

Water is the basic need of our life. All living beings creatures, trees and plants are dependent on water. Nature has given us life after creating immense resources of water.

Yamuna river is the pride of our capital, Delhi. At one time, this river was famous for its pure, clean and healthy water. But now, its water is being polluted by the discharge of factory effluents into it. As a result, the Yamuna river water is stinking. It has become a breeding ground for many types of germs and diseases. In this way, the water of the Yamuna river is being polluted.

The pollution of the Yamuna water in Delhi is linked with the industrial development and population growth. The industrial development results in increased discharge of effluents. The danger of water pollution has further increased due to the production of dyes and paints, insecticides and radio-active material. Different chemicals either dissolve into water or they get mixed with food stuffs

I request the Government to take immediate steps to keep the Yamuna water clean, so that pollution of the river water does not take a serious turn. Flowing of industrial wastes and effluents into the river must be stopped.

Some immediate steps should be taken, like enforcing a code of conduct on factories, stopping the flow of effluents and disposal of sewage into the river. Our Prime Minister takes keen interest in ecology. He has shown a personal interest in the programme for the purity of the Ganga water. It is my request to him that there should be an integrated scheme to save the the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers from pollution,

12.39 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE  
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House will resume discussion on the following Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Prof. N.G. Ranga and seconded by Shri B.R. Bhagat on 18th January, 1985:--

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in the session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th January, 1985.”

Shri Narayan Choube-- absent.

Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI OWAIISI (Hyderabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several issues have been touched in the President's Address. There is a mention of corruption and many other problems. But, I would submit that the largest minority in India is the Muslim community, They have a few problems of their own. Those problems should also be brought before this House. You are aware that the foremost problem of the Muslims is the problem of law and order in India. After independence, 17,000 riots took place in India in which Muslims had to suffer a lot in terms of loss of life and property. They had to lose their honour also. That is why I want that a police force should be created for this purpose, which should have 25 per cent Muslims, Christians,

[Shri Owaisi]

Harijans and people belonging to other communities, because it is seen that whenever there is a riot, Muslims are not only the sufferers but they are arrested also. Therefore, to put an end to such riots, the only solution is to create a police force of this kind.

Moreover, the representation of the Muslims in the government services has come down to less than 2 per cent. They are being totally deprived of Government services today and have no hope for the future also.

In addition to this, it is my request that interference in their personal law should come to an end, because according to the amendment made by the present Parliament, any Muslim who divorces his wife, has to pay her maintenance allowance till she remarries. This is against our *Shariat* and the law should be amended to annual such interference in our personal Law.

Similarly, there are many more things. You may be aware that the Muslims had recently agitated in connection with mosques in Delhi. They had demanded that any mosque which came under the category of ancient monuments should be opened to the public, so that they got the facility to offer *Namaz* there, because a mosque is built to offer *Namaz* and not to be protected by the Ancient Monuments Department of the Government of India. It is alright that you protect them to which we have no objection, but the public should have the liberty to offer *Namaz* at any time. These are the things over which people of this area are perturbed.

In addition, I would like to request that in Hyderabad also such facilities should be made available. Although Hyderabad is an ancient city, yet it lacks even basic amenities. It is, therefore, necessary that some assistance is provided by the Central Government, so that the basic

amenities could be provided to the people residing there.

At the same time, I would like to say that the Central Government should enact a common law providing for an identical age of superannuation for all government employees throughout India. As you know, the age of superannuation in Andhra Pradesh was 58 years previously but it was reduced to 55 years when the NTR Government came to power and as a result thereof thousands of employees were thrown out of employment all of a sudden. It has, however, been enhanced to 58 years now, but the result is that thousands of employees who were retired earlier, are suffering even today. No relief has been provided to them so far.

Issues regarding recent elections have been raised here just now. I would also like to bring it to the notice of the Government of India that hundreds of persons were arrested on the eve of recent elections. In my area also, 400 persons were arrested and that too just one day before the elections. Similarly, in Secunderabad, from where our Union Minister, Mr. Anjiah, has been returned, four to five hundred party workers were arrested. I do not think that impartial elections can be conducted in this way. I would like you to ensure that elections are conducted impartially. It should not be the case that all the party workers are arrested just on the night before elections and after that you come forward to say that fair elections have been conducted. I do not think such an election can be termed as impartial. Today there is a care-taker Government in Andhra Pradesh and elections are proposed to be held there. But the Police officers there are being transferred right now. I.G.P. has been transferred, it is very unfair. Similarly, District Election Officers, Municipal Corporation officers are also being transferred. You will be surprised to know that thousands of names, only of the Muslim, were struck off from the

electoral rolls. Seven thousands names were added to the list in a particular year while seven thousand names were deleted from it the next year. The question is as to how these names were deleted within a year. In this way, the number of the people who were on the electoral rolls five years back, has been reduced today. Population is increasing but the number of voters in Andhra Pradesh is decreasing continuously. It is the duty of the Government of India to look into all these matters as to why all such things are taking place there. At the same time I would like that it should also be looked into as to what is happening with the minority community there. It is your job to keep a proper control over the situation prevailing there as the minority community is not feeling safe there. Whatever has happened to the minority community there, is Continuing uninterruptedly and has now assumed alarming proportions. With the result that hundreds of thousands of people are facing trouble, some are leaving the city and others are selling their houses and shifting their business. In this situation, it is the responsibility of the Government to maintain law and order there and extend all help to the minority community.

The Government is secular. I would like that the secularism should actually be practised in Andhra Pradesh. There should not be any talk of granting holy status to any city. It is stated that the status of Vatican city would be granted to Tirupati. I do not think such talks and things are proper in secular India. Some people may demand a holy status for Ajmer or for any Gurudwara. The Government should keep a vigil on all such things

The question is who will testify that there is secularism in the country. It is only the minority that can do so and when the minority of this country say that there is secularism here, then only the world will accept it. But if the minority does not feel safe, it is

sure there is no secularism here. 17 thousand riots have taken place here after India became independent. I think there has been more bloodshed in India than in any other country. Today if you observe you will find that water has got some value in this country but the blood of the Muslims has no value at all. This situation must come to an end now. I hope it is the duty of our new young Prime Minister, who was able to control the recent riots in Delhi, to curb all such activities. The injustices that have been done continuously should be put to an end so that recurrence of such riots could be prevented.

All complicated issues relating to the minority community should be looked into properly with a view to find out their causes and to know where injustice has been done and to suggest ways and means to remove that. In order to solve the problems of minorities, the Minorities Commissions have, undoubtedly, been set up both the centre as well as in States but their reports are thrown into waste paper baskets and not acted upon. It would be better to make the commission's recommendations legally binding. Otherwise it happens that the Commission is appointed and the report is submitted, but the report is thrown into the waste paper basket. No result is achieved. Therefore, the Minorities Commission should be granted statutory status, so that their recommendations are implemented and the facts come to light.

With these few words, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI AZEEZ SAIT (Dharwad South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. The President in his Address explained the serious conditions prevailing in the country and has also mentioned about the assassination of our sister, Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. It was a gruesome murder which had serious repercussions in the country. Smt. Indira Gandhi has

[Shri Azzez Sait]

sacrificed her life for the sake of the unity and security of the country. the President also touched the 20-point programme. As far as the 20-point programme of Govt. of India is concerned, we should not only ensure its successful implementation but also see that its benefits reach everybody. As far as I know, the minorities, in any part of the country, are not being treated at par with other sections of the society, whether it be the matter of bank loans or any other scheme, constant injustice is being meted out to the people belonging to minority communities.

Nothing has been said in the President's Address about the minorities. My learned friend Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi has just mentioned, there is a minority community in this country which is not only the largest minority community but also has a distinct culture and identity and the circumstances are such that its culture and identity should be preserved. Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi made a specific mention of the Personal Law. It has been made clear in the manifesto of our party that the Government would not interfere with the Personal Law. I would like that this should not remain confined to the manifesto only. I would request our young Prime Minister that while replying to the debate, he should declare in the House that the Government would not interfere with the Personal Law of the Muslims, as mentioned in the manifesto.

SHRI OWAIISI : Announcement to this effect has been made.

SHRI AZBEZ SAIT : It has been announced, but I would like that our Prime Minister should also declare in the House that there would be no interference. In the Address agricultural workers have been praised for the hard work done by them in increasing the production of foodgrains. I am thankful to the President for these remarks. But as Labour Minister

it has been my experience that this is the largest unorganised sector. For their benefit welfare laws, on the lines of Lime workers Welfare Fund, Bidi Workers Welfare Fund should be enacted so as to fix minimum wages and also to create a welfare fund for them.

The President of India has revealed in his Address that textile mills in India are in a very bad shape. Some new measures will have to be taken to save them. Modernisation is required and alongwith it we shall also have to absorb the workers in these mills.

About education, it has been mentioned that a national policy will be adopted. In my opinion it is a concurrent subject. It should be taken out of the State list and included in the Union List, so that some uniform educational formula is adopted in all the States under one national policy.

I come from Karnataka, where we have been facing many difficulties with respect to education. An Education Bill was recently brought which has been passed and sent for President's Assent. I had written to the President of India that it was against the spirit of the Constitution of India and it should not be Assented to. As a result thereof, no decision has yet been taken on this Bill.

Irrigation has also been mentioned in the Address. The area to which I belong is a very backward and poverty-stricken area. I would like that Upper Tunga Project should be undertaken at the earliest, so that 3.96 lakh hectares of land is brought under irrigation. I would again say that there is no mention about the minorities in the President's Address. There are so many problems of minorities and I would deal with them in the next Budget Session.

With these words, I conclude

[English]

**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM** (Salem): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by the hon. member, Prof. N.G. Ranga. I take this opportunity to point out that the Motion is properly addressed stating that the unambiguous verdict of the people is also for continuity of the basic policies which have given strength to our country and for dynamic responses to the changing situation. If I may, I would like to add that the emphasis should be in future on the dynamic responses to the changing situation for the simple reason the people would not tolerate inaction they want changes quickly; they want rapid growth very rapidly. It is not possible any more for us to give excuses or any other form of answers to inaction, The people will not tolerate any delay, brook any answer to inaction.

I think you are aware and I am sure most of the members of this House would agree with me that progress requires discipline, standards as well as action. it is impossible if you have a confusion or varying standards to have quick progress. It is a fact undoubtedly that even though we are among the developing nations, one of the reasonably well developed developing nations, we have varying standards with varying views and ideals in similar situations. To give an example, if you go to banks for assistance under the same scheme you will find two different banks giving people of our country different forms, asking different queries and raising different rules.

13.00 hrs.

The reason is simple. It is a total of standardisation and a certain amount of confusion in our administrative system. The red tape which is very much prevalent, which is there, whether you want to start an industry or whether you want to apply for a loan,

or whether you want to build your own house or you want to do anything the red tape is very much visible. And in our nation it is this red tape which is coming in the way of progress. Unless we standardise and discipline the bureaucracy as well as ourselves it is impossible for us to have rapid progress. And, may also say, that in order to have progress it is necessary for us to use almost every instrument that is available, that science has made available, that technology has made available, in order to achieve rapid progress? It is no longer possible for us as a nation, on this eve of the twenty-first century to sit apart and say that we will adopt old fashioned methods or policy instruments and use the same to achieve progress. Time never waits for anybody and neither would progress. If we have to catch up with the rest of the world, we have to use every single instrument that is available, in both science and technology for progress. But at the same time there is a small world of caution, which I thought all of us should adhere to. Mere blind purchasing or utilisation of instruments of technological progress will not solve the problem. We will firstly have to standardise all our institutions for like manner of functioning, discipline ourselves, and only then can we be capable of using this new instruments which technology has made available. To be explicit, I would say if you want to put computers, for example in banks, it is impossible to do so today unless all your banking institutions have similar forms, similar set of rules and tackle all your problems similarly. The amount of confusion that is there is almost similar sometimes to our Zero Hour here. It is quite amazing to know that if one goes to any institution or any organisation one comes across the same state of affairs. This is because of lack of standardisation and Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at this moment I would like to take this opportunity to request you to ask the Government as a whole to take it up on a priority, to immediately, effectively standardise, remove unreasonable and unnecessary restrictions, simplify and follow the easiest course that is

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required for rapid progress keeping of course, the national interests in mind.

Lastly, I would like to state that it is not a simple matter to say that we will have a new national education policy without really analysing our manpower resources. Therefore, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I request you to address the Government as a whole that it is necessary firstly to do a proper manpower planning to know what sort of job will be available in future, what sort of qualifications are required and thereafter formulate an educational policy. Till now, we have formulated our educational policies based on various considerations but I think for the future the most important consideration should be, depending on our development plans how many jobs are going to be available, and which sort of are going to be available jobs are going to be available and what are the qualifications required for the job and on the basis of that let us have an educational policy. Otherwise, we will be faced once again with the present set of circumstances, having educated unemployed, some of them very highly qualified. We have doctorates in very sensitive subjects like sometimes physics who have no jobs available and it is a highly embarrassing situation for many of us younger members of this honourable august House to face some of those educated unemployed youth.

Therefore, I would request you Sir, to intervene and convey to the Government that it is necessary firstly to do manpower planning in consonance and in link with the future plans and even for the Seventh Plan and based on the same, formulate our educational policy.

May I, with your permission, touch upon a subject which the President has mentioned quite strongly, but I feel not with enough emphasis? That is on the subject of Sri Lanka and the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka. It is not a matter I think which any one of us can look at lightly any more. The ethnic violence in Sri Lanka is not a matter any more which one can say is an

internal matter of that country. There are many people who have been affected. How many of us in this House itself can say are our brothers and sisters and close relations. I would like to submit that the Tamilians in Sri Lanka are not necessarily Indians. In fact, some of the Tamilians who had settled in Sri Lanka, settled there long before even the Sinhalese settled in Sri Lanka. The history has stated that well in advance. In fact, even the Sri Lankan Government does indicate and refer to the Sinhalese Tamil and the Indian Tamil. The reason is very simple. Nearly 2500 years ago, even before the Sinhalese came in and Prince Vijaya set up his kingdom, Tamilians had moved in there in the northern region. That is why, those Tamilians are called Sinhalese Tamilians. In the eighteen and nineteen centuries the British took some Tamilians over to Sri Lanka to manage their tea estate. They are called Indian Tamilians. There is an open direct discrimination against Tamilians as a race, whether Sinhalese Tamil or Indian Tamil. Today, they are being subjected to open violence by the Government utilising unfortnate elements and forces like the Mossad.

I do know that there is a calling attention notice on this matter. But I wish to say this that the Government of India should take up the matter on a serious footing and find a solution expeditiously, if necessary by resorting to whatever diplomatic forces that are available, whether using our position of having our Prime Minister as the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Meet or by using any other position. The Tamilian people in our own country will not forgive us if we allow matters to lie low since Tamilians are being massacre in thousands.

I would like to end with the small request through you, Sir, to the hon. Members on the other side that this time the people gave their verdict with the hope of rapid growth and in case, per chance, rapid growth does not take place, the people will not lose faith in the ruling party only but they

will lose faith in the system and this institution. Therefore, I request them through you that they should cooperate with us and help us. We will definitely take them with us on any problem and on any issue. We require them to solve the problems. I am sure, they will cooperate and they do understand very clearly that the future will not brook any excuses and the people will never forgive either them or us in case the growth is not rapid.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY** (Midnapore); Actually the country is passing through a condition full of perils and dangers. As a part of the global strategy of US imperialism to prepare for a world war which will definitely turn into a nuclear holocaust, our country is being surrounded by U.S. arms. Pakistan is being armed to the teeth. The American bases are coming up in Bangladesh under one name or the other. There is Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean full of modern arms including nuclear arms.

There are serious attempts to destabilise this country of ours from within. In Punjab, Assam and some other place secessionist elements taking advantage of the genuine long standing grievances of the people, are working overtime to divide our country. Even our late and dear Prime Minister was brutally murdered at her residence by her own bodyguards. It was a neat and well thought-out plan of imperialism and CIA formally executed by some Sikh secessionist elements.

Now comes the biggest of big news ever. The house of the Prime Minister itself was the centre of espionage. Now comes the information that foreign Western powers were all working overtime to destabilise the country. from within the house of the Prime Minister Even the personal staff of the Prime Minister was involved in passing strategic information of the C.I.A.

Our party has all along been warning the Government that the Imperialism, the USA and the CIA are all

engaged in destabilising the country. The Government did not pay sufficient heed to these warnings. They even refused and still refuse to name the U.S. Imperialism. Throughout the elections, Government went on blaming the opposition for destabilisation. However, we, from CPI, will continue to lend full support to the Government for national unity and against destabilisation. Let the new Prime Minister and his Government take bold steps in the matter. Our support to those proper steps will continue.

There had been a total collapse of Government for three to four days in Delhi after 31.10.1984 when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was murdered. Three to five thousand Sikhs have been killed. Attacks in a planned manner, with voters' lists in hand, went on. Leading Congressmen, including some M.Ps. led the mob attacks. We want a judicial probe into the matter. We want that Punjab problem should be solved early and we will lend all help to the Government if it wants to solve the problem of Punjab.

We accept the mandate of the people that came out of the general elections. It was for national unity and integrity. But never before there has been such misuse of mass media, never before there has been such misuse of T.V. and radio. Such colossal expenditure on advertisement, such massive rigging as took place in Bihar, has never taken place. The photographs have appeared in *Telegraph*....(Interruptions)

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar)**: West Bengal voters' list was manipulated.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY**: Sir, he has not seen the photographs coming in *Telegraph*... ..(Interruptions)

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY**: I will see.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY**: Much before the elections, the Government had decided that such and such seats in Bihar must be won. A glaring case is the election at Patna where even

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the directives of the Election Commission have been amended at the last moment to allow counting of votes in such booths where polling was between 90 per cent to 100 per cent. It was only to defeat Shri Ramavatar Shastri, the candidate from our party.

Tall claims have been made regarding the health of economy under this Government. I beg to cite, and you will agree with me, that even the reduced targets of the Sixth Plan are not going to be fulfilled. A shortfall to the tune of Rs. 10,000 crores in plan expenditure in the final year due to the paucity of funds has been there. Deficit financing has exceeded by Rs. 3,700 crores as against the budget provision of Rs. 1,762 crores. Overdraft by States...

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with due respect to the hon. Member who is a very senior Member, it is against the convention and the rules to read out from a prepared statement. The whole speech cannot be read out.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : These are only notes.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (mormugao) : Sir we are not against regarding. Actually, it takes lot of time in making the speech very comprehensive. When the Chair gives a ruling, then everybody must abide by it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY ; you can see to it, Sir, these are only points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please make use of the points only, don't read the whole thing.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Why don't you see, Sir, these are points only.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; Please address the Chair only.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, he is against quoting figures which go against his Government. Overdraft by States has been nearly Rs. 2,000 crores. There has been a heavy shortfall in the plan expenditure to the tune of 25 to 30 per cent. So, naturally there is a trade deficit in this year to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crores. (Interruptions) For West Bengal the overdraft is something like Rs. 219 crores; for UP the overdraft is Rs. 250 crores. The total overdraft is something like Rs. 2,000 crores.

The foreign exchange reserve of Rs. 6,500 crores, as claimed by Rashtrapatiji is illusory because out of this Rs. 4,420 crores are IMF loans. From next financial year the repayment liability of the Government will increase. Now we are making a repayment of Rs 1,000 crores annually. From next year it will be Rs. 2,900 crores annually. So, we want to know the fate of the Seventh Plan. Earlier, it was stated that we will have a gross deficit of the order of Rs. 40,000 crores. Now what are you going to do? Are you going to have a Plan holiday, or are you going to prune planning to the tune of Rs. 1,18,000 crores?

Government have taken loans from the World Bank and the IMF. It is true that we have not drawn the last instalment of the loan from IMF. But what about the loans that you have taken from Euro dollars countries? What is the rate of interest? The Government must openly out and say the amount of loan they have taken of Euro-dollars and for what purpose they have made use of them.. (Interruptions) Since Shri Tewari has come here by rigging, he is incorrigible.

You have now deviated from the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. In that Resolution, we had decided that the public sector will be attaining more and more commanding heights every year. But now we are finding that it has been diluted to a great extent and that even the core sector of the economy is being handed over to

the private sector. It is now in front of all of us to see. We have the Arjun Sen Gupta Report. We have got the Abid Hussian Report. They say that the public sector should have lesser and lesser commanding heights, as compared to the private sector. The new Government, the youngman's Government, is giving green signal to multinationals and monopoly houses of the private sector. Tatas are demanding that the MRTP Act should be scrapped and that they should be permitted to penetrate into the sectors of medium and small-scale industries.

In the name of modern know-how, in the name of performance in the name of quick results, this Government is going to allow more foreign capital to get into this country. We are apprehensive that, if more capital from foreign countries comes into this country, it will spell disaster to our economy. There is a saying in Bengali :

“Waniker Mandand dekha dislow rajdundrupe Pohale Sharvari”.

The East India Company came here as traders. Then, making use of their trading capacity, they controlled the economy and then took over the reins of this country. Now, by allowing foreign capital to come into our country without any check, we shall perhaps be doing something which will spell disaster to our economy.

Even in January 1980, in the policy statement it was mentioned that the role of the public sector is to build the pillars of the economy, the infrastructure. Now it is being built in such a way as only to help the private sector which can make use of it. We must remember that the performance of the public sector is not in any way worse than that of the private sector. Yet, there is a hullabaloo from the ruling party that the public sector should be curbed, it should not be allowed to reach the commanding heights. According to the BPE Report, in 1979

in many units the capacity utilisation by the public sector is much better than that of the private sector. Now if we open our floodgates to the multinationals and foreign monopolies, it will further weaken our economy.

There has been no mention in the Speech of our Rashtrapathi about the role of the small-scale industries.

Now, I come to all round poverty that is prevailing in this country. There are claims that poverty is there among the fifty per cent of the population while the Government claims that it is only 42 per cent. Whatever the figures, it is a fact that the largest number of people in the world living under poverty line are in this country whose name is India. *Per capita* availability of grain and cloth has been systematically coming down.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : They are symbolised by you.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Thank you, go on speaking. Indira-wave would not continue for more than one year. Don't worry for that.

Employment generation by NREP is coming down gradually. In 1980-81 it was 414 millions and in 1981-82 it came down to 355 millions and in 1983-84 it became 302 million only. Now look at the funds for the NREP. They have also been coming down. In 1983-84 it was Rs.537.9 crores and their utilisation was only Rs. 393.45 crores. In 1984-85 the amount came down to Rs. 487.53 crores and only Rs. 39.33 crores were utilised up to August. But then elections came and they were used for the election purposes.

Average real earning of the rural labour declined as per the Sixth Plan Document.

Now, I come to how their Garibi Hatao Government functioned. Look

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at the assets in the rural areas. Thirty percent of the lowest group in the rural areas controlled only 2.5 per cent of the assets in 1961 and in 1971 it came down to 2 per cent. Now look at the top 30 per cent. They controlled 79 per cent. of the assets in 1961 and in 1971 they were controlling 81.9 per cent. This is how your Garibi Hatao Government has worked and this is the fair distribution of assets.

They have done away with the land reforms. My friend Tewary will definitely support me in this case. In Bihar, UP and other places land reform has been given a good-bye. Only in the States which are run by the Left and only such States which are not now run by the Left parties, but were run by them like in Kerala, they could implement the land reforms. The planners were not fools when they spoke of the need for land reforms. They have said land reform is one of the most important pillars for the economic growth in the country. But Congress (I) under the pressure of the landlord lobby has given a complete good bye to the land reforms.

I would not say anything about the price rise. You can go yourselves and find out what is prevailing in the market and see for yourselves what has been claimed in the Rashtrapati Bhashan and what is there in reality.

Now I come to the unemployment problem. The largest number of unemployed people living in this world are the inhabitants of the country named India. In 1980 when the Congress (I) Government came to power in the name of Garibi Hatao and the 20-point programme the unemployment figure was 1.8 crores. Now the figure has grown to 2.5 crores in 1984.

Speaking about corruption I would say it is growing unabated. Shri Vasant Sathe, their Minister, has written a good book. He has claimed up to the year 1979, 49.25 per cent of

the GNP was controlled by the black money. That is the amount that was there in the year 1979 and today I do not know how much more it has grown and has been operating in our economy.

Now, I come to the last item I would like to speak on. The Government wants that the people should work calmly, quietly and be disciplined, but the Government itself is breaking discipline. Only after the All-India Railwaymen's Federation went to the Court, the Government is paying DA instalments. The National Council of the JCM has not held its meeting for the last three years. And then how do you feel that the Government employees and other employees will be giving vent to their views? The Government had set up a Pay Commission. It was only intended to dupe the working class and their movement. But now the Pay Commission never gives its report. In October, 1984 it was settled that the Pay Commission would give its first Report. On 16-10-84 the Cabinet Secretary, Rao Saheb, assured that the Pay Commission's terms of reference would be altered. But nothing has been done. So, we demand that the Pay Commission should immediately come out with the Interim Report and interim relief to the Government employees. Even the award of the Board of Arbitration under the JCM is not implemented. That means even the awards are not implemented by them. In fact, awards are binding on everybody.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : International situation.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : International situation ! The awards of the Board of Arbitration under the JCM are not implemented; but they are binding. The OT allowance and the uniform allowance for the P. & T. workers was not given. With such state of affairs, if there is a tall claim from the Government that everything

is passing on quietly, everything is developing independently and everything is going ahead well, we do not agree with them, although we do assure that for national integration and national unity we will be giving all support to the Government. But the way the Government has started functioning by giving green signals to monopoly houses and by giving green signals to multinationals, we will never support. If the Government goes on the right path, we shall support, but whenever the Government takes action against the working people against the peasantry, if they do not implement the land reforms, we shall continue to oppose the Government.

With these words, Sir, I thank you very much.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SRIPATI MISHRA (Machhlishahore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to express my views on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I would like to say a few words regarding the points made in paras 9, 10 and 11 of the Address. I am expressing my views in respect of the faith of the people in elections and the mandate given by them in favour of the unity and integrity of the country. These are the issues in favour of which the people have given such a massive majority to the ruling party which is the largest since independence. This shows that the people never lose sight of the main issues.

It has been stated in the Address that efforts would be made to fulfil the assurances given on issues on which this massive majority has been given. Development of the country depends on the unity, security and integrity of the country. One thing which comes to our mind is as to why even after 37 years of independence, these questions of their unity, security and integrity of the country have arisen. But, if such questions arise, they should be solved. If we want the unity, integrity and security of the country, we

will have to do introspection to find out whether our actions during these 35 years weakened our country's unity, integrity and security.

Just now I heard the speech of an hon. Member. I am in favour of not only personal freedom but also other freedoms of every individual. But something has been said here about personal law. I think in the interest of the unity, integrity and security of the country there should be only one community in India, i.e., Hindustani or Indian or Bharatiya. As such, while enacting any law this criterion should be followed that the enactment will not harm the unity, integrity and security of the country. Our Constitution had initially made several provisions, according to which a time-limit had been fixed for many things, such as reservations etc. But in a democracy which has several advantages, we often shut our eyes to certain realities to accommodate the wishes of the masses. That is why a number of issues remain unsolved. If some of the issues, for which a period of ten years had been provided for in the Constitution, had been solved within the stipulated period many new issues would not have arisen.

Keeping in view the martyrdom of Indiraji and her devotion to the welfare of the masses and the country, the people gave the reins of administration to a party which has a history of 100 years, 60 years history of struggle for independence and about 40 years history thereafter. Now they expect that party to come forward with some revolutionary steps. At the time of attainment of independence the partition of the country took place and there were two categories—Indians and Pakistanis. But after independence, even Indians are now divided into many groups and one of the reasons responsible therefor is our laws. We are divided into touchables, caste Hindus, backwards and others. We are divided in many ways. Formation of States on linguistic basis has further divided

[Shri Sripati Mishra]

us in all respects. By creating administrative and linguistic units we have created a number of problems at every place. We took a number of steps in the interest of the country. But our experience has shown that those steps were not in our national interest and as such we shall have to take some revolutionary steps to solve many problems faced by our countrymen. People have given this massive mandate so that we may solve the problems the hindering unity, integrity and security of the country during the tenure of 8th Lok Sabha and also see that there is no recurrence of such problems.

The present problems are the result of regionalism and linguistic feelings. It has created the problems of Punjab and Assam and as a result thereof a great leader, not only of our country but of the whole world, had to sacrifice her life. Everywhere this question is before the people. When the ruling party raised these questions, the opposition parties also raised certain issues which could not be solved by the Congress successfully. Some of their points were true but people took them as insignificant as compared to the vital point confronting the country. So now we have to see whether we can review our policy regarding reservation and reorganisation of States with a view to checking further division of the country.

Another point was raised by a senior Member of the House today during the Question Hour in regard to the feasibility of setting up a Supreme Court bench somewhere in the South. Thereupon, Shri Jaipal Reddy said that South India is South India and let it be located at any place in the South. We should stop thinking in terms of South India and North India. Instead, we should say India is India. Such a situation should be created in the country in which nobody has an opportunity to think in terms of South India and North India. Instead, we should shun saying South India, North India, or West India.

Another point on which I would like to lay stress is that at the time of enacting any law or giving any aid or making any reservation etc., poverty should be our guiding factor. Otherwise, instead of coming into the mainstream, people will isolate themselves and join the forces of disintegration.

With these words I thank you, very much for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

[English]

SHRI A. C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore) : Sir, With deep sense of dedication and devotion, I take part in the deliberations of this distinguished House to welcome the President's address.

Firstly, I have to be thankful to my leader and hon. Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran who elevated me to this position.

Our All India Anna DMK Government of Tamilnadu under the leadership of Shri M.G. Ramachandran and all our Party's Members of Parliament would extend full cooperation and support to our beloved and dynamic Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi in his efforts to eliminate poverty, unemployment and external threats. We pledge our cooperation to him in all the good causes that he takes up for the welfare of the nation,

I welcome the move of the Union Government in giving high priority to the social, economic and cultural improvement of women.

I welcome the Anti-defection Bill. But I request that the Bill may be passed without in any way affecting the rights of the Members of Parliament which they enjoy as citizens of the country and which have been guaranteed to them under Article 19(1) of the Constitution.

I request that the Government may be pleased to implement the Ganga-Cauveri Link Scheme which has been lying only at the proposal stage since independence. If this Scheme is implemented, there would not be any scarcity of food in our country even at the worst of seasons which may happen due to the failure of rains.

The newspapers daily carry the report that a number of traffic accidents have taken place on the National Highways. The reason for this is there is no one-way traffic on the National Highways. So, I suggest that one-way traffic alone has to be there on the National Highways. I would suggest that another National Highway road may be formed for the opposite traffic as is done in foreign countries in Europe and in other developed countries in the world.

In this connection, I would like to make a mention that both the Tamil Nadu and the Andhra Pradesh Governments have started, under the presidency of our great Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, implementing Telugu-Ganga Channel Scheme. I request that the Central Government may be pleased to provide financial assistance to both the Andhra Pradesh and the Tamilnadu Governments in implementing the above Scheme at the earliest.

I request that the Government may be pleased to give financial assistance to the Government of Tamilnadu which has introduced nutritious meals scheme at an approximate cost of Rs. 200 crores a year which provides nutritious noon meals for about 83 lakhs of children within the age group of 3 to 15 years up to X Standard.

The Government of India has not included any of the districts from Tamilnadu in the List of Zero Industries Districts on the ground that the districts in Tamilnadu are very large in size and that they are larger when compared to the other districts

in the other parts of India. I request that Government may reconsider this policy and include at least five of the districts in Tamilnadu in the List of Zero Industries Districts.

The Union Government has not set up any large industries in my State. I would suggest that new industries may be set up in Tamilnadu in the forthcoming Budget.

I would also like to suggest the setting up of a Leather Research Wing of the Central Leather Research Institute in North Arcot District as the leather tanning industry is very widespread in my district. Peranambut-Vaniyambadi and Ambur Sectors are the places which contribute a major share of the foreign exchange earnings in leather export of this country.

A large number of jobless youth have been found in the district. I plead in this context that the Centre may intensify the self-employment promotion schemes like NREP and RLEGP in rural areas. These schemes should be fully financed by the Central Government.

I may also venture to suggest that the Centre may set up a separate autonomous governmental body with funds from various nationalised banks for attending to the 'advances lending work' now being handled by the banks. I am making this suggestion because the bankers are experiencing certain structural limitations inhibiting them from playing a liberal and speedier role in this sphere.

As a special request, the Government may be pleased to take up the proposal sent by the Tamilnadu Government for laying underground tube railway in the city of Madras in order to relieve traffic congestion.

I am thankful to the late Prime Minister, Mother Indra Gandhi, who appointed the Sarkaria Commission to go into the relationship between the

[Shri A. C. Shanmugam]

Centre and the States in the exercise of powers...

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr, Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are debating a very important matter, the President's Address. but the Treasury Benches are vacant. At least one Cabinet Minister must be present in the House. Please direct that a Minister be present here.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : A message should be sent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes; I am sending.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : There must be some Cabinet Minister on roster duty.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Please find out, Sir, who is supposed to be here.

SHRI A. C. SHANMUGAM : The States have to be more autoromous having sufficient and enough powers to promote the welfare of the people at large. I request further that the Central Government may persuade the Commission to give its report at an early date.

Within the limited State powers, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Hon. Shri M.G. Ramachandran, as a mass leader, launched serveral welfare schemes which provided succour to the poor and the villagers. Those are : nutritious noon meal scheme upto High School children ; free electricity for hut-dwellers ; free electricity for irrigation to small farmers ; free dhoti and saree for landless labourers ; 18,000 essential commodities shops in villages under co-operative departments ; higher secondary education has been started in the villages of Tamil Nadu; six Universities and more professional colleges have been started in a short span ; a 250-crores self-sufficient scheme in the

villages ; the Tamil Nadu Government is implementing the 20 point Programme effectively to meet its objectives.

I am very thankful to the Union Government for mentioning the Sri Lanka issue in the President's Address, Sir I am pained to point out the inhuman killings of Tamilians in our neighbouring country, Sri Lanka. There the Tamilians are ruthlessly, mercilessly massed, tortured and butchered. The barbaric killing and raping of Tamil ladies in Sri Lanka have shocked and injured the feelings of not only the people of Tamil Nadu but also the people in the rest of country. One hon. Member, while addressing the House, has said that this is purely Sri Lanka's internal affair. Sri purely, this is not an internal affair of Sri Lanka ; the persons affected by these atrocities of Sri Lankan Armed Forces are only Tamil-speaking people, they are having marriage connections with the Tamils in India ; also they originated from India. In Tamil Nadu, daily, the relations of Sri Lanka Tamils are shedding not only tears but also blood from their eyes.

Feelings of all Tamilians are that their own brothers are butchered and their own sisters are raped by the Sinhalese Army men.

Yoths of 15 to 35 years are daily being tortured and burnt alive by the Sri Lanka's Army. This genocide should be stopped immediately by the Sri Lanka Government.

The Sinhalese Army say that only the Tamil Eelam Tigers are being killed. This is totally false. Innocent Tamils, both women and children are also being butchered. With your kind permission, I am handing over the photo-copies of the Sri Lanka Tamils who were barbarically killed and burnt alive by the Sri Lanka Armed Forces. The photos may be handed over to the Prime Minister through you.

So far they have not stopped the mass killings of innocent Tamils but they have started picking out fishermen from the Indian waters and putting them to death. Thanks to the Prime Minister who has taken stern action on the Sri Lankan Navy when they entered the Indian territorial waters and were harassing our fishermen. Timely decision was taken last week by the Indian forces. They arrested seven Sri Lankan naval men in Indian waters. This action of the Government gave a lot of hope to India, our fishermen in the State and also to the Tamil Nadu people.

My humble and firm suggestion to this hon. House is that the Indian Government should even use its Armed Forces, if Sri Lanka continue its barbaric activities.

Further I request that every prudent Indian's duty is to protect the interest of Sri Lankan Tamils and take up their cause to find durable amity in the island.

I bow my head in respectful homage to the memory of our departed mother, Indira Gandhiji.

On behalf of my Party and the people of Tamil Nadu I wish our young Prime Minister grand success in his efforts to ensure political purity, economic prosperity and unity of our country.

**SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam):** While supporting the Motion of giving thanks to the President for his Address to the Parliament, I wish to mention the following.

In spite of the deliberate and open threats to her life, our late leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi with a long experience and patience, gave ample time to the agitators and their supporters when they brought and kept a lot of arms in a temple which is meant for people to go and pray to God and when they did not come to the right path of settling the issue in a

peaceful way, she resorted to armed action. I am of the opinion that the right way of paying homage to such a great leader is not only to implement the policies and programmes she cherished but I would make a request to my colleagues that the entire House and all those who believe in democracy will have to take a pledge to see that these political assassinations are put an end to in future.

While expressing happiness for adopting the cherished policies of the great leader, I admire the young leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in expressing his views on the speedy implementation of the programmes and policies of Madam Gandhi.

While appreciating the measures taken by the Government in regard to procurement, I am of the opinion that the expenditure on procurement, transport, storage and distribution and also the middleman's commission can be reduced a lot by allowing the local authorised agents at least to do this job to the extent of production that is required for consumption in that area. By this we may be in a position to pay more to the producer and charge less from the consumer giving enough encouragement to the producer for producing more and more and also for increasing the real income of the consumer.

Similarly selection of persons with proven integrity and ability to open more and more fair price shops with constant vigil on their performance and prompt measures to curb wrong tendencies may help check on inflation.

As rightly pointed out in the President's Address there can be no room for complacency. Information must reach the villagers regarding the export potential of different products or items and for converting the produce into the product which is suitable for export. Government must take adequate measures to give

[Shri K. S. Rao]

necessary facilities to all the States for export. In this context I may mention, for example, the need for conversion of Hyderabad Airport as an international airport. This will facilitate increasing the foreign earnings to a very great extent and this will help us in exporting commodities like egg, meat, vegetables etc.

While expressing great admiration for the speedy implementation of the 20 point programme I wish to point out that the quantum of allocation can be increased still further. The poor people of this country need mainly financial assistance at lower rates of interest in support of their hard work to increase production at lesser costs thereby reducing unemployment problem.

I also request the Government to bring new schemes with necessary subsidies to instal TV sets at least in every village and panchayat office to start with, spreading later on to all hamlets where the weaker sections are living. This will enlighten and educate the public and improve the conditions of their lives.

While appreciating the proposed measures to provide basic need like drinking water, shelter etc. to the needy, I am of the opinion that enough measures can be taken up to assist the various voluntary organisations giving necessary assistance so that they may help in the efforts of the Government by producing them at lesser cost. I do feel that by giving prominence to reducing the time of completion of all the irrigation and other projects we will be able to do more good to the people than laying foundations for New projects. In this way we can improve the prosperity of this nation very fast.

While appreciating the proposed reforms in administration, judiciary as well as education my request to the Government is that the reforms should be such where students coming out of institutions must have confidence in

their own ability to undertake a profession on their own with necessary Financial or other assistance from Government and not to seek Government jobs.

The stand taken by the Government to give priority in regard to the welfare and cultural development of women and in other respects which, is highly commendable, enough knowledge through courses, training, etc. in the fields like electronics, interior decoration, foreign languages, Stenography, telecommunication etc. may be provided freely by the Government to make use of almost 40% of the unutilised capacity of women in this country.

While appreciating the emphasis on industrial life development and clean public life made by this Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, I wish to point out that, considering the large youth force in this country, necessary training facilities may be provided along with necessary financial assistance, in order to help the youth organisations to start cottage industries etc. By this not only will the unemployment problem be solved but they will be increasing their own income as well as the national income. This will bring great prosperity to the nation.

Lastly, I have great confidence that the Government under the leadership of our dynamic, pragmatic leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who is result-oriented, will achieve the targets as expected at great speed and fulfil the great hopes which the people have on his leadership.

In this context, with the little experience I have of this Parliament, I would like so make a request to my colleagues in the opposition to work constructively, to make constructive criticism. Constructive criticism is always admired and well-received. But, instead of putting a problem or an opinion one by one I have observed that the Opposition Members, perhaps with a view to see that their own opinion is considered and heard by the Speaker and the House,

are creating havoc and in this way they are neither serving their own cause nor of the people. If constructive criticism is made by Members in the House or through letters to the Government I do not think this Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi will hesitate to consider it and implement programmes useful to the public, which will help the people of this country.

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to offer my views on the President's Address.

14.00 hrs

[*Translation*]

**SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA** (Vidisha) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. We all know that the year 1984 was a year of challenges and tragedies. During the year, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, a great leader of our country, was assassinated treacherously. A conspiracy by some extremists and terrorists to disintegrate the country was hatched during this year. Our beloved leader laid down her life to protect the unity and integrity of the country. She did not yield to the threats of the extremists. Though she is not amongst us today, yet the efforts made by her to strengthen and make the country self-reliant cannot be forgotten.

14.02 hrs

[*SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair*]

It was under her leadership that India could achieve a place in the international forum. All the poorest families got succour during her regime. It was under her dynamic leadership that India accepted the challenges and came out successful. The achievements made during the last five years have been well mentioned in the Address. It

has been mentioned that we achieved a great success in the field of agricultural production, the production of crude petroleum increased by 121 per cent and there was an increase in the industrial production upto 24 per cent during the last five years. These achievements were made under difficult and exacting circumstances. During two and half years' rule of the Janata Party, our country's economy had shattered completely, Shrimati Indira Gandhi took over the reins of the administration at a time when people were hankering after posts and trying it to grind their own axe. But for her, would have been very difficult for anyone else to make the country strong in such difficult circumstances. Although we had faced so much hardship, yet we decided to celebrate the year 1985 as International year of the Youth. The people of the country chose a youngman, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, as their leader, keeping in view his quality of leadership, his capacity to work, his sense of determination and put the responsibility of maintaining the unity and integrity of the country and furthering the principles and the ideals followed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi on his shoulders. While expressing their views, some of the Members have stated that they were not able to appreciate the massive mandate given by the people to him. I have nothing to say about it. The facts are before the people. No political party has so far received such a massive mandate in our country after independence and if the opposition parties fail to accept this mandate we are helpless. It is nothing but bankruptcy of their wisdom.

I would also like to submit that the achievements of our sixth-five Year Plan, a mention of which has been made in the Address of the Hon. President, have been possible, especially due to I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., and other programmes that were formulated and implemented for helping the poor people and uplifting the people living below the poverty line, with the blessings of our late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira

[Shri Pratap Bhanu Snarma]

Gandhi during the last 5 years. If one and a half crore people of our country have been lifted above the poverty line and lakhs of people in rural areas have been provided with employment opportunities under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P., we would like that all these programmes should be accorded priority in the Seventh Five Year Plan, so that we may take the slogan of 'food work and production for all', given by our esteemed Indiraji, to the rural areas and the huts of the poor people in our country and implement these programmes successfully during the next 5 years.

The most important thing which is needed today is that we shall have to pay more attention to the implementation of all these programmes like the N.R.E.P. or R.L.E.G.P. or I.R.D., which are presently being implemented through a small machinery at block level in coordination with banks and officers in the administration. We have failed here. There can only be two causes of our failure and the unsuccessful implementation of these programmes, viz., either the officers could not understand and implement the programmes properly or they might have been corrupt. We would like that in pursuance of the call given by our Hon. Rajiv Gandhi for administrative reforms and the promise made for a clean administration, all the officers working at the grass root level, town level and block level should be made efficient by giving them training for implementing these programmes and they be instructed to discharge their duties honestly, so that the benefit of these programmes could reach the poor people for whom they have been formulated.

Lastly, I would like to say something in regard to the education policy. Today the need is being felt in the country for having a national education policy and a discussion on this issue this regard has been going on for many years. Therefore today our present young generation and the coming generation must be fully enlightened about the great persons who have dedicated their lives for the cause of the nation, how the freedom fighters achieved independence of the country,

the circumstances leading to the assassination of Indira Gandhi and the struggle she had made. All these points should be included in the national education policy.

It is also true that our education policy should be job-oriented and for this purpose it is essential that vocational training institutions should be opened in every district and our Prime Minister has given an assurance that a Central School would be set up in each district. We would like that urgent steps should also be taken in this direction.

With these words, I thank the Hon. President for highlighting these important achievements in his Address, as these achievements would serve as the new guidelines which the Government have set before the people of the country for their task ahead during the next five years.

[English]

BEGUM ABDULLAM  
(Anantnag) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the President's concern for national unity and integration. In fact, that should be the concern of all Indians irrespective of caste, colour and creed.

We accept the massive mandate that the people of India have given to Shri Rajiv Gandhi. We hope, he will succeed in leading India to greater heights of progress and prosperity.

We expect that Mr. Gandhi and his party will accept the fact of massive mandate that the people of J&K have given to the National Conference,

The puppet regime comprising a pack of defectors installed by Congress (I) in Jammu and Kashmir State cannot rule over a people who do not repose their trust in it.

The defector regime has promoted the worst kind of corruption, a paralysis in administration and grave deterioration in law and order situation in the State and its continuance is certainly

detrimental to the interest of the nation. The defector regime must be dismissed in keeping with the highest traditions of democracy in national interest immediately and elections to the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly should be organised alongwith other States in March. That is the least the people of Jammu and Kashmir State expect from the Central Government.

Anti-defection Bill which is going to be brought in the Parliament is welcome. Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah did pioneering work by bringing anti-defection Bill in the Assembly and he got it passed by the State Legislature. In fact he had wider interest of the whole nation in view. This was his dream to pass such an Act. Government have decided to bring such a Bill and though belated, we welcome it. It is most immoral that a Member of Parliament or Assembly should defect and betray his party. This sort of floor crossing and betrayal of the people's mandate has given birth to many evils including corruption etc. in the body politic of the country.

Hardly twelve Members defected on 2nd July 1984 in my State. They should have forfeited their membership because of the anti-defection bill, already passed by the State Legislature. It is most unfortunate that local Congress in the State should encourage these defectors headed by G.M. Shah in forming the so-called government by extending the support of 26 MLAs.

Jammu & Kashmir National Conference has defeated candidates of the ruling clique by a thumping majority, proving to hilt that defectors have no place in the democratic system. The result of the recent Parliamentary Poll shows that all the defectors have lost in their respective Assembly segments. The people's verdict has gone against the defectors, the usurpers of democracy. The people have rejected these defectors of the Jammu & Kashmir State. The Centre must show respect to the feelings

and aspirations of the people of the State by withdrawing its support to the puppet regime.

Tourist trade in Jammu & Kashmir has suffered unprecedented shortfall during the last two years. With the installation of the Shah Regime after 2nd July 1984, people have lost not only their basic and fundamental rights, but due to imposition of curfew and political suppression, tourists could not visit Kashmir. These developments have rendered artisans, labourers, taxi and house-boat owners, hoteliers, etc. jobless. Last year, the hail-storm also took a big toll of the standing crops. A High Level Delegation comprising experts was rushed to the Valley from the Centre to assess the situation, especially in the tourism sector. Very meagre aid is being provided to pony-wallahs and B and C class houseboat owners, while others have been excluded from any such relief or compensation. The high power delegation from the Centre has failed to meet the expectations of the people. It has not made any recommendation for measures to compensate or uplift the hard-hit handicrafts, house boat and hotel industries. Valleys whose economic survival depends upon tourist trade needs Centre's care and attention towards its tourist potential which need encouragement and investment in money and skill. Thousands of young people educated and uneducated are added every year to the list of unemployed. Centre must invest magnanimously in industrial units like H.M.T. watch factory which is already showing wonderful results so that employment opportunities are increased and frustration is removed from the younger generation in the Valley.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Chairman, in deference to the age of the hon. member and background, I did not object to her mentioning her party's name in relation to defection and all that. But, I think, in all fairness, the name of her party should be expunged from the proceedings. It was an internal matter. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will check up the proceedings and then decide.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa) : It should not be expunged.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : The fact is that 26 MLAs had given support to that defection. (Interruptions) Shri S.M. Shah was given support by 26 MLAs.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Prof. Ranga. I am not interested in this controversy raised by the hon. member from J & K that whether the son should rule the State or the Son-in-Law should rule the State. I am sure, my previous speaker, hon. member from J & K will try to settle the quarrel between her son-in-law. That will solve the problem.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : With your permission, this is most unfortunate; this should not have been said. There is no question of any quarrel between the mother and the daughter. It is a political issue and it should be tackled as such

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : It should be withdrawn, in all fairness, because we had voted for the candidate and not for the son....

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The year 1984 was a very tragic year for the country. That year saw the dastardly assassination of our beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, one who fought during her whole life for the unity and integrity of the country, one who fought for the down-trodden not only in India but the entire world, one who fought for peace, for avoiding war, one who was respected and beloved by 700 million people of this country. In the President's Address, it is said that an enquiry is being conducted- This

country has a right to know the circumstances and the conspiracy behind this murder. This enquiry should not be prolonged and the facts should be revealed. Indiraji has been raised to the position of an immortal in the history and for generations come to and as long as the world remains, she will be honoured and respected by the entire people of the world.

Sir, on the 31st October, 1984 at that moment of horror, of that shock, when everybody was spell bound the only solace to the nation was the announcement that Shri Rajiv Gandhi would be leading the nation. Within a short span of time he has proved his mettle. At that time when one's own mother was lying dead, when one's own mother's dead body was there he was moving through the riot-stricke Delhi and place with the message of peace and within hours he could control the riots. He could control his feelings, his personal feelings, and rise above all that and take the interests of the country as the best interests.

Sir, it is no wonder that the country has given him biggest mandate. It is a recognition of his proven ability within a short span of time and also to his dynamic and youthful leadership. This is also a fact that the people have discarded the opposition as they are fed up with the disunity and disarray of the opposition and also their unprincipled approach. We expect, and the country expects, that under the dynamic leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi we will move from progress to progress.

AN HON. MEMBER : From pillar to post.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The year 1984 has also seen another tragedy. This tragedy has no parallel in the history. I mean the Bhopal tragedy. It has been widely discussed here. I have only one point to make. The Government should spare no efforts to see that such tragedies are not repeated. Such events should not be repeated.

The President has narrated the progress in the country during the last year. On every front we see progress. One of the opposition members was trying to quote statistics and disprove the progress made. I would only request him to compare it with their performance from 1977 to 1980. In the period from 1977 to 1980 the wheel of progress was going back and in every front we were going back and lagging behind. But since 1980 onwards on every front there is progress. On the agricultural front we surpassed a target of one hundred and 50 million tonnes of foodgrains. It is a record production and the Government deserves congratulations for that. On the industrial front there is the development, in infra-structural industries here is development, in science and technology; there is development, we sent expeditions to the Antarctica, we sent satellites to orbit in the space, and so in all these sectors the country has made remarkable progress.

In oil production our increase is 121 per cent last year. I am sorry that the Opposition has no eyes to see this progress. They always see the dark side of it. Even though we have progressed in these fields, we have yet to march much more distance. Unemployment, especially unemployment of youth, that is a problem that we have to solve. Lakhs of our youth are unemployed. We should have more industries. Whatever industries we have, they should be employment oriented, rather than capital oriented.

I suggest that we should give importance to the electronics industry. I am happy that the Government is giving emphasis to it. But that is not enough because through electronics industry we can give more employment to the unemployed youth and at the same time, it is less capital oriented and less pollutant.

About population control, there is already a measure. But much more emphasis is required to be given because if the population growth goes

on like this, whatever we generate will be neutralised. Just after Independence we were 350 million and today we are 700 million. Whatever progress we have made, that has been neutralised by this growing population.

Government should lay emphasis on correcting the regional imbalance. Now, when we go for industries, we say that in some areas we cannot give industries because there is no infrastructure, railway line, road, etc. Infra-structural development should be first recast so that in every area especially backward areas where is no railway line, road, etc. they should get it first. Afterwards, there can be industrial development of that area.

In my constituency, Idukki, there is no industry and not a single km of railway line. I would suggest that emphasis should be laid on infra-structural development of these backward areas.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, moved by hon. Rangaji.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you must have taken note of various comments made by the Members of the Opposition parties, especially the Members of the Communist Party (M) in the House in regard to the massive mandate given by the people to the Congress party and the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Last time, when I was in Parliament, I had been repeatedly saying that the Communist Party (M) was losing its footing and it would be completely wiped out gradually. This time 16 members belonging to our party have been elected and perhaps the number of their members elected to this House is 18 or 20. But in the next Assembly elections, the Communist Party (M) will definitely

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

disappear from West Bengal and the people will completely lose their faith in this Party. They boast much but do nothing. (*Interruptions*) I know that five minutes have been allotted to me. If you extend my time only then I can discuss all the points, otherwise there is no use wasting time.....

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIIRAGI** (Mandsour) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when a lion roars, it does not care for the bell.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS** : I am not an Indisciplined person. I shall take my seat as soon as the Hon. Chairman directs me to do so.

I was submitting that there was another party in this House that used to boast much in the last Parliament. Their leader, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee used to say that they would from such and such type of Government in the country and that they had been supported by the people and peasants and they would get their support this time also. Although we did not boast like them but you have seen whom the people and the peasants have supported. We have a family planning slogan in our country, viz. "Ham Do Hamare Do" (a norm of two children). Similarly, the strength of Bhartiya Janta Party has also been reduced to two Members only. There is another Party DMKP which is called by different names. The number of their members in this House is only three. They have fully observed the family planning norms. This means that they did not want population to increase and whatever may be their views on population, they have at least observed this principle in Parliament ..

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** (Rajapur) : But you have made a departure from the National Family Planning Policy of the Congress.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS** : Such was the arrangement made by the Opposition. The Marxists who initiated

this debate should have requested some wise men to explain all these policies, but they only talked about the elections and the reasons on account of which massive mandate has been given to the Congress. This massive mandate was given either due to the policies formulated and implemented by Shrimati Indira Gandhi or it was given to strengthen the leadership of Rajiv Gandhi or to wipe out Marxists or the Communists and other opposition parties. They said that Congress got negative notes. But I say that the opposition parties have been wiped out completely. It is they who got the negative votes in 1977. We got only the positive notes. This massive mandate was given to Rajiv Gandhi for the unity and integrity of the country. The Marxists have neither the will nor the capacity to understand this fact. They have destroyed West Bengal and now they want to destroy India. They have not spent the entire money given to them by the Government of India. They asked for more funds and they were given that money but they spent it on non-productive works and as a result the problem of over-draft has arisen. (*Interruptions*) Such a situation was created by them. About the West Bengal, I had stated earlier also that the Central Government should dismiss the Communist Government of West Bengal. But it was not done and the poor people of West Bengal are suffering and the Congress cannot provide them any help. They are spending all the money to benefit their party cadres. This set up should come to an end.

In his Address, the President has given extensive data regarding the progress made by the country, but they cannot see it as they have put on dark glasses. They are not aware of the progress made by India in various fields and the plans being framed by the Government for the advancement of the country. They are not aware of the increased production of foodgrains. In their State, production of foodgrains has decreased but it has increased in the rest of India

It has happened on account of their wrong policies. If there is increase in food production, poor people will get sufficient food. But they do not have the ability to have proper arrangements. They have destroyed our industries there. Jute Industry, which was a major industry there, has come to standstill. All the jute mills have been closed. We want that these mills should be recommissioned but we are not getting their co-operation. Our Minister for Industries who was earlier the Labour Minister, made efforts to employ the people the by nationalising jute industry but West Bengal Government did not extend any co-operation. Shri Jyoti Basu demands money only and instigates the people. He does not have any constructive programme to provide jobs to lakhs of unemployed persons. Their policy is destructive. They believe in destruction and want to ruin the country. The economic policies of Late Smt. Indira Gandhi can strengthen the country, but they want to sabotage those policies and do not want to see the country strong.

Now our leader is Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He is a strong and young man and has the enthusiasm to work. So, if we want to take the country ahead and especially West Bengal, we should strengthen the hands of Rajiv Gandhi and give our co-operation by implementing his policies.

With this I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : (Alipurduar) : Sir, I rise to oppose the Motion on the President's Address. Much has been said about the progress which the country has made. But the real picture which should have come has not come in the address. For example, the President has not mentioned about the influence of blackmoney, which has become more powerful than any political ide-

logy or any economy prevailing in the country. We have seen even in this election how the influence of black-money is much more than any political ideology in this country. Yet, he has not mentioned anything about the black money. We know it for a fact that a parallel economy is going on in the country and it is vitiating all facets of life.

I will now refer to the real condition in the country. There is mounting corruption at high levels, as has just been proved, even in the Prime Minister's office. This shows how the Government is functioning right from independence. Whatever be the massive mandate which they have got, they must be very careful about the black-money, which has already entered all aspects of life, including in the countryside.

I should like to refer to the grim picture of our children. According to statistics, out of 500 million children below the age of 14, which is more than the total children of 46 countries of Africa put together, nearly 90 per cent suffer from malnutrition. The infant mortality is 20 per thousand and in that respect we are in the 27th position from the top in the list of 130 countries.

According to the National Policy on children in August 1974 an Integrated children Development Programme was launched. In the Sixth Plan, the number of 600 projects was increased substantially to 1,000. This enhanced target envisaged supplementary nutrition of 6 million children (*Interruptions*) So, there is no point in always repeating the massive mandate. You should bear in mind that 50 per cent of our population are still below the poverty line and 30 crores of our population are economically totally dependent on others 74 per cent of the women are illiterate. There are so many diseases prevalent in the country and they can be eradicated if

[Shri Piyus Tiraby]

only the Government take some energetic steps.

But they are not thinking on this line. So, whatever is said on the political platform is not going to help much, because black money is operating all around. Therefore, the first thing for the new Government must be to get rid of the blackmoney so that they are able to get India on a pure line of political life.

SHRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of thanks to the President's Address. This is my first speech in the Parliament and I take this opportunity through you to convey my respect and good wishes to all the Members of this House,

I come from the State of West Bengal which once was a very prosperous and advanced State in India. Today, without attacking anybody, I may say that it has become a very backward State. For the last decade, there has been no development work in my State. Unemployment has risen to a staggering proportion. I am sure my friends sitting here, whether they belong to the Marxist Communist Party or to the CPI or any other Party, will agree with me that there is a need for something special for solving this unemployment problem in West Bengal. Not only in West Bengal, but I would say in all the Eastern States of India as well as the North-Eastern States of India also something special has to be done because these states are backward in comparison to other states of India. There is a dire need for doing something very special so that they can go forward in their economic development.

The President has said many things with which we fully agree. The most important thing is what our Prime Minister is trying to do. It is the national integration. The President has announced that the new Government would try its best to solve the

problems of Punjab and Assam. Very dastardly acts of two Sikhs or the anti-Indian utterances by a few Sikhs inside and outside the country do not mean that the entire Sikh community is anti-national. As a matter of fact the Sikh community as a whole is a very important community of India. We cannot forget the sacrifices that Community has made particularly for the freedom of this country.

Assam is the sister State of West Bengal. We have nothing but love and affection for the State of Assam. I am sure the entire country will be behind our Prime Minister in his attempt for solving the problems of Punjab and Assam.

Now I come to the unemployment problem. I think the main thing that needs to be done is rapid rural development with accent on employment, as also through rapid advancement of small-scale industries. The only difficulty is that we have not yet been able to compartmentalise the role of the small, medium and large scale industries. It is natural that the small scale industries cannot compete with big industries. So, we should see how best the small-scale industries can be made to function as ancillaries of the big industries. Therefore, if we really want to solve this problem of unemployment we will have to have a rational industrial policy. Not only that, in the present-day world the technological development and advancement has become so much that unless our industries also adopt the new technologies, it will be very difficult to have proper industrial development in this country.

While talking about industrial development we cannot lose sight of the importance of power. It is very important. I do not know the position of power in other States, but today in Delhi also we had a power failure this morning. In West Bengal also it is very bad.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH : Kindly give me another few minutes time because it is my first speech in the House. So, I want that the power problem should be given priority. Otherwise it is impossible to solve the unemployment problem.

I fully support the Government's foreign policy. Russia has been a proved friend of our country. So we must have very good relations with Russia, there is no doubt about it. But at the same time we must try to develop economic cooperation with America. As far as our neighbouring countries are concerned, the effort of our Prime Minister to have very good relations has also the support of the entire continent.

One thing to which I would like to draw your attention is about the nuclear bomb that is now being attempted in Pakistan. We should try to stop it here, we must take care of this very unholy thing which is a danger to the entire region of India and also to South-East Asia. Here I want to say that our Government should move in this matter, I do not want our Government to go in for atomic bomb. We want to use atomic power for serving humanity, not for destruction. In any case, I believe that the mandate that is given for Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress is a mandate for service to the nation and to the people and through you, I want the cooperation of the entire Opposition so that together we can build a better India and a better future for the generation. Thank you, Sir.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak about the document of destiny, which is the President's Address, and support the Motion of Thanks to him.

Sir, this Address refers to the Orwellian year, the nightmares and the ordeal. That is over, and a new India is born in 1985 with the elections to our Parliament and with the election of a new being colossus, that is, Rajiv Gandhi, to the office of the Prime Minister of India.

Sir, during the discussions that I have been very carefully listening, there have been persistent requests and gestures from both sides, for an atmosphere of cordiality and unity between the Treasury Benches and the Opposition to shoulder the responsibility that has befallen this House. But there had been trends which I have taken with a lot of disquiet. Sir, there were attempts which were made towards the end of 1983. The references in this document had been made to the growth of extremism and secessionist movement. I think secessionism and the protagonists of secessionism are not sitting quiet and we should not take this challenge lightly, I am sorry to remark that from the trends revealed by the major Opposition Parties which are now reduced to this helpless status in this House, it appears they have not got over their hang-over which was a kind of a pathological hatred for Indira Gandhi and one-point programme of opposing anything that is proposed by the Government.

Mr. Chairman, one by one I will bring to your notice and to the notice of this august House the trends I have been able to gather from the talks of the Opposition leaders. Unfortunately the worthy barrister, who was the spokesman of the CPI (M) Party in the House, is missing, he is not present in this House, and for his benefit and for the benefit of his Party I would like to tell him that all this sinister campaign started just after the

[Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh]

election, after the massive mandate given to Rajiv Gandhi is bound to fail.

Sir, Rajiv Gandhi today—whether people agree or disagree—is the symbol of the Indian nation. He symbolises above all the indomitable will of the Indian nation to continue to be one, to continue to fight against forces of disruption, anarchy and destabilisation. And Rajiv Gandhi, Sir, on numerous occasions, after his election, has shown overwhelming reverence to the sanctity of the political system and I think this would have been appreciated by the enlightened among the Opposition. But this has been spurned and the slogan has given, very sinister, very subversive slogan has been given, namely, that this election, this mandate, this unflinching, unequivocal, full-blooded response of the Indian people to the India's unity, has been tried to be explained in a very subversive fashion, in a very subversive way that it is the result of Hindu backlash. Sir, I want to assert that it is the re-assertion of the Indian nation to the challenges, to the grim tragedy that the nation passed through and the heaviest price that this country could have given, was exacted from the nation in terms of the ghastly, most treacherous and perfidious murder of the mother of the nation, Shrimati Indira Gandhi

Sir, the Opposition leaders say—I think, it has come out all over in the Press also—that it was a sympathy wave. I am sorry to say it is mediocre Journalese. It was no sympathy wave. It was a challenge that aroused the people of India and people felt that what the country required was not sympathy but full-blooded support. It is the determination of the people, the resoluteness of the people to uphold the unity and oneness of this nation and support the Congress which has had a history of a century now in 1985. And this century-old Party will be reflected and will demonstrate

its strength in the 21st century, a shape of new India, of an India which is awakening, which is united and which is prosperous and will march ahead under the leadership of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. The country will march ahead and all hurdles put on its way by interested quarters whether they are people here the inside the country or outside, their mentors outside, will be faced with resoluteness and with determination. And I want to tell this august House that the Party which has led this country, which has fought for freedom for decades and after freedom led this country from distinction to distinction will see that the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi, and the legacy of Pandit Nehru and Indira Gandhi does not go in vain. Sir, as a Party, I can assure the Opposition, we have not allowed grass to grow under our feet and we are prepared to fight till the very end we are sure with the support, solid support of the people of India, the patriotic and nationalist mass whose backlash you have seen in the massive mandate—it was no Hindu backlaksh, it was patriotic backlash and with that support, the patriotic and nationalist people of India cutting across all distinctions of caste, religion and region—we will try to save the honour of the country and will go ahead.

*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, references have been made to rigging. I will not go into the details of such false and malicious charges. As I have said, this is a deliberate campaign to nullify the verdict of the vast Indian multitude which have given the Congress this massive mandate and I am sure will do it in future also. Therefore, I am striking this note of caution.

I am all for cooperation with the Opposition; an atmosphere of confrontation must be brought to an end. But to ignore the basic things, basic attitudes, manifested in pattern of behaviour of the Opposition leaders and their parties will be only at our peril.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may try to conclude.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It will be an injustice to me. I have never spoken for less than 40 minutes in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will be an injustice to others who are waiting to speak.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I would like to put just a few questions to the opposition.

I respect Prof. Madhu Dandavate very much. His party spokesman was haranguing Yesterday. I would not have gone into those details but for the provocation provided by the C.P.M. friends and the spokesman of the Janata Party. He referred to Punjab. Our leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, declared at the very outset that his priority No. 1 will be Punjab imbroglio and Assam problem and that he will leave no stone unturned to solve them. But a blatantly baseless charge has been levelled against us. I would like to know from the members on the other side, and through this House, I would like to place it before the country and the people at large. whether the Opposition parties are really serious about Punjab problem. Does it lie in their mouth to talk about Punjab ? Throughout, they were running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. Their equivocation and their ambivalence to Punjab problem created the situation like that.

A reference was made to the conclave politics. The first conclave was held at Vijyawada by the freak of a political party, the freak of a political phenomenon, called the Telugu Desam which has provided shelter to a lot of friends who are present here in the House

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : He cannot refer to a political party as freak.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : A conclave was held at Vijyawada. When that conclave was held, there was the Anandpur Saheb Resolution before them. It must be crystal clear to every body who cares to go through the contents of the Anandpur Saheb Resolution and the speeches and the commentaries galore on the Anandpur Saheb Resolution of the Akali leaders that this Anandpur Saheb Resolution is a charter of India's vivisection, India's dismemberment. When the conclave was held, the Anandpur Saheb Resolution was there before them. Did our friends on the Opposition advise Akalis, if they were uniting with them, with a motley crowd that was represented at Vijyawada, if they were uniting with the Akalis to oppose Indira Gandhi, that they must swear by the Constitution of India, that they must swear by the unity of India and that they must give up the Anandpur Saheb Resolution ? was that done ? (Interruptions) Please don't strain your frail frame. Did the the Opposition leader ever advise Akali leaders that unless the Anandpur Saheb Resolution was given up, they will have nothing to do with them ?

It was not only in Andhra but subsequently the conclave politics was taken to, of all the places, Srinagar .. (Interruptions) Where did they hold conclaves ? It is significant indeed. First, it was held in Andhra; then, it was held at Srinagar and then it was held in West Bengal (Interruptions) This makes the picture clear.

(Interruptions)

15.00 hrs

Another important question is how Prof. Madhu Dandavate, a Senior Member of the Opposition, has brought together these two stringent demands ? It is not merely a quirk of history. The most vociferous demands for improving or re-shaping Centre-State relations were raised by the Opposition. The be-all and-end-all and the summum bonus

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

of Akali Dal demands is the Anandpur Sahab Resolution. The Anandpur Sahab Resolution is definitely separatist and secessionist in clear terms. And this resolution was being hawked around, not only in India but all over the world, in foreign countries and in the countries which are inimical to us. You know their names. When this resolution and the items of the Resolution were given wide publicity, Opposition declared a war on the Centre. And, at the same time, Prof. Madhu Dandavate perhaps knows it... (Interruptions)

Listen to me. You will know. It is not a mere accident that the World Bank brought three publications about India's Centre-State relations, the pattern of economy, the pattern of revenue sharing and all these matters.

According to you, the Akali Dal, is a responsible political party. My charge is that the high priests of the Akali Dal refused to condemn the ghastly assassination of our Prime Minister.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Shame, Shame.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Did any one of you say "Henceforth we have nothing to do with the Akalis, because it is a party which failed and which did not condemn the assassination of Prime Minister"? Did it happen?

[Interruptions]

The declaration of the Akali Dal during the election came with a clinching and ajarring finality. The Akalis said, They will support the opposition parties.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : I am on a point of order. He is not only exceeding his time. He is heaping allegations against us which are most unwarranted

and baseless. We are not here just to listen to all those allegations exceeding his time-limit. You have to contain him. You have to restrain him also.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time he is taking is from the Congress-side.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I do not treat the hon. Members lead as dumping ground. I do not see dumping traces on their heads. I am merely making points. It has happened. The role of the Opposition is very clear in this Anandpur Sahab Resolution and how it was all done.

(Interruptions)

I am bringing it to the notice of the Opposition that something very serious is still going on. The activities of the extremists have apparently abated a little but they have not come to an end. What have we to do?

In U. K. for example, against all international laws, against their own national laws, against the laws formulated by the International Court of Justice, the British Government is still patronising and allowing the extremists to hold camps. If you want, I can read out the relevant laws from the British Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude quickly.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am not going into that. But tell me when that murderous threat by that outlaw, that fugitive from law, Jagjit Singh Chauhan, utilised the BBC? This must have happened for the first time in the history of civilised world. Where an outlaw from justice, a fugitive from justice, came on the BBC network and made an announcement about the impending assassination of the Prime Minister. Even after she was shot, that man was allowed again to indulge in this. He exulted again and made a speech. I would like to know from this House

through you, Sir, whether any Opposition leader raised his voice against it. When our planes were hijacked, when the hijackers were getting all the facilities in Pakistan, two Janata Party leaders were enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Zia-ul-Haq. You read the speech of Mr. Biju Patnaik. He came back and he was all praise for them. This green scenario is not yet over. Therefore, I would like to approach the opposition with a very constructive mind, with a mind absolutely open. Nothing should happen at the cost of the unity of the nation, the integrity of the nation...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken sufficient time. Please conclude.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I wanted to speak on many more things...

MR. C : Please resume your seat. Let others also speak.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I thank you very much, although my speech should have been longer. I wanted to speak on many more points. Anyway, thank you very much.

[ Translation ]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would submit before my colleagues that I am daring to speak in Hindi. It has been said about us that as the Family Planning slogan says we are two Members here and I am one of them and I have alone to face you. You are four hundred and we are only two Members here. Therefore, we two Members will have to reply to 400 Members. (Interruptions) If I speak in Telugu, you won't understand. For this very reason I am speaking in Hindi so that you may understand. I want that you may understand my speech. (Interruptions). If you act in this manner, then I will speak in Telugu, which will not be comprehensible to you. (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, elections are always held and some people win while

others lose. I have been watching the elections since 1952. There is no doubt that this time Indira Congress has got a very big majority. But this is not the national congress; it is Indira Congress. This is not the Congress which is 100 years old, it is only 11 years' old Indira Congress (Interruptions) Fortunately, I am not a Member of the Congress party. You are claiming that this is 100 years old Congress, but it is only Indiraji's Congress. While the opposition parties were mourning the death of Indiraji, the Congressmen made capital out of it. Indiraji has died... (Interruptions) I am speaking in Hindi to make you understand (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Rajapur) : You may speak in any language, they will not understand.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : These people were expressing grief at the death of Indiraji. One of the Congress leaders stated that Indiraji had died, and that they would ask for votes in her name and once more Indira Congress would come to power. We have seen that their leader, Shri Vasant Sathe, who is at present a Cabinet Minister, had stated at a meeting at Shivaji Park to mourn Indira Gandhi's death.

'In the memory of Indiraji, in the company of Rajiv, stamp will be put on the Hand.' (Indiraji ki yad mein, Raily ke sath mein, Mohar lagegi hath mein).

What does it mean ?.....

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : Stamp will be put on the Hand and in fact the stamp was put on the Hand.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I am also saying the same thing. You have won on account of Indiraji's death and not on the basis of ideology. In 1971, Banks were nationalised, Privy Purses were abolished,

[Shri Chandupatla Janga Reddy]

[English]

nomination papers of Shri Sanjeeva Reddy were filed, but Shri Giri was got elected, that was a split in the Congress party; but after that you lost the elections in 1977 because of your misdeeds during the emergency.....

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE (Nasik) : But again they won the elections in 1980.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : This is what I want to tell you that these 400 Members have won on the strength of Indiraji's sympathy wave. When a cine-Star in Andhra Pradesh won the election and became Chief Minister, you compelled Shri Amitabh Bachchan, Shri Sunil Dutt and Smt. Vijayanthimala to contest the elections. You should be ashamed of it. We have seen a poster in which photos of Indiraji, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and a film-star of our State 'Krishna' were printed giving them equal prominence. In that wall poster, below the photos of all these three, the photos of Shri Anjiah and the symbol 'Hand' were printed. The photos of these three were printed together to solicit votes in favour of Congress.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Telugu Desam party has also won on the same basis

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You have brought a cinestar on the national level, you have accorded him a status equal to that of Indiraji, you should be ashamed of this. A cine-star like Krishna has been portrayed equal to a leader like Indiraji,

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Shri Rama Rao is also a cine-star.

SHRI CHANDUPATLA JANGA REDDY : He is a Chief Minister as well as a cine-star. I am saying this because the standard of your electioneering has touched such a low ebb. You should feel sorry for this,

SHRIMATI VIJAYANTHIMALA BALI (Madras South) : Cinema-star is also an Indian citizen. What is wrong in it? What about N. T. Rama Rao?

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I Admit that cine-star is also an Indian citizen, but what I want to say is that printing of the photo of Krishna side by side with the photo of Indiraji is unfortunate for the country and the Congress party. It is unfortunate for the Congress. A cinema star knows nothing about it and how is it proper to draw a comparison between Indiraji and a cinema-star. This is what I am saying. Can Krishna be compared with Indiraji, this is what I say. I am telling you that very wrong propaganda has been carried on in this way. You know what Rajiv Gandhi had stated in Visakhapatnam. He said,

[English]

"NTR is \*\*\*Being the Prime Minister of India can he do such kind of pra-char"?

[Translation]

Does it behove him?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : Madam Chairman, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member should talk on the President's Address.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will request the hon. Member to speak to the point.

(Interruptions).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI (Howarah) : Madam Chairman, I want a ruling from you for the

education of new members whether it is permissible in the House to accuse any member of the House in terms of his or her profession, status, religion or caste. The hon. Member from the Opposite by accusing a cinema star in a denigrating manner not only insulted her but also insulted the electorate who elected her, I request you to expunge it from the record.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** He is insulting even those film stars who are yet to come to the House.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Please try to avoid such references and speak to the point.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :** I have been listening to their speeches for the last three days... *(Interruptions)*...vegetable (cooked without spices) has no taste ..*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I was saying how wrong propaganda was carried on by the Congress. The BJP and the entire Opposition had opposed the slogan of Khalistan but what propaganda your T. V. and Radio had carried on? The BJP spoke against the Anandpur Sahib Resolution and even opposed it, but you carried on a wrong propaganda. Now I want to suggest to the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, that at least now he should say some good things. The entire Opposition had spoken against that but even then a vicious propaganda was carried on during elections for catching votes and we have no objection to your having been returned in such a big number in the way you carried on the propaganda. We have accepted the people's mandate, but at least we want this much that whatever the Prime Minister had said prior to the elections should be corrected by placing true picture of things before the public. We hope that the Prime Minister would work for the

progress of the country after taking the Opposition into confidence.

*[English]*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Do not go to next point. I will call the next speaker. Please conclude.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :** Madam, in the President's Address there is a mention about farmers. In this connection, through you, I would like to submit to the Members belonging to the Congress Party.....

*[English]*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I have allowed enough time. Please resume your seat.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :** You will have to think about farmers. Though farmers have not received any assistance from the Government yet they have sown crops in their land. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Now only you are coming to the point. Please conclude.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :** I want to draw your attention to one thing that farmers have been producing foodgrains and supplying them to the public at large inspite of the fact that Government have failed to ensure remunerative prices for their produce and in providing other facilities to them. The Government should ensure full compensation and remunerative prices to farmers. There must be representative of farmers in the Agricultural Prices Commission and agricultural

[Shri Chandupatla Janga Reddy]

prices should be fixed by the Commission after taking into account the cost of inputs.

With these words, I thank you for allowing me this much time.

[English]

SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU (Bobbili) : Madam Chairman, I would like to mention in this Debate on the President's Address that the President's Address lacks in economic coherence. They may have mentioned projects and programmes but they have not mentioned any strategy to provide food, work and productivity. Food, work and productivity may be an objective. But the main point is this. How does one go about providing it? There has to be a strategy, an operational plan, and above all, they should fit in figures into the plan that they are speaking about. Macro variable and parameters are rather tricky because they have to be properly put together. Only when they are put together and only when they are understood that a solution to employment can be provided.

Now I would like to mention that providing employment may be easily said rather than done. Because, today you find that the Capital Output Ratio is rising. Earlier in the First Five year Plan it was somewhere around 3:1 or 2.5:1. Today it has gone to 5:1 or even 6:1.

The capital-output ratio is more than what it is in the developed countries also. So, it is difficult to provide employment without so much of capital provided for raising the output ratio. Then again the productivity also has not kept pace with the rise in population. That is also one of the major points which has to be taken into consideration by the government.

The third point is that capital and social infrastructure are also in a very sorry state. In the President's Address they have mentioned that productivity has gone up, coal production has gone up by 32%, electricity production has gone up by 32% and crude oil production has gone up by 120%. But what is more important is that you have not considered the base year production. If the production in the base year is very low, then obviously the percentage increase will not be a true representation of the increase. Then, again the wholesale price index figures are very misleading. It was stated that the wholesale price had increased only by 4.8% in 1984. But what is more important is that the retail price index was enormous. The retail price index figures are the real barometer. Now, what are the items that are included to work out the wholesale price index figures? Only very limited number of items have been included in working out the wholesale price index. Therefore, it is not a true representation of the increase in the wholesale price.

The Planning Commission has not taken into consideration inflation while preparing the plan outlays. They just prepare the Plans and they expect them to be implemented by the Government. But the prices of essential commodities go up and the escalation in the prices of essential commodities is not taken into consideration while preparing the country's plan. Moreover, if they are not able to implement the various programmes outlined in the plans, they carry them over to the next year's plan and call them spill-over projects.

Now, the industrial policy of the Government is also defective. Earlier, during 18th and 19th centuries, people had other avocations like handicrafts, etc. But today they are more for employment-oriented programmes because of the Industrial Policy followed by the Government. But the Industrial Policy of the Government has resulted in a backlash effect on the employment which in turn resulted in losing of jobs, resulted in curtailment of production in

the rural areas. This has to be corrected. It cannot be corrected just by speeches or some fancy words. Earlier in 1971, the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi's slogan was 'garibi hatao'. In 1980, she said 'Government that works'. For electioneering, these slogans are good. But in actual practice it does not work. One should not criticise for the sake of criticism. Now, I want to give some positive suggestions.

The hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, expressed that he would seek the cooperation of the Opposition for the country's progress. In this connection, we would like to assure him that we will give full cooperation, and see that our country stands on its own feet. In the President's Address, there is no mention about how social justice would be given to the common man. There was just a mention about it. Social justice cannot just be words in the planning process. In the industrial and agricultural policies, it has to be the backbone and in the economic policy unless socialist doctrine, secular doctrine and the democratic structure of the country are maintained, we cannot make much progress. To this endeavour, as the Deputy Leader of the Telugu Desam Party, we extend our unstinted cooperation so that our country can march forwards towards socialism, secularism and democracy.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Madam, all the parties wanted to unite and we too wanted them to unite. But there was no union of hearts and they could not unite. They wanted to unite merely to gain power. This policy of gaining power did not succeed. When there is no unity of hearts, minds and ideologies, it happens like this. The result is before you. Our leader has asked us to pay more respect to the Opposition this time. We will have not only to pay more attention to the speeches of great leaders of the Opposition but also to expect that they will make constructive suggestions. If constructive suggestions are made, the

Congress Party is prepared to give a practical shape to them. Not only India but the whole world is watching that a young man has become the Prime Minister of our country. He has made up his mind to work with

honesty and good intentions. He has transformed politics into service of the nation. Politics no longer remains an instrument of selfishness now. He has warned that corrupt people in politics would be removed.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : The number of such People is large. for with

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Please keep silent and do not try to escape from the feeling of shame by saying like this. A great challenge lies before the country. Rajiv Ji has taken a step in this direction and said that politics would be based on morality and the principles and ideals of Gandhiji would be followed. The name of Rajiv Ji is not broadcast much on T.V. and in Radio programmes, because he says that Government would be judged by their deeds and not by talks. Immediately after taking over, he announced that no corrupt officer would be tolerated. Talk less, work more... (Interruptions)

After Rajiv Gandhi took over the reins of administration, the situation in the country has taken a new turn... (Interruptions). The Government is putting an end to defections with a view to usher in an era of healthy politics. A law was formulated in the year 1969 and we also tried in that direction a number of times. But Shri Rajiv Gandhi took a final decision to put an end to the evil practice of defections. It has been applauded by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee also and this law will soon be on the statute book and will be enforced. The steps taken by Shri Rajiv Gandhi will take the country forward instead of pushing it in the reverse gear. He has stated that we had not entered politics to gain powers but to implement the policies of the Congress and those policies which are intended to uplift the

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

country. On that basis we shall chalk out our programmes and policies. You may also be aware of his views about ecology. He has stated that efforts will be made to free Ganga river of pollution...[*Interruption*].

In so far as the strength of the Opposition is concerned, they have no strength now. Their strength has been reduced considerably and they have been totally exposed before the masses and have been left with no reputation.

(*Interruptions*)

Madam Chairman, the way, these people are interrupting. Clearly shows their weakness. It is a symbol of their weakness. But I want to tell you that they need not get disappointed nor feel dejected. Congress Party will support and agree to their right suggestions and this would be our policy that we should extend our support to right suggestions. This time you should do creative work, co-operate with the Government and give good suggestions. The Congress party in spite of being in majority, will show due consideration to your suggestions. We would be happy to respect and welcome your constructive suggestions. This will be the policy of the congress party. It is only because of this policy that this country will move forward and you will soon see a new India.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Madam Chairman, the Members of the ruling party are right in saying that all of us must acknowledge the mandate given to them by the people. It will be a waste of time to discuss it in the House. But in these elections you had given assurances to the public to the effect that you would form a Government, which will work for the unity and integrity of the nation and which will eradicate corruption. I had listened to your

speeches to this effect and I also feel that all these things are essential for a strong nation. Every Member sitting in this House agrees to this view and perhaps nobody would disagree to it. I also agree that corruption should be eradicated and perhaps no Member sitting in this House wants that corruption should be supported. It is a fact that you got the majority on the basis of these assurances and you have formed the Government. But Madam Chairman, the party which forms a Government should must implement its assurances and formulate their economic and other programmes accordingly. This is what I want to request you.

There are fifty textile mills in the area in my constituency and there is always strike in these mills due to one reason or the other. Both the sides in the House have made a lot of criticism and discussed this subject. But it is also a fact that like Calcutta, the jute mills of Bombay are the oldest mills and it is the fourth generation of workers which is working there. But even after working continuously for the last 30—35 years, not a single worker out of them is getting more than Rs. 700 or Rs. 800. As many as one lakh workers are replaced there in each decade, but the owners of these mills close their mills on the basis of bogus accounts. Even then no Government have ever inquired into it during the last 37 years of governance. This Government calls itself to be a socialist Government but nothing worthy of it has come to light so far.

Recently, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had given a lecture in a meeting held at Bombay, which was attended by labourers and workers both. I want to put before you two-three points of that meeting. The meeting was held in the Shivaji Park and I want to tell you what I heard in that meeting. Out of a total population of 90 lakhs of Bombay, 70 lakh people are labourers or their families. As regards the policy that you have referred to about them, I would like to comment on that

as an independent Member, That Shri Rajiv Gandhi had assured in a textile mill of Ahmedabad that all the textile mills would be updated and modernised. This is an assurance as well as a declaration of your party. Will you please state the number of mills which will be modernised and updated? I think there are 60 such mills in Ahmedabad and about 150 mills in the whole country. Wherefrom you shall bring the money for modernisation of these mills? And whether those mills will be handed over to the owners after modernisation? We have got details of all the mill owners of Bombay. 20 thousand workers of the Kohinoor Mill are facing starvation. Similarly, Kapadia mill had been running well upto the year 1976 but thereafter an amount of Rs. 25 crores was given to the owners of Maruti cars. I do not know whether the amount was given as a loan or on some different basis. I am not calling it a fraud. You gave 25 crores of rupees and they got a loan of Rs. 11 crores from I. R. D. P. and a loan of Rs. 20 crores from the Central Bank. In spite of that 20 thousand workers are facing starvation there. Here, the question of strike by us does not arise, as you have nationalised this mill.

The Mukesh Mill is ahead of the Tajmahal Hotel. There is an area of 5 acres where the Maharashtra Government has given permission for construction of a five star hotel. In December, 1983, the mill owners set the mill on fire and we have got a proof of it. There is a fire-fighting station at a distance of two metres from that place but nobody went there. Our workers went to the Cinema House but the owners prevented them. I raised this question in the Maharashtra Assembly and the Chief Minister, Baba Saheb Bhonsle, gave an assurance for conducting an enquiry within a period of one month. But a period of two years has since elapsed and no enquiry has yet been conducted.

The owner of Finex Mill sets the mill on fire, Government advances money and now you are allotting building. This is the history of these

mills. If you allow a discussion on this, we shall discuss it but I shall furnish you information about this.

The mill owners of Bombay have committed economic offences to such an extent that they have a share Capital of Rs. 70 crores. But if they sell their land alone they can earn Rs. 700 crores. The Government of Maharashtra is exerting its influence to get the plans of Tata Mill, the United Mill and the Finex mill sanctioned. By constructing such a huge building there, the owners will earn crores of rupees and some political people will also have a hand in it. I would like to warn against sending two and a half lakh workers out of Bombay now. Statistics regarding textile mills have been brought out. We have also got details about all the textile mills and we can furnish the same to you.

It is true that I was behind strikes in Bombay but what happened in Ahmedabad. Sixteen mills are closed there and 70 thousand workers are employed in those mills. We have no union there. The workers approach us. Shri Rajiv Gandhi assured them that improvements would be brought about in the mills. All the starving workers have voted in your favour. If you want to moderate all the mills today, are you going to give this money to the owners? What will these owners give to you after getting this money? A loan amounting to Rs. 113 crores is already outstanding against these mill owners and they are not repaying it.

I would like to say something about sick units. Mills remain closed in Nagpur. The Birla mill also remains closed. As a result thereof 3-4 lakh workers have been rendered jobless. The workers are not at fault. The capitalists of the country are behind it. I do not want to talk of the past, but I want to submit that you may not agree with us, but it is necessary to institute a court of enquiry against those mill owners, who have indulged in bungling of crores of rupees. You want to root out corruption and people have voted in your favour. Therefore, I make a demand in the

[Dr. Datta Samant]

House that a court of enquiry should be set up by the Government against Bombay mill owners. I had been making this charge in the State Assembly for three years. The owners of the Cadbury Mill misappropriated the Provident Fund money. The Sitaram Mill owners set up a trust, installed a petrol pump, established industrial estate and misappropriated crores of rupees in the process. In Maharashtra Assembly, Government have admitted it. If government can give crores of rupees to mills for such a misuse and want to usher in industrial development, how much amount is recovered out of the two thousand crores of rupees advanced to them every year and how many capitalists are misusing money? What do the government propose to do in regard to bringing about an economic change? If you do not want to nationalise textile mills, I would like to make a demand that a court of enquiry should be instituted against those who have committed economic offences. Put them behind the bars, this is my demand. We have got proofs in this connection. Please do not let these mills remain with the owners. Instead of advancing them further amount, they should be nationalised. We shall extend you our support. We also want to work. Give us also a share in this profit.

In our country there are 35 to 40 sick mills, where we have not launched any agitation. Government have given an amount of Rs. 45 crores to them. I brought a calling attention 10 times in the State Assembly in this regard and wrote thrice to the Union Minister stating how the funds were being diversified. A unit is rendered sick but its owner prospere Government should do something to check it and this is my only demand.

During 1980 to 1984, the prices increased by 60 per cent. Today, one crore and 20 lakh people are unemployed and their number is on the increase. Since you have now formed a Government at the Centre, you should formulate an economic programme and lead the

country forward. I do not want to discuss it further and blame each other. I am confident that the Government will formulate such programmes.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. Several new points have been highlighted in the President's Address and the Prime Minister's messages have been broadcast to the nation. But one point which is noteworthy and which I would like to discuss is the vision of the development of India in the 21st Century. In the 21st Century what will be the shape of development in India and what will be its planning, so as to enable us to have an honourable place for India in the world, to have made considerable achievements in this direction. Late Smt. Indira Gandhi, who was an acknowledged world leader, an inspiring force to the mankind and dear to every heart, had laid a foundation to ensure a bright future and all-round development of India. She guided the country on such a path which has enabled it to become a powerful country. India has become a model country for the Third World and has attracted many countries of the world due to its ideal foreign policy and strong military force.

Since independence, this is the first occasion when our Prime Minister has taken steps with determination and self-confidence to fulfil the promises made during the elections and made a pledge to fulfil the same. He has sought to inculcate a new spirit of service which may lead the country to that stage of development, which we have envisaged for our country. But what we shall have to do to achieve it? We shall have to develop a work-culture for that. As stated by Prime Minister, it is very necessary to develop such a work-culture. If it is not done, our administrative reforms will not prove dynamic. We have been contemplating to bring about administrative reforms in our Country in

view of the fact that some such culture has developed in our administration that the officers in the administration have adopted an indifferent attitude towards the people with the result that the pace of development has been hindered to a great extent. They had been violating the norms even in small spheres and the bureaucracy had become so callous that they were becoming insensitive to problems. Our Prime Minister has not only drawn the attention of the people towards it, but he has also assured the people of the country that he would take concrete steps to ensure administrative reforms so as to quicken the pace of development.

I welcome our new Prime Minister. He has promised to accord priority to social, economic and cultural development of women, which object has clearly been reflected in the President's Address. The female population constitutes 50 per cent of our total population. If the status of women is not raised and they are not properly educated, we cannot make progress, because it will be a blunder if half the population of the country is not associated with the developmental activities. Therefore, first of all, we shall have to educate the illiterate women in the rural areas. I would like to give a suggestion regarding the medium of instruction to be adopted for this purpose. The Information and Broadcasting and Education Ministries should work in a coordinated manner for the dissemination and propagation of education in rural areas. They will have to be educated through video or cinema. I would like to cite an example. In the last elections, I saw that the people in the remote villages took keen interest in listening to the speeches of Smt. Indira Gandhi on video: which was arranged by us. Their interest was so keen that they listened to the speeches of Mrs. Gandhi till late in the night i.e. till 2 A.M., despite severe cold. We have though that the persons sitting on the Opposition benches would learn a lesson from the immense faith reposed in our party and in our leader by

the people of India and the massive mandate given by them. But after the constitution of the 8th Lok Sabha, an impression is gathered after hearing their speeches that they have not still recovered from shock and were suffering from a sense of frustration. Yesterday, an hon. Member was comparing our democracy with that of France. But the people of our country have created a unique example in the history of the world and if they still have to say something, I would like to say only this that they should learn a lesson from it and abandon the path of negative politics, otherwise the people of India will again teach them a lesson in the ensuing elections of State Legislatures.

The hon. President has mentioned in his Address that our judicial system has an important role to play in maintaining the sanctity of the constitution and safeguarding the fundamental rights of the citizens. He has indicated that our judicial system will be reformed. It is seen that hundreds of women have to languish in jails simply because their cases are not decided for years together, thereby denying them justice. They are sent to jails on charges of very petty offences like stealing a loaf of bread or a petty amount of rupees five. They are not provided with any kind of legal aid, with the result that they continue to languish in jails for years together. Similarly, children of small age are sent to jails on charges of petty offences. If they are sent to jails at the age of ten, they have to languish in jail till the age of twenty and thereafter they become criminals. Promises made in President's Address about legal reforms and providing justice to the people are of immense significance. Huge expenditure is being incurred on court cases which is a heavy burden on the poor people.

In the end I would like to mention that no progress has been made so far for raising the status of women, even after setting up several committees and

[Shrimati Krishna Sahi]

submission of reports by them for this purpose. National and international women's year was also celebrated in our country, but no concrete result has been achieved. It is clear from the programme announced in the President's Address, that a lot of improvement will be made. A large number of lady members have been elected to both the Houses and I do hope that their contribution in the political, economic and cultural fields will ensure all round progress. With these words, I congratulate you.

[English]

SHRI DEVINENI NARAYANA-SWAMY (Anantapur) : Madam Chairman, there is a creeping misconception in the minds of the hon. Members of the Congress Party that all Opposition parties are antinational. This morning I received a greeting letter from an ordinary worker. I will just read-out poem written in Teluge.

*Aee desh mee yajya Inlukhale dina  
A peeth men kina yadruacona Phokira  
-irtali bhoomi Bharat na, n.tupranijate  
nindu goravam.*

The substance of that is 'Whatever land you visit and wherever you set foot, whatever position you occupy, whoever opposes you, sing the greatness of your motherland Bharat. Be steadfast and maintain the honour and self-respect of your countrymen'. We hope the hon. Prime Minister will please remember that the Members of the opposition are no less patriotic, no less national, no less sacrificing for the sake of the country. I hope their great misconception will be removed.

Let me mention as a slight digression that Sir Winston Churchill in his *Treatise on the Second World War* has stated the moral of the book as: "In war—resolution, in defeat—defiance in victory—magnanimity and in peace—goodwill, Yesterday Congress (I) Party

Members were very much agitated when an hon. Member, Shri Jaipal Reddy spoke something about the mandate. They have got landslide victory no doubt but I must say that they did not get a massive mandate. To call it a massive mandate, at least 60 per cent or over the votes polled should have been got by them. But the mechanics of direct elections are such that, in spite of getting less than 50 per cent votes polled they have got a large majority. So, I would request the hon. Members on this side not get so much elated by the election victory.

So far as mandate is concerned, we know that people's verdict some times may not be wise. In Greek history, Socrates was given poison by the verdict of the whole city population for telling truth. This shows that sometimes the verdict of the people may not be wise.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Reporters are not able to hear the speech of the hon. Member properly. So, he may come nearer to a mike and speak.

SHRI DEVINENI NARAYANA-SWAMY : So whether it is a wise decision or not, time above will decide. If you (the Prime Minister) do well, the people will then decide and could say that a wise decision. We will respect the verdict of the people and we will submit to what this House decides. This is all by way of digression.

Coming to the address of our President, there is no mention of the steps the Government is likely to take to develop the most backward regions of this country. It is common knowledge that every year, or at least once in two years, certain areas in this country are getting very scanty rainfall and, as a result, people are put to great misery and distress. We notice that by the end of the Sixth Plan there would still be left 45 million hectares of unirrigated land of the targeted land. In this address we do not find any mention of any strategy to see that such areas are given irrigation facilities on priority basis.

It is everybody's knowledge that unless the poorest of the poor is uplifted and developed, the nation cannot claim to have done justice to all the sections. It is common knowledge that in spite of the Sixth Five Year Plans and spending over hundred thousands of crores of rupees, nothing tangible or worth the name can be said to have been achieved. On the other hand, according to the available statistics, the percentage of people below the poverty line is increasing year after year. Therefore, Madam Speaker, it can be said that performance of the Congress (I) for the past 35 year has been most unsatisfactory.

16.00 hrs.

We find Critical promises made as usual in the President's Address. We had expected that our young Prime Minister will have wisdom and take new steps and good policies, but our expectation belied when we found that the AIADMK Member, their ally was given the Deputy-Speakership and not to the real Opposition. It shows that they are only trying to copy the old methods. They have not changed even a little bit. That is quite evident now.

There has been some pious promise made that there will be clean administration. There is a saying that it is easy to win an election, but difficult to run the administration. Last 35 years have shown that the image of the bureaucracy has been one of indifference deep corruption and negligence. Now in this state of affairs it is very difficult to conceive of any clean administration unless drastic measures are taken. We do not find what new measures are being taken.

One thing that I would like to suggest is that audit of work should be established as a routine matter in the administration to evaluate work.

Only then can something be achieved. If really the Government is anxious to have a clean administration, it must have set up an Ombudsman at least as we have done in our State (A.P.)

With these words, I oppose the Motion of Thanks.

[English]

16.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO  
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC  
IMPORTANCE

16 02 hrs.

*Reported fresh violence in Sri Lanka causing loss of life and property of Tamilians and trespass of a Sri Lanka Patrol craft into Indian waters attacking Indian Fishesme :-*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI (Howrah) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Reported fresh violence in Sri Lanka causing loss of life and property of the Tamilians and trespass of a Sri Lanka Patrol craft into Indian waters attacking Indian fishermen and the action taken by the Government in the matter.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): Since the House considered the question last, the situation in Sri Lanka already grave then, has deteriorated even further.

2. Until the end of last year, though the All Party Conference was making no visible progress, its mere existence gave some hope that a negotiated settlement, acceptable to all, would be found for the problems faced by the Tamils in Sri Lanka. The draft legislation introduced by President Jayewardene late last year was insufficient to meet Tamil aspirations, but was being considered seriously by the TULF with a view to improving it to meet their demands. Unfortunately, it was rejected out of hand by the Sinhale parties and the Buddhist Clergy and was then withdrawn by President Jayewardene. The All Party Conference was terminated on 21 December, and there is now no indication that a political solution is being sought. This is a matter of grave disappointment and frustration. We fear the continuation of the situation may not permit the return, in safety