

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1986-87—Government of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, Appropriation Accounts and Finance Accounts of the Government of Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Eduardo Faleiro, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1986-87—Government of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8136/89]
- (2) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Government of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8137/89]
- (3) A copy of the Finance Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Government of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8138/89]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the Working of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi for 1986-87 and Statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): I

beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the Government on the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi for the year 1986-87.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8139/89]

12.08 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1989, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st July, 1989, and transmitted to the Rajya

Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.08 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House would recall that when I introduced the Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill on the 15th of May, I had said that Government intended to bring forward in the Monsoon Session major legislation relating to the urban local bodies. We are now fulfilling that commitment.

Already in common parlance the Bill I introduced in the last Session is called the Panchayati Raj Bill and this, the Nagarpalika Bill. Allow me, Sir, to use these familiar names rather than the somewhat ponderous official titles.

The Nagarpalika Bill supplements the Panchayati Raj Bill, The theme of this Bill is the same as that of the other: Constitutional sanction for maximum democracy and maximum devolution. Even as we see the strengthening of the Panchayati Raj system as the key to eliminating the powerbrokers from the life of rural India, so do we see this Bill as the key instrument for reducing and eventually eliminating the role of the power-brokers in urban India.

We seek through these Bills to vest power in the only place where power rightfully belongs in a democracy in the hands of the people.

In the past few days we have been sad witness to the gravest assault on democracy since the founding of our Republic: the

abandonment of the Lok Sabha by a section of the elected representatives of the people. In the last general elections the people gave the Congress an overwhelming mandate to govern the country for five years. In the same election they returned a few Opposition Members to occupy the Opposition benches for the same five years. The Members of the Opposition were elected to fulfil the vital democratic function of contesting the Government and its policies right here, on the floor of this House, not in the streets or in the columns of newspapers.

We respect those democratic and independent-minded Members of the Opposition who are here with us today, to democratically debate the issues of fundamental national importance which I shall be raising. By the same token we must deplore the behaviour of those other Members of the Opposition who have simply run away from this highest forum of democratic dialogue. They have abused this noble institution to which type were elected. They have violated their mandate. They have betrayed their constituents. They have eroded democracy itself. Why have they tried to destroy democracy in Parliament? I have no doubt that it is primarily because they could not bear to see democracy devolved to the people. Had they stayed, they would have been exposed. They have fled. It has only exposed them sooner. A stern reckoning awaits them. The people will, of course consign to the dustbin of history those who have resigned the seats to which they were elected in 1984. Yet, this only increases the responsibility of those of us who have remained in this House to strengthen the foundations of our democracy.

Democracy in Parliament and in the State Legislatures remains fragile so long as the roots of our democracy do not reach down to the villages and mohallas where the people live. Our Constitution detailed the provisions for democracy in Parliament and in the State Legislatures. Therefore, democracy in these institutions has survived every vicissitude and flourished. However, our

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