'Opposition' is not mentioned in the Constitution, it is very important. It is the very basic rule that the Opposition must have its say. We do not have the numbers here. The Government will have its way. So, at least allow the Opposition to express its views. The Constitution is more than a book in the library; it is a living, breathing document.

SHRI P.P. SUNEER: Previous speakers have highlighted the history of our Constitution and the challenges it faces today. But given the paucity of time, I rise to speak only on the reality behind the 11 resolutions given by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. While these resolutions may appear optimistic, they do not align with the reality of present governance. There is a growing gap between the Government's promises and its actions. True progress requires a commitment to equality, justice, security, and federalism as enshrined in our Constitution.

SHRI SANA SATHISH BABU, making his maiden speech, said: I would like to remind this House and the people of India of the great Telugu personalities who contributed to the drafting of the Constitution of India—Shri Moturi Satyanarayana, Shri Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, Shri T.T. Krishnamachari, and Shri Thirumala Rao—Members of the Constituent Assembly representing the Madras Presidency. Andhra Pradesh has been a pioneer in implementing the Constitution and its subsequent amendments. The democratic process has remained vibrant in the spirit of the Constitution. Equality and justice have been upheld by the people of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI MASTHAN RAO YADAV BEEDHA: I am delighted to stand in this august House and speak about our great Constitution on the occasion of its 75th year of adoption. But for visionaries like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Bhogaraju Seetaramayya, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a person like me could not have entered the portals of this temple of democracy. These leaders provided the language and substance of India's unity in diversity and the ideals enshrined in the Preamble: justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. "Hamara Samvidhan, Hamara Samman", a campaign which has been launched by Her Excellency, the hon. President of India, aims to deepen citizens' understanding of the Constitution. In spite of there being cultural barriers, language divide, historical tensions regionalism and social-economic disparities, our Prime Minister says that India is strong because of its diversity. We are proud that our Constitution is standing as a solid rock over the last 75 years, and it is the responsibility of all of us to stand united for the integrity and prosperity of all Indians so that India becomes a developed nation, 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047. On this occasion, I submit a few critical aspects of the need for inclusivity of OBCs in the development of our country. Though, as per our Constitution, all are equal before law, but I have no hesitation to mention that all are not equal in getting the fruits of freedom as envisaged by our founding fathers of the Constitution. We are proud that Prime Minister, an OBC leader, is leading the nation successfully over the past 11 years and keeping the Indian flag high in the international platforms. I hope that he will focus on the development of OBCs in all walks, especially, in the field of industry, trade and business and help the OBCs grow on par with others.

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN: Constitution is the mother of all other laws of the country. Every law enacted by the Government has to be in conformity with the Constitution.

Unfortunately, most of the Bills brought and passed by this Government from 2014 are against the guiding principles of the very own Constitution. It is unfortunate that BJP is resorting to undemocratic means to topple State Governments which are ruled by Opposition parties. The Governors are being used as BJP State presidents in all the Opposition-ruled States. They interfere in the affairs of the duly elected Government. Not respecting and responding to the Cabinet decisions and Bills passed by the Assembly of the duly elected Government is unconstitutional. The injustice caused by the BJP Government to ruin the aspirations of the States and to protect and promote their regional languages is unconstitutional and misuse of power. Their penchant for imposition of Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people is nothing but the “linguistic terrorism.” The Government should declare all the regional languages as the official language of the State and allow them to practise in respective High Courts as the official language. The Constitution of India is our holy book and must ensure that Fundamental Rights and core values enshrined therein remain undisturbed and revered.

***SHRI R. DHARMAR:** In 1993, the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu passed resolution for implementing 69% reservation to the Other Backward Classes. Our hon'ble Puratchi Thalaivi Amma staunchly pursued the matter with the Union Government and succeeded in getting the approval from the Union Government also. The then President of India, assented to this Bill within a month. Her commitment in implementing this reform is laudable. Her schemes for the welfare of women and children are of much significance. Schemes like ‘Amma Unavagam’ and some educational schemes are appreciated by people of Tamil Nadu even today. She implemented many schemes for the upliftment of the poor and downtrodden. Due to her courage and perseverance, Tamil Nadu enjoys the fruits of social justice. Social equality and social justice are the landmark achievements of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI KARTIKEYA SHARMA: Today, when we celebrate 75 years of the Indian Constitution, we commemorate not just a legal document but the very spirit of India -- our hopes, dreams and aspirations. Our Constitution is a living testimony of the vision of our forefathers, the sacrifices of our people and the resilience of our democracy. It has weathered many challenges, including deliberate attempts to undermine its foundations, yet stood firm as the bedrock of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. Dr. Ambedkar emphasised that the Constitution must reflect the needs of the people and evolve with time. Political democracy cannot last unless their lies at the base of it social democracy. I want to appeal to the Government and the Opposition that we should take this opportunity and must compliment and congratulate our forefathers for having envisaged such a beautiful Constitution. Today, when we have completed 75 years of the adoption of our Constitution, our economy has become the fifth largest economy, on the way to becoming the third largest economy in the world. It is a befitting reply to those who thought that the Constitution will not benefit Indians as a country. The underlying principle of the Constitution has been to protect the vulnerable sections of society whether they are Scheduled Tribes, Dalits or the economically weaker sections, and it goes to the extent that there should be positive discrimination also, if required, and especially in the case of women. I want to thank the Government because by bringing the Women’s Reservation Bill they have taken that constitutional provision and positively discriminated against women by making them an integral part of our democratic process.

* Spoke in Tamil.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF COOPERATION (SHRI AMIT SHAH), replying to the discussion, said: On one hand, this discussion will make the people realize how much our country has progressed due to our Constitution. On the other hand, it will also make them realize that the roots of democracy have gone deeper and deeper in 75 years owing to the basic spirit of our Constitution. On the third hand, it also shows that when someone tries to move ahead by twisting the Constitution to suit himself, ignoring the spirit of the Constitution, what kind of accidents make take place suddenly. The discussion that has taken place on the Constitution in both the Houses will be very educative for our teenagers, for our young generation, for those who will sit in these two great Houses in the coming days and decide the future of the country. After the framing of the Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar had said that no matter how good a Constitution is, it may prove to be bad if the people who have the responsibility of running it are not good. Similarly, no matter how bad a Constitution is, it may prove to be good if the role of those running it is positive and good. I want to put it before the House and the people of the country on the basis of facts that our Constitution has never been considered unamendable. The country, the laws, as well as the society, should undergo change with time. Our Constituent Assembly accepted this, so a provision for Constitutional amendment was made in Article 368.

Now some politicians have come, who roam around saying that they will change the Constitution. We changed the Constitution 22 times in 16 years. During the 55 years of Congress rule, 77 Constitutional amendments were made. How were these amendments made? Amendments can also be brought about through the Constitutional process, and they can also be made by twisting the Constitution and just completing the formalities. What was the purpose of bringing about amendments? Were these amendments made to strengthen our democracy? Were these amendments brought about to give equal rights to those who do not have rights, or were they made to continue in power? This is how everyone gets to know about the character of a party, the way the party runs, and the party's faith in the Constitution. I would like to mention four Constitutional amendments each brought about by both the major parties. The first amendment was made on 18 June 1951. This amendment had to be made by the Constituent Assembly itself, because after the framing of the Constitution, the Congress Party did not have the patience to wait till the general elections. Before the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha were even formed, the first constitutional amendment was introduced. What was its purpose? Article 19A was added to restrict the freedom of expression, and at that time, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister. On 5th November 1971, the 24th Amendment was enacted during Indira Gandhi ji's tenure as Prime Minister, under the Congress Party's rule. This amendment gave Parliament the authority to reduce citizens' fundamental rights. The day of 10th August 1975 will forever be remembered in black letters in the history of our Constitution. It was the day the 39th Amendment was passed after the Allahabad High Court invalidated Indira Gandhi ji's election. Through this amendment, judicial scrutiny of the Prime Minister's position was prohibited. Furthermore, the amendment was applied retrospectively, nullifying even older cases. On 3rd January 1976, the 42nd Amendment extended the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies' terms from 5 years to 6 years to avoid electoral defeat. Additionally, another amendment on 1st February eliminated the requirement for quorum in Parliament and Rajya Sabha, allowing proceedings to continue with just five members. These amendments reflected the Congress Party's intent to shield itself from legal scrutiny, extend its tenure, and abolish the rights provided to citizens by the Constitution.

Contrastingly, the BJP Government brought amendments aimed at national welfare. The 101st Amendment, implemented on 1st July 2017, introduced GST,

simplifying the tax system by unifying over 100 sales tax laws across the nation. This move, executed under the leadership of Narendra Modi ji, eased people's difficulties and brought the economy in order. The 102nd Amendment granted constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes, reflecting the BJP's commitment to the welfare of backward classes—a commitment the Congress Party never upheld. The 103rd Amendment, enacted on 12th January 2019, ensured 10% reservation for economically weaker sections of all castes that were previously ineligible for reservation. Despite decades of Congress rhetoric on poverty alleviation, such initiatives never materialized until Narendra Modi ji implemented this historic reform. The 105th Amendment, passed on 10th August 2021, restored the authority of State Governments to identify backwardness, strengthening the federal structure and ensuring justice for backward communities. Additionally, the BJP abolished Triple Talaq, bringing justice to Muslim women who had long suffered due to Congress' vote bank politics. The BJP's initiatives are aimed at welfare and justice, unlike Congress, which prioritized appeasement and political opportunism.

We gave rights to Muslim mothers and sisters by ending triple talaq. But now no one says that it was good. In another case, an example is of our Arif Mohammad Khan. Who had to suffer the consequences of expressing his views. In 2020, we brought a new education policy. This is the first education policy after independence, which was not opposed by the Communist Party. Someone told me that this is such a good education policy that it is not possible to oppose it. We brought an amendment bill to provide reservation in Jammu and Kashmir and also brought three new criminal laws. These three laws came after 160 years. The earlier laws were made by the British. Hon'ble Prime Minister has worked to Indianize our entire criminal justice system through BNS, BNSS and BSA. For so many years after independence, there was a habit of presenting the budget as per the Queen's convenient time. If anyone changed that too, then it was our Government. The Constitution should not be respected only in words, it should be respected in actions as well, a despicable attempt to get the mandate by waving the Constitution and speaking lies was made through the leaders of the main opposition party. The Constitution is not an issue of waving, the Constitution is not an issue of misleading, the Constitution is a belief, the Constitution is faith, it is an issue of respecting the Constitution. In the history of 75 years, I have neither seen nor known such a big fraud in the name of the Constitution. The Congress Party has done the most severe work of attacking the Constitution. I want to give two examples of how the Constitution can be twisted. Our army personnel, security forces personnel are ready to sacrifice their lives for an inch of our motherland. But there was an island called Kachchatheevu near Tamil Nadu. That island was suddenly given to Sri Lanka in 1974 through an agreement. That land of ours is not a part of us today. Such a tampering with the Constitution would not have been done by the rulers not only in India but in any country of the world. 35A was introduced by the order of the President. It can be introduced, but the constitutional order needs the permission of both the houses, which we took to remove Article 370. Today I want to ask that such a big fraud was done with the two houses of the country. A complete section 35A was inserted in the Constitution and the matter did not come to the Parliament! The land of the country was given away, but the matter did not come to the Parliament! How have you played with the Constitution? Just now my fellow Congress members in both the houses were remembering the great sentiments about the Emergency. Those who were there during the Emergency were also doing the same while lakhs of people were put in jails without committing any crime. There is no political party left. Some of those who are sitting with them today were also in jail. An atmosphere of fear in the court, censorship on the media, the Indian Express published a blank editorial without

writing a single word because they could not write. It was decided that whatever one person says will be the law. This happened because the Allahabad High Court had disqualified that person as an MP. The rights given under Article 21 were also abolished during the Emergency. There is no record of this entire process in the Cabinet Ministry today. Even when Indira Gandhi ji had a fight with Kishore Kumar ji, Kishore Kumar ji's voice stopped coming in Binaca Geetmala and such people are talking about democracy. When the Prime Minister spoke about celebrating Constitution Day, a senior Congress leader said what is the need for Constitution Day. I want to say that the more times you remember the Constitution, the stronger your faith in its sentiments will be. When the Constitution was being made, every article of the Constitution was being discussed. We are a country that has emerged in the world for thousands of years with the oldest culture, oldest religion and oldest social life.

After independence, there was a discussion on what would be the name of the country. The then Member Seth Govind Das requested that the country should be named Bharat. Jawaharlal Nehru said that there is no need to look back, look towards the future. This is a question of perspective. If you look at Bharat through the prism of India, then you will not understand India. Our Prime Minister said that development has to be done, but development and heritage should go together. Rajpath was renamed as Kartavya Path. We removed the statue of King George V at India Gate and installed the statue of Subhash Babu there. We gave the symbol of Veer Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj to the Navy. We celebrated the 150th birth anniversary of Bhagwan Birsa Munda as Tribal Pride Year. We built the National War Memorial. Jawaharlal ji had sent the Sengol to the museum in Allahabad, the Prime Minister formally installed the Sengol inside the Parliament. Our foreign ministry worked to bring back our statues and articles which are thousands of years old. In the new education policy, we have made it compulsory that the primary education of a child will be in his mother tongue. IAS and IPS exams are conducted in mother tongue. When Subhash Babu won Andaman and Nicobar, he had named it Shaheed and Swaraj, but it was forgotten. But we worked to bring back both the names of Subhash Babu - Shaheed and Swaraj. When the Finance Minister gives a speech on the budget with a ledger instead of a briefcase, then people of Indian culture across the country feel happy. We chaired the G20 and also encouraged Indian, cultural and global coordination. The work of construction of Ram Temple, revival of Kashi Vishwanath Dham, Kashi, Ujjain, Sharda Peeth, Kartarpur Sahib Corridor, global recognition to Yoga and abolition of 160-year-old laws was done by the Prime Minister. You had left it at 14th position, Atal ji brought it to 11th, then it did not go below 11th - he did a great favor to the country, Modi ji brought it from 11th to 5th position and from 27th to 3rd position. Here reservation was discussed. If the report of Kaka Kalelkar Commission had been accepted, then there would have been no need for the report of Mandal Commission in 1980. This commission was formed because the report of Kaka Kalelkar Commission was not accepted and in 1980 the report of Mandal Commission also came but no one acted upon it. Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha Rajiv Gandhi ji said that by giving reservation to the backward classes, there will be a lack of merit in this country. It has been made clear in the discussion of the Constituent Assembly that no reservation can be based on religion. Reservation will be based on backwardness. They do not want any welfare of OBCs, rather they want to give reservation to Muslims by increasing the limit of 50 percent, they want to give reservation on the basis of religion. This is unconstitutional.

Speaking lies and repeating them publicly has become an accepted practice for some leaders. Article 44 of the Directive Principles of State Policy mentions the Uniform Civil Code (UCC), emphasizing that a secular Constitution requires uniform laws for all

citizens, regardless of caste, religion, or community. However, the UCC was not implemented after the Constitution's adoption. Instead, Muslim Personal Law was introduced by the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, while the Hindu Code Bill was enacted without reflecting ancient Hindu jurisprudence. This marked the beginning of appeasement, violating Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Ram Manohar Lohia, K.M. Munshi, and H.V. Kamath had all opposed such practices. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) Government introduced the UCC in Uttarakhand as a model law to bring significant social change. This law will undergo judicial scrutiny, social discussions, and deliberation by religious scholars. Any constructive suggestions will be considered, and the BJP aims to implement the UCC in every state.

Dr. Ambedkar had resigned from the first Cabinet, citing dissatisfaction with the treatment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, disagreement with the Government's foreign policy, and opposition to Article 370. Despite assurances, his concerns remained unaddressed. The Congress neither honored Dr. Ambedkar's vision nor built any memorials in his name during its tenure. Only under the BJP were key memorials established, including in Mhow, London, Nagpur, Delhi, and Mumbai. Regarding Article 370, it required firm resolve to abrogate it, which the BJP achieved under Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2019. Since then, Jammu and Kashmir has witnessed historic changes: the election of 35,000 Panchayat members, a significant increase in tourism, a 92% reduction in terrorism, and the revival of cultural and economic activities like Formula-4 car racing in Srinagar and night shows in theatres after decades. Investments in the region have surged from Rs. 12,000 crore in 70 years to Rs. 1.19 lakh crore in just five years. Congress governments have tampered with judicial independence. In 1973, during the Kesavananda Bharati case, they undermined judicial review by denying promotion to three senior judges who later resigned in protest. The Congress' interference in judiciary and appeasement politics has weakened the nation. He could never become the Chief Justice. This is a case of Jabalpur. After that, under the collegium system, they transferred 18 High Court judges at once, including four Chief Justices. The reason for this was that all these 18 High Court judges accepted the writ of habeas corpus, which is their constitutional right. According to Article 14 and 21, every person has the right to live with equality. Articles 14 and 21 at least mean that they should get basic facilities. They should get houses, electricity, water, food, treatment, education. The party that gave the slogan of '*Garibi Hatao*' did nothing in this regard. Our Prime Minister provided Ujjwala connection to crores of poor women, toilets to poor people, pure drinking water to crores of homes, electricity to villages, Kisan Samman Nidhi transferred directly to the accounts of crores of farmers through DBT, crores of 'Ayushman Bharat' cards were made and now the Prime Minister has made treatment up to Rs 5 lakh free for people above 70 years of age, irrespective of their income group. 'One Nation One Ration Card' was introduced. 5 kg grain was given free of cost. Street vendors were given assistance through DBT. Work was done to make Lakhpati Didi. Vishwakarmas were also provided assistance. It is unfortunate that inappropriate words were used for Savarkar ji. The word 'Veer' is used with his name because of his bravery. Falsehood is being spread for many years without having any information about him. If any person got two life imprisonments in one life during the freedom struggle from 1857 to 1947, then it was Veer Savarkar ji.

Two brothers were serving Kalapani sentence in the same jail, but for 10 years both the brothers did not see each other, there is no other such brave family in the whole country. Savarkar ji has a sentence in Marathi - "Tujsathi maran te janan, tujvin janan te maran." It means - O Motherland, for you death is life and without you life is more difficult for me than death. Can patriotism be associated with any ideology? Can sacrifice

for the country be associated with any religion? Indira ji had said on the demise of Savarkar ji in 1966, "*Savarkar was a great person, his name is synonymous with courage and patriotism. A great revolutionary, who inspired countless people.*" In a letter to Mr. Bakhle in which she had said, "*I received your letter. Veer Savarkar's courageous resistance to the British government has an important place in the history of our freedom struggle. I extend my heartfelt best wishes to this extraordinary son of India on his birth centenary.*" If you extract the essence of every article of our Constitution, you will find that our Constitution has not accepted three things. Since we are a democracy, there should be no dynasty politics, we are a secular nation, there should be no appeasement and we are a welfare state, there should be no corruption. When I read these three words, I realized that if they respect the spirit of the Constitution, then they will have to give up appeasement, dynasty politics and corruption, these three, without which they do not exist. But, a person is born in a poor family, in whose seven generations, no one is in politics. When such a man became the Prime Minister of the country in 2014, he freed the country's politics from the scourge of appeasement, dynasty politics and corruption forever.

The Congress party is forming a committee for self-introspection after losing the elections in Maharashtra and Haryana. There is no need for any committee, you should leave appeasement, nepotism and corruption, the public will elect you. I have heard many slogans of *Mohabbat Ki Dukan* in some time. I have also heard the speeches of people who have the ambition to open *Mohabbat Ki Dukan* in every village of the country. I say that love is not something to be sold from a shop, love is not something to be publicised, love is an emotion to be settled in the heart and love is a moment to make others feel it, if you understand this much then there will be no other problem. The Government decided to celebrate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav in a very good manner and lakhs of programmes were held across the country. Some objectives of this Amrit Mahotsav come to the fore such as giving information about the history of the 90-year-long freedom struggle to children, youth and the public, introducing the unknown army heroes of independence to the new generation and the coming generation, creating pride in the minds of 140 crore Indians about the achievements we have achieved in 75 years and creating such a great India that this country ranks first in every field in the whole world when it completes 100 years of independence. We want that from the end of Amrit Mahotsav to the century, we should be at the top in every field in the world, India should develop, and we should have a proud place. Maharishi Arvind and Vivekananda ji had imagined that Bharat Mata will stand before the world with her complete radiance and the eyes of the world will be dazzled by the brilliance of Bharat Mata. This dream will come true. The only way to make the dream come true is our Constitution and the public has to ensure that no one has the courage to tamper with it.

Discussion concluded.

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