

made in the Constitution and it is imperative to take this step so that the Finance Commission could do the needful

However the most important point is of strengthening the infrastructure for solving the problems of the urban areas and helping the urban poor. At present our biggest problem is that of the pavement dwellers and the slum dwellers who live under unhygienic conditions and that is why we are encouraging the local bodies to take action. Schemes under the World Bank and other international bodies have been undertaken for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities in these cities. Several such programmes are under implementations. Due to constraints of time, I cannot tell you in detail as to how much effort we are making to encourage such programmes. It is our endeavour to accept as many recommendations of the Commission as feasible. The main point is as to how to formulate an action plan and how to implement it at the earliest. Reports are received all right, but they are useless unless implemented. Therefore, it is the earnest endeavour of my Ministry to accept the report of this Commission in such a way that benefits are equally shared by the big and the small cities so that their problems could be solved. We can take the example of Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta in this connection. The Metro railway system has been introduced in Calcutta and it is necessary to start this mass transport system in other cities as well. But it is an extremely expensive proposition. In my opinion, it is high time to start such system and the resources from all sources should be pooled together for this purpose so that the problems which will be created in future with the increase in population could be tackled.

Dr Rajhans has referred to NCU. We also want Delhi's burden to be reduced. But here also the question of money is involved. Money is the moot point in every matter. Ministerial bungalows are creating much problems and I also agree that these bungalows have large space but proper planning has to be made in this regard. In any case, small bungalows have to be constructed in the near future.

DR G S RAJHANS It has to be done

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI May God will that you have also to live in them, so that you realise the difficulties which are faced while living in such bungalows. The problems of big bungalows can be understood only by staying in them.

I would like to tell the hon. Members that we are in agreement with them on the views expressed by them. Let me assure hon. Shri Digha that every effort will be made to implement the suggestions given by him.

[English]

18.13 hrs.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

#### Sixty-sixth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-sixth Report of Business Advisory Committee.

#### MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I would like to inform the House that we have already exhausted the time allotted for this discussion. I have received the names of about ten Members who are interested to participate in this discussion. So, I will at the most allow each Member to speak for five minutes. You please try to be brief. I think you will cooperate.

Shri Bharat Singh

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. India has made tremendous progress after Inde-

[Shri Bharat Singh]

pendance. At that time, India's population was quite low but now it has increased manifold. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi tried their level best to check the unsound increase in population. In addition to that, our Congress Government provided quality seeds, fertilizers and insecticides to the farmers. This is the reason why India does not have to look to other countries for her foodgrain requirements.

A few years back, there were very few roads and school buildings and there was scarcity of drinking water. Let me talk of Outer Delhi. Today that area has got the facilities like roads, schools and drinking water etc. It means that there has been a lot of development in that area.

18.15 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

During the last 4 years, the amount incurred on the development works has been much on the very high side as compared to the total amount spent thereon during the last 20 years. In Delhi, land belonging to the Gram Sabha, was distributed among the poor by the Delhi Administration through Panchayats. Plots measuring 120 yards were given to the each individual free of cost and the landless were given an acre of land each for the cultivation of foodgrains. The Government also provided tube-wells at various places which raised the production of foodgrains.

In order to mitigate the pangs of unemployment, the unemployed youth were given 3-wheeler scooters and cottage industries were set up for women. Wood craftsmen and black smiths were also given assistance.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi worked for the development of many resettlement colonies in Delhi and got the roads and schools provided in these colonies but they lacked sewer facilities. Laying of sewers in Mangolpuri, Sultanpuri and Nangloi has not been yet completed. I request you to

expedite the completion of this work. Full ownership rights should also be granted to the persons holding a plot of land measuring 25 yards to make them the real owner of that land.

The Government had advanced loans to the farmers and the landless for the purchase of land at the interest rate of 4% and one fourth of it was waived. What I want is that the maximum amount should be given to them in the form of loan and all sort of assistance should be provided to them. The poor are told that they would not be given any loans in case they have a high income. To-day even a class IV employee of the Government earns Rs.1200 and is thus denied full assistance. We have been trying our best to remove unemployment.

In Delhi, 80-85% of school buildings were constructed to protect the students from sun and rain. Even the farmers worked hard in order to produce more foodgrains in the face of last year's drought. I thank the hon. Prime Minister for his orders for launching a development programme in rural areas to combat drought wherein fodder seed, foodgrain were provided in those areas. This boosted the morale of the farmers. Government and private tube-wells were put to use for irrigation by the farmers and this checked the situation from getting worse. Consequentially, today the farmer has been able to increase the production of foodgrain. If there is any deficiency in this regard, it should be removed.

At present, there are nearly 15 lakh people in the rural areas, who are living in the unauthorised colonies. Unauthorised colonies were regularised in 1976 and after that no other unauthorised colony has been regularised. It is our submission that all unauthorised colonies which had came up upto 1984 should be regularised because electricity, water and all other amenities are being provided to them but in want of their regularisation, they are facing harassment at the hands of the Corporation, so these colonies should be regularised so as to avoid this situation and the people living in these colonies may do their work with no such worries as lakhs of them de-

pend merely on their daily wages. Moreover, they are not sure that when after a long day of hard work, they return home-wards in the evening, they will find their one-room tenements safe and intact in their place which they had built up on a plot of land costing Rs 100 a yard. Delhi Administration has made a substantial contribution in this regard and the DDA has also built up and allotted a number of houses of very good quality. But still there is a need for the construction of maximum number of dwelling units to accommodate the optimum number of people of Delhi because the population in the city has substantially increased over these years. Besides this, I would like to say that Delhi Administration acquires land for Rs 2/- to Rs 8/- per yard and sells it for Rs 8000/- a yard. Hence even the farmers should be properly compensated by giving them Rs 100/- per yard to make them feel that the bargain has been financially gainful for them. This will help in checking the growth of unauthorised colonies in Delhi. The city of Delhi has grown but limit of the 'Laldora' land in any of the villages has not been increased. So now it should be increased and all the houses constructed outside this zone should be provided with all those facilities of water and power etc. which their counterparts living with in Laldora limits are enjoying. Land Consolidation work was done in 1954 but even after 20 years of that power continued to be made available, to the people. Since 1983, the non-availability of power has rendered many people jobless. The 'Laldora' in Delhi's rural areas is being treated as extended 'Laldora'. It is my submission that it should be treated as 'Laldora' so that all the youth in the rural areas may get some employment. There has been a lot of hue and cry over the question of lease in Delhi. But this is pointless. The leasehold system fetches lesser amount of revenue whereas the expenditure on it is quite high. So the lease-hold system should be abolished in Delhi. It is a welcome step that the Gram Sabhas and Panchayats are being given more powers. Villagers know the actual owner of a particular land or house. So this makes them the best judges.

A long with farming, cattle-rearing has

also got a great importance for us. Farmers should have the cattle of high breed. They should have healthy cows and buffaloes with high yield of milk. This will overcome the general shortage of milk and help farmers, Harijans and weaker sections to have higher income for better living.

I thank you for giving me time to speak. I extend my support on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI RS KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi) Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. The President in his Address has thrown light on the steps taken and proposed to be taken by our Government to bring about a social and economic change in the country. Evaluating the Government's performance on the domestic and inter-national front, we find that whatever Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government has done in the recent past has enhanced, India's prestige at the international level. Problems arising out of casteism, Communalism, fundamentalism, linguism and regionalism particularly in the eastern and western parts of the country have been solved to a large extent. All my hon. colleagues have widely spoken on these points. As the time at my disposal is short, I shall confine myself to some of the problems currently affecting our nation and our society.

One of such problems is that of unemployment and the other one is that of ceiling. The Administration is quite worried about the problem of unemployment and a lot of efforts are being made to solve it. The system of provision of finances for the unemployed youth through Banks to help them find employment opportunities, is riddled with corruption. I am sure my hon. colleagues will agree with me that subsidies given by the Government are the breeding ground for corruption. If a bank gives a loan of Rs 20,000 to a youngster, it includes Rs 5000 as the element of subsidy. I suggest that this amount of subsidy of Rs 5000 be given as interest-free loan to the unemployed youth for a period of 10 years. This will check the mounting corruption in banks.

[Shri R S Khirhar]

The second problem relates to ceiling. I come from the area which is northern corner of the country, adjacent to the Nepal border and I have myself been affected. With regard to rural ceiling, we have concluded that the work has been completed but I would say that this has yet to be accomplished. Hon. Members sitting in this House and the other House and the state Assemblies belonging to the Congress, our Prime Minister or friends of other persons have purchased 'Benami' lands in the names of other persons, even in the names of their pets. Due to dishonesty shown by such friends, the work on rural ceiling is still pending. What I mean to say is that half of work related to the rural ceiling has been done and remaining half is still to be done. For this, in my opinion, a list should be prepared particularly in respect of congressmen because it is their responsibility to complete the job. After ceiling, surplus land should be distributed among the poor unemployed people. This is the great responsibility of Congress party and this responsibility has to be discharged. This job has to be completed in word and spirit and for this I would urge the big leaders of the congress that they should have a list of persons who possess hundreds and thousands of acres of benami land in the names of pets and do not let the ceiling work be completed. Such persons should be given tickets neither for Assembly nor for Parliament. Such people should also not be entitled for party support.

The second thing is that of urban ceiling for which you have got the support. I am also with you, but there had been an incident of big step-motherly treatment in this context also where you have not been able to touch the urban ceiling. Some of our colleagues have been discussing urbanisation and I have listened to their speeches. There is much talk about it but even one percent urban ceiling has not been implemented. The question arises, why? In my opinion, this has not been implemented because top Government officials who possess huge properties in the cities and our colleagues who got an opportunity to

live in the cities acquired huge properties, both of them have accumulated huge wealth. These who have to implement the ceiling as they have acquired huge property. Who will do this job? Our hon. Minister for urban development is present in the House. I would say that ceiling is not being implemented because of them. These two categories, one of our colleagues and the other of Government officials, have accumulated huge wealth. We have not been able to seize their properties or take them over because they themselves have been entrusted to do this job. *(Interruptions)*

Top Government officials and big leaders both of them possess huge properties. The work can be done honestly only if these two categories of people implement it honestly. You belong to schedule caste and I hope that you will support me in this respect. I would urge that the Prime Minister and the Government should get it implemented strictly through both of them, only then urban property can be shared, otherwise it is very difficult to determine surplus property.

In this context, I would like to say something to my colleagues in the opposition as well. There are many issues. Congress is our party and Congress Government is our Government and its policies are inspired from Mahatma Gandhi on word till date. I have nothing special to say in this regard. But I tell you the virtues and draw backs in our colleagues of opposition. Our senior colleagues know that the politics has four draw-backs viz. casteism, regionalism, communalism, and linguism. Our opposition has organised itself on these four evils. Some people come from west on the basis of regionalism, some on linguism and some on casteism. The combination of all these four is named as opposition. Such worth less opposition has no life in it. Therefore our Government should continue to every thing steadfastly, it is in her our interest and her future is bright.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.



[English]

DR DIGVIJAY SINGH (Surendranagar)  
Sir While commending and commenting on the Address of the President of India I would like to devote—as you said there is the constraint of time—about 130 minutes to the five subjects which I would like to talk about I hope and pray to the good God that my words do not fall on deaf ears

One is Agriculture We all know that out of all the products that India produces perhaps cotton is one such, where more often than not, there is a glut, and when there is a glut, the agriculturist cannot meet both his ends, when he compares production with the price he realizes Therefore, we have to take very serious steps in this matter and see that incentives are given for cotton export, so that the prices are maintained, on the one hand, and on the other—we have Maharashtra, Gujarat and 5 or 6 other States which have this problem relating to cotton—we must look into the question as to why has the crop insurance scheme not covered cotton as well

It is imperative that we should take a decision in this current session itself that cotton should be included in the crop insurance scheme

I would like to say something about energy In the whole scenario of the funds allocated for energy in the last five year plan which will end this year, only 1 per cent has been allocated for non-conventional energy production There is a demand that in the forthcoming five year plan at least 10 per cent should be given to it I would like, and seek the indulgence of all from both the Houses, that we support that more allocation, out of the total allocation for energy should be given for non-conventional energy sources There is a great scope for production of electricity from it, whether it is solar energy, whether it is wind energy or whether it is the largest product in the whole world for producing out of the tidal waves in the Gulf of Kutch Something like Rs 1400-1500 crores will be allocated, it is planned to be allocated for realisation of 900 MW of electricity in the Gulf of Kutch earby area. But I hope that

allocations are made and foundation stones are laid and some progress is made in this field We all know that the losses that we incur, especially what we call transmission losses which I call nothing else but theft are something which have to be stopped somehow or the other otherwise, we will never be able to reach the demand or cope with the demand that is rising year by year A new methodology must be found to stop this pilferage, and that is available Why don't we do it? Why don't we give support for it? Why don't we somehow or the other stop this heinous crime of pilferage?

The third point I want to talk about environment, the natural environment When I talk about environment I would stick only to two subjects within the parameters of environments One is something which concerns our hon. Minister for Urban Development as well I have been howling from the housetop for the last 3-4 years that it is imperative that we should set up a special corporation which funds individual Municipalities to carry out their sewerage treatment programme and loan should be advanced by that corporation an individual Municipality on a very soft terms basis, at a very national rate of interest I have been talking that even in the current Budget which was presented—now I am speaking on the President's Address—no mention was made for setting up a National Urban Waste Management Board or a Corporation—I would call it a corporation—which could give such loans We have been talking about the problem in Mongolpuri, it is not one Mongolpuri there is a Mongolpuri in every city of India Even the richest Municipality in the whole of India, which is Bombay, is in the red and has no funds to lay underground sewerage or more economical method of sewerage treatment Why don't we find means in the same way as HUDCO has got? Why can't we have this kind of a corporation which advances loan to individual municipalities to cope up with their demand for sewerage treatment? Otherwise, no matter how much you may talk about environment, your quality of water, whether it is river water or whether it is lake water, is going to deteriorate day by day, and it will be the talk of the world how

[Dr. Digvijay Singh]

do indians live consuming this kind of portable water? God alone knows.

For National Wasteland Development Board, first they have allocated Rs.250 crores; now it has reached Rs.300 crores. I don't think they have even identified where and how much wasteland lies in different districts in the country; and if we do it, then I don't think there is any policy evolved whereby we can arrive at the optimum carrying capacity of grazing area. There is no grazing policy. The Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture should coordinate and arrive at a figure or what is our national grazing policy. We have a forest policy on paper, but we have not even thought of a grazing policy. If you do not have a grazing policy how are you going to carry out all these projects and programmes for wasteland development? Wasteland development is not only planting of trees. Wasteland development has to be there in the marginal areas of India which includes vast tracts of territory in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana and all the semi-arid areas. These are all grass lands. We want good grass where our cattle can graze. Grass is no more there, but too much of cattle being there, there is bad management of our grasslands. This is what wasteland management is. There is no thinking on those lines. I think we should raise a whole debate on the floor of this House about this field.

I would also like to say a word on industry. I have been experiencing undue delays in giving industrial licences. I have a project of a large undertaking to be set up. Three or four States have asked for setting up a project, to make a type of glass—which is not made in India and which has tremendous potentialities—called the 'float' glass. Four or five States have asked for an undertaking to be set up for producing this float glass. It would cost something like Rs.250 to 300 crores. The Ministry of Industry, up

till now, has not been able to reply to any of these proposals. But the pet reply comes that 'we have not even evolved the policy, of how we should go about deciding, or who should get this float glass licence' and this decision is still being thought out for the last three years. I do not see why it should take so long.

Industry also includes the salt manufacturers. And there is a group; I think it is the worst hit amongst all the labour community in the whole of India. My constituency produces something like 25 per cent of the entire table salt production of the whole of India. I produce the table salt which all of you take. My constituency produces. Gujarat produces half of the table salt of the country. But here is a class of people left out in the Sun to distil water, to get salt out of it and their conditions are pitiable. All the programmes that we put out, the programmes of the Central Government, not of the State Government, are lying on the anvil and not implemented.

Let me also talk about one more project before I close, and that is Family Planning. Family Planning is an issue which I say—I said it this morning in the Question Hour and I said time and again for the last 13 years -- Government had not found important to give any fresh incentives for the implementation of the Family Planning programmes so that they are more acceptable. Why can we not evolve something? Neither in the Budget nor in the President's Address, nor in the last 13 years, has anything been mentioned about this. Although the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as well as the various voluntary organisations have recommended to the Government some possible incentives and disincentives -- of course these are unpopular-- but there are incentives which can easily be implemented, which can produce better results as far as acceptance is concerned. Why has that not been thought of?

I thought I would round up my speech with these observations.

SHRI GOPESHWAR (Jabalpur) support Shri Gadgil's Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. We must thank Rajivji for his initiative in the internal sphere because it creates a good atmosphere of disarmament and then particularly the initiative regarding SAARC. The working class of the SAARC countries want to organise themselves and coordinate themselves for which SAARC Trade Union Council has been set up. I suggest that it should be given the same initiative and encouragement as given to the employees Organisation of SAARC Countries. About the poverty line, the President's Address gives some rosy picture. Even yesterday, during the question hour, it was stated that forty per cent of the population are still below the poverty line. In Bihar, it is about 51 per cent. It is a very sad picture. It shows that whatever steps we have taken have not yielded results. Every year there is a very heavy backlog of unemployed manpower. More than three crore persons have registered in the Employment Exchanges and they are without any employment. I suggest that the Government of India should have a re-look at the working of the Planning Commission and a Commission should be set up to assess the working of the Planning Commission.

Panchayati Raj is a welcome move. We must take steps towards that end.

The Public Sector has been working very well. I am thankful to the President for his good impression about the public sector. But the management part is not public sector. It is a civil sector because it is managed by civilians. One Joint Secretary or Secretary is having membership in half a dozen public sector Boards. Practically in all the public sector enterprises, all the vacancies for social workers, for people of importance have been lying vacant for the last so many years. The Bureau of Public Enterprises is still continuing the back seat driving and that creates a very unhelpful situation. Further, there has been a lot of delay in wage negotiations. Because of that, we are having a serious problem in the public sector.

I feel that all the posts in Education field should be run by women. Then only there is a hope for improvement in the country.

The President's Address has not mentioned about the industrial sickness. The Address talks about the industrial growth. Is the industrial growth commensurate with the employment opportunities? Every Memorandum of Understanding must have a mention about the increase in manpower due to industrial growth. It is a very important thing.

About housing, I would say that there is no housing programme for the industrial workers. There have been some programmes in the past, but at the moment, everyone is keeping quiet. There should be a Housing Board for the industrial workers as in the case of rural workers. Every worker before retirement should have a house of his own so that he would not come to the city after retirement and create a problem.

Navodaya Vidyalaya and Operation Blackboard have not succeeded and the expenditure on that is creating a serious imbalance. The educational personnel are getting much more than the doctors and scientists. The doctors are not allowed to have a private practice. On the other hand, teachers have been given good salary and they are allowed to have a private tuition. The teachers in other schools are not getting the same salary with the result that there is a serious imbalance and the Education movement has come to a stand still. There is no progress.

I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister on having reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years. People think, it is for the youth. I would say, it is the other way. A young man or woman gets a job in a plant or factory or office at the age of 18 years, but he or she has no political right. That is a serious lacuna in our political system. The Prime Minister reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years. It is a very big historical development. After forty years of our independence, the voting age has been reduced to 18 years.

[Shri Gopeshwar]

People are talking of national integration. National integration comes only by nationally integrated plans for working. Everywhere, in all parts of the country, the working class must be given plans for integration and they should be encouraged to have integration among themselves. At the moment, it is not being encouraged. That is why, there are fissiparous tendencies.

The role of the bank for industrial growth and employment growth has to be assessed. I think, the bank is not doing the way that should have.

Lastly, I would like to say something about my own area and that is the scheduled castes as scheduled tribes area of Chotanagpur in Bihar. There even now a girl has to go three or four kilometres to fetch a pot of water. The pumps, tubewells etc, are not working. All the programmes have give fillip to, corruption and nothing else. I suggest that the Central Government should have certain Centrally administered machinery for the backward areas, particularly where there is an overwhelming population Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes. Apart from drinking water, it is necessary that there should be special programmes for school education, hospital, housing, etc. Then only we will be able to do justice to them.

In this set up it is the civil service which matters. And the civil service belongs to the East India Company. From IAS to IPS it is just a change of alphabets and nothing else. Even in his address, the president has announced some facilities to civil servants. Why not the same facilities be extended to industrial workers after retirement. I think, there should not be any discrimination on that.

With these words, I once again support the Motion for Thanks to the President on his Address.

Shri Digvijay Singh (Rajgarh): I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to the President on his Address.

We are celebrating the centenary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the builder of modern India. He had built the foundation and infrastructure of democracy in this country and shown the path of Non-alignment to the world. Followed by Panditji, it was Indiraji who had brought green revolution and great laurels to this country. Now the burden is on our Prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi to lead this country into the 21st century. If we analyse the last four years of Rajiv Gandhi's rule, we can safely say that we have done exceedingly well on the economic front. Our annual growth has surpassed all our path records. Even in the drought year our growth had been more than 3.2 per cent. Our exports have gone up in the last two years by about 50 per cent. In every field, there is an unprecedented growth. Under this regime, we have solved the problem of Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The Longowal award would have been successful had Sant Longowal not been assassinated. I am sure, our Prime Minister is doing everything possible to see that normally returns to Punjab.

On the foreign policy sector also we are proud of the fact that our Prime Minister has been able to make the Non-alignment movement a force to reckon, with in today's world politics. All this has been possible only because of the long term fiscal policy of the Government, a very pragmatic industrial policy and also because of export incentives, discretionary quantitative and Non-alignment discretionary fiscal policy controls, and relaxing of licensing controls.

Now, we are in the year of 1989 poised for a greater economic leap in the coming years. We have become self-sufficient in foodgrains and now possibly with the technology mission-set up, we shall be able to meet our requirements of oilseeds and pulses and also the technology mission which has been set up for drinking water education and tele-communication will lead us to better living conditions in the rural areas. One of the greatest challenges which are facing the country today is the failure of the delivery system. Even hon'ble Prime Minister himself has gone on record that

out of six rupees that we spend five rupees are spent in other activities and only one rupee reaches the beneficiary. This is one of the major reasons why our schemes and our plans have not reached the grass-root level. This has to be seen in the right perspective. The system itself is crumbling and I commend the hon'ble Prime Minister when he has initiated the process of Panchayati Raj and I am sure under his able guidance, we will be able to establish a uniform Panchayati Raj in the country so that the powers are decentralised at the grass-root level.

Sir, I would urge upon our Government and the hon'ble Prime Minister that he should think in terms of setting up like the one, namely, Gorkhaland Hill Councils Accord that we had with the GNLF for Uttarkhand and Jharkhand areas. We have a situation where such a thing is a must for Uttarkhand and Jharkhand areas and even for remote inaccessible tribal areas. The local people have to be given the right of self-rule in the right perspective so that they can become the masters of the own destiny. Today, Sir, because of the inaccessibility, they are totally governed by the officials and the messages are lost, the schemes do not reach them and there is a strong case to consider before any agitation or something of that sort starts in Uttarkhand and even in Jharkhand the agitation which has been going on for such a long time, this is the right time to take a very pragmatic approach on the whole issue and some kind of Council should be set up in that area so that the elected representatives of the tribals are made responsible for their own destiny.

Similarly, Sir, in the Bastar area, there is Naxalite activity and I happen to come from that State where this thing is going on. Sir, in all the accessible areas, the lower officials play havoc into the system and until and unless the local people, the tribals are not given the right to rule themselves, discontentment and disenchantment with the Government in power shall always remain. So, I strongly advocate that some kind of devolution of power—it may be through Panchayati Raj or by a special Act

for those regions, especially for Uttarkhand and Jharkhand and the tribal areas of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh—has to be made and self-rule has to be given to them.

Sir, communalism is one of the major challenges which this country is facing today. The rise of fundamentalism is a course and a cancer which has to be fought at every level. It is unfortunate that some organisations of highly communal in nature are inciting communal violence and communal hatred. I strongly advocate that such organisations must be banned in the national interest, whether it is the R.S.S. or Shiv Sena or Jamait-e-Islami or any other organisation which is inciting communal hatred has to be banned so that the communal harmony prevails in the country. Sir, it is unfrotunate that the 'Babri Masjid' issue has been pending for the last three years.

19.00 hrs

It has taken three long years for the Government to set up a panel of High Court Judges and that too the process has not even started. This is an issue which has become extremely sensitive. It is not only confined to the district of Uttar Pradesh, but the whole North Indian belt is being affected by this issue and I urge upon the hon. Home Minister to take a positive step and see to it that this is resolved.

Sir, the minorities of this country are feeling let down and I would like to go on record on that. About the Meerut communal disturbances, the way the things were tackled there — the Commission was set up, I do not know what happened to the Commission's report — I strongly urge upon the hon. Home Minister to take very strong action against those officers and officials who have been responsible for this kind of a communal trouble. Unless those people who are responsible for these incidents are not taken to task, the message is lost.

Similarly, it is unfortunate that the Satanic Verses, Salman Rushdie's book, created controversy. It was banned by our

[Shri Gopeshwar]

Government. And I congratulate the Home Ministry and the Prime Minister for having banned this long before the agitation started. Still there are some people in this country who are only interested in disturbing the peace of the country and are inciting communal hatred. Such people should be taken to task and severely dealt with. We have a democracy which has stood on the high ideals of secularism and this has to be preserved.

Another thing where I feel that we have failed as a democracy is the judicial system. The judicial system of today is the legacy of the British era. It is heavily loaded against the poor. No poor person can ever dream of winning a civil court case in his life-time. Why can't we have some kind of a judicial system of our own which suits our Indian conditions, Indian ethos? For centuries together we had our *nayaya panchayats*. Why can't we have a system where we can give justice to the poorest of the poor at the lowest level? Why should we allow the right to appeal at six different levels? A person has to start at the lowest court and has to go to the highest court and in the process he has to pass through six different levels of appeal. No poor person can ever dream of justice this way. Therefore strongly advocate basic structural changes in our judicial system today and until and unless we do that, no amount of enactments we bring in can be implemented.

Our land reforms have not been very effectively dealt with in this because of the inadequate judicial system that we have.

Sir, unemployment is a major problem today. The hon. Prime Minister has given a lead in this budget and I strongly feel that the rural landless unemployed will be given a better deal, but still the problem remains of the educated unemployed, and I feel that either unemployment gratuity or something like that has to be thought of so that our educated unemployed in the urban areas are also given a role to play.

The most unfortunate part of the system today is the irresponsible behaviour of the Opposition parties. Two days ago we saw in this august House a remark made by our hon. Prime Minister and that too against a person who has said things like advocating the cause of Khalistan, then going to a meeting in Delhi where Babri Masjid issue was taken up and inciting communal hatred. This person has been going on record giving inflammatory speeches all over the country. Such things cannot be tolerated. When our hon. Prime Minister did refer to that, it was an honest expression of the leader of this country and this should have been taken in the right perspective. It is unfortunate that they have tried to politicalise this issue also, which has become a habit with them. At the drop of the hat the Opposition parties have been politicalising the issues and one of the greatest failures of Indian democracy is the absence of viable alternative. Although it has been to our help in the sense because of their inadequacy we have been in power for such a long time, I strongly feel that there has to be a viable alternative. I urge upon the Opposition leaders to become more responsible in their approach and efforts. They should be very careful in what issues to be politicalised and what issues not to be politicalised.

With these words, I thank you for giving me the opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI BHISHMA DEO DUBE (Banda) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to express my views. The President while enumerating analytical events during previous years, has also given a detailed descriptive note about other schemes to be implemented by the Government in future as well. If all these schemes which have been mentioned by him in his Address, are implemented in right earnest, there is no doubt that it will bring radical change in our country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was drought



last year, it also affected some parts of the country a year before last and this year too. There are some parts affected by the drought present also. Definitely it is just because of efficiency, capability and complete understanding of our Government, that our economic condition has not deteriorated in spite of continuous droughts for the last three year and the country could be saved. The Government deserves congratulations for this. Different types of wealth is hidden beneath the earth in the country. If all these are exploited properly and are utilised for the betterment and welfare of its people then there will be no dearth of anything. But I observe that there is great discrimination in doing so. They are many places which have not been developed and where a lot of underground wealth is hidden, the same is not being exploited but can intensive work is being carried out somewhere else. This is leading to regional imbalance. Regional imbalances cause dissatisfaction. Dissatisfaction causes obstacle in the national unity and also gives birth to various agitations. As has been stated by one of earlier Speakers that there is a Jharkhand problem. A new Bodo student agitation is going on in Assam. In the recent past, there was agitation in Sikkim and a settlement has been reached about it. Similarly, the place to which I belong, some murmuring has started there. It is for Bundelkhand state. Bundelkhand is such a region which is formed by areas of two States viz. Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and it is not being fully developed because it is divided between these two States and Sir, you will be astonished to know that there are still some areas in Bundelkhand where agricultural production is only 2 mounds of foodgrains per Bigha. There is no industry. No irrigation facilities are available. There is no school and colleges in that area. Such regional disparity definitely gives birth to discontentment. First of all, it is essential to remove this disparity. Until some restraint is exercised over bureaucracy, welfare of this country is not possible. Whatever area we may visit it is found that full advantage of schemes and resources meant for the welfare of that area does not reach the concerned people. It is not known as to where it disappears. I would urge to the

Government that she should pay special attention to the bureaucracy and some restraint should be exercised over it.

Achievements made by the Government as a result of our foreign policy are no secret. These have been discussed many times in the House and it is true that these have been appreciated not only inside the country but also abroad. The mutual understanding now existing in neighbouring countries and the goodwill now created in other big countries is unprecedented and it has direct bearing on our foreign policy.

Wherever elections were not held in the country. our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi arranged for the elections there and thus brought about democracy in various institutions. All local bodies, where the elections were not held, elections have been held including Uttar Pradesh too. The places where it was possible to hold elections, they have been held. It is observed that congress may not come into power at all places where elections are held but knowing this fully well, elections were held. It proves that our party and our Prime Minister has faith in democracy. If democratic set up continues, the Congress party may not come into power this time, but it can come next time and if Congress is in power today, some other party can come in power in future. As the Home Minister has just stated that there would be no significance of a democratic set up if one party continues to remain in power. Variety of shades of opinion should be appreciated. It is praise-worthy that keeping in view this principle, our Prime Minister held elections for local bodies and sustained these institutions. It is also very welcome step to delegate more powers to them. I want to submit one thing in this connection that some vigilance needs to be exercised while delegating more powers because the people who have been elected to the local bodies have no prior training of their work which should have been Conducted and then only powers should be given to them because power without training may prove to be a curse instead of boon Therefore, it is very essential to train elected representatives as to how to



[Shri Bhisma Deo Dube]

exercise their power properly before giving powers to them.

Look of irrigation resources, increasing population, increasing prices are the main problems before the country and special attention should be paid to solve them.

The most serious problem out of them is that of increasing population. In brief, I may submit that no plan can succeed in our country until growth in population is checked.

In the end, I want to say one thing more that the voting age which has been reduced from 21 years to 18 years has been appreciated by many people in our country. Actually, when elections are held, the entire work is done by the people of the age group of 15-25 years. They used to do the entire election work but did not possess voting rights. So it was a great anomaly. The Government has taken right step but we have to take care of one thing more i.e. this age group has not developed political maturity as yet. They will have to be trained in such a way so that they develop political maturity and can exercise their rights in a proper manner. In other words, they should develop wisdom.

With these words, I express my gratitude for giving me an opportunity to speak. I again, support the Motion of thanks.

[English]

SHRI I. RAMA RAI (Kasaragod) : Mr. Chariman, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address to the Joint Session of Parliament for this year. The posterity will remember the speech since it has depicted the edifice of our nation, the building blocks of which are (a) democracy reaching down to every village (b) secularism which respects religions and minorities (c) socialism seeking the removal of poverty and unemployment and (d) self-reliance to find our rightful place in the comity of nations in the world.

Sir, of course, many hon. Members have pointed out about terrorism, communalism

and everything prevailing in this country at present. With the iron will, we are handling the problems and we will succeed in this endeavour and, show to the advanced democracies of the world the salient features of the Indian democracy.

Sir, the present Government has decreased the voting age of youth from 21 years to 18 years there by giving them a major responsibility in the nation-building activity and this is another major step the present Government has taken.

Eradication of poverty is a formidable job facing the Government. The President has explicitly stated the various approaches and outlined the steps to tackle problems of the people who are living people the poverty-line. Along with the various poverty alleviation programmes, populars schemes like providing job for each family and the noon-meal for the children of primary school have been mentioned. This has already been taken up. In my State, the noon-meal programme has been diluted by the present Government. They have divided the children into two classes like the haves and the have-nots. In fact they have not identified the haves and the have-nots among the younger generation. The haves are denied the noon-meal. Only the have-nots are provided with food, based on the list prepared by the Government.

Regarding the provision of employment, false hopes are given during the elections. In the election manifesto, so much is talked about but nothing materialises.

Sir, our relationships with the immediate neighbouring countries have improved to a large extent. We have had dialogue with China. We have better relations with Pakistan. In Sri Lanka, our operation was hailed by the world community. Even our operations in the Maldives Island was welcomed by the foreign countries. In almost all the areas, we have succeeded to a great extent.

It has been pointed out by many of our friends that with all these poverty-alleviation programmes and other

schemes, unless a determined will is there to implement the various schemes outlined by the Government, nothing will reach the common man who is waiting for those things. Many of our hon. friends have pointed out how the implementation is not carried out properly. For carrying out the programmes of the Government, a committed bureaucracy is necessary for this country, especially for the pverty-alleviation programmes. I remember one of the instances that look place when Shri Kamaraj Nadar was the Chief Minister of Madras State. In Ooty in Tamilnadu, usually there are clusters of houses at the top of the hill. One day, the people of that hamlet who have been residing at the top of the hill came to the Chief Minister when he visited there and told about the drinking water problems. The Engineer from the Water Supply Department was called. The Chief Minister asked the Engineer as to what to do with this problem. The Engineer told that it would not be possible to take the water uphill because the hill is very high. It seemed that the Chief Minister retorted that if the water flowed at the top of the hill or if the clusters situated at the foot-hold of the hill, then he would not have called the Engineer. The Chief Minister then directed the Engineer to find out the remedy for this and make up his mind according. He also directed the Engineer that within 15 days he should present a report indicating what steps he had taken to solve that problem. Naturally, now the village is having two pump sets and two reservoirs. All the houses situated on top of hills are getting water. That is why it is said, "where there is a will' there is a way." Only thing is about our bureaucracy. At times, we are held up with all this progress, because of our failures. We have so much to talk about our forefathers like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi. All these leaders have given us right steps and have laid the foundation which has led to the progress which we have achieved. The progress which this country has achieved is really commendable despite the increase in population and especially when we are faced with drought and other natural calamities. We have achieved

something which is really commendable. But we could have achieved much more than what we have achieved. Only thing is that the Ministers as well as bureaucrats have to make up their mind and usual way of giving bureaucratic reply and bureaucratic way of functioning should be changed. As many of our friends have already touched all the points I do not want to ask for more time because it is already late. I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me to speak on this Motion.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me to speak. In this country, democracy has already been strongly-footed and no force in the world can break the process of democracy. The socialism which was founded by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and whose centenary we are celebrating ceremoniously, he was critically told that he was leading to communalism in the garb of socialism. But socialism does not mean to distribute the wealth or deprive someone from the opportunity to grow. It means giving the opportunity to everybody whosoever deserves it in the democracy. Since there are accelerating opportunities available in the democratic set up, we have been able to achieve socialism all these days. When we survey the history of forty years of this country, we can see what was the condition prevailing forty years back; what was the food position, what was our population, how much we could earn, what was the irrigation position and what was the industrial backwardness. If we survey these things, in the present situation, we can see that we have really achieved highly appreciable results. But people on the other side, never appreciate about the progress which we have achieved. We had no schools, no colleges, no education, no pesticides, no hybrid seeds, no fertilizer factories. We had nothing. We started with zero and we have achieved this. The Five Year Plans have really have been an asset to us. They are not visible because of the population increase. The population has not been controlled as it should have been. It is not

[Shri S.B. Sidnal]

difficult to control population. There are people in the villages who actually volunteer for this. But the implementation, many a times is totally wrong and non-committed people are put to this job. Therefore, the population problem is still rising very high.

Other aspects are to be relatively studied like in the 21st century, what would be our population, how we would be able to cater to the needs of the people. Apart from unemployment, even food and shelter would become a problem if that is not touched. We can progress; there is no bar. We are not hampered in our progress either. The progress has been made in a very good proportion. But actually the growth in the population has eaten all the things that we have produced. Poverty was there before 40 years; poverty is there today and poverty shall be there in future also. But poverty has changed its face. The poverty that was there 40 years back was totally absolute and today it has changed its face. Tomorrow also it will change its face.

The Congress Government and the great people like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi have laid the infrastructure in our fight against poverty. We have been successful to a greater extent to achieve the goals.

After Jawaharlal Nehruji, Indiraji came and that was the time when there was a transformation from old values to the new values. The values of life change from time to time according to the progress, economic development and scientific approach. That was the time when she took the reigns of power against the vested interests. All the progressive plans and legislations were made in the best interest of the people. She gave an awareness to the people of this country and the poorest man on the footpath could remember who was Indiraji not because she had charisma, but because of her love and affection and progressive thinking to feed all the 80 million people of this country. That was her gift.

The assassination of Indiraji left us in the lurch. People outside and inside who were not cooperative thought that India is left with no leader. India has never had dearth of good leaders. Shri Rajiv Gandhi came and an unprecedented victory was achieved and the democratic establishment was totally successful. People gave all the support to him. But he came suddenly and had so many difficulties. Disintegration was terribly in progress and it was beyond control. Accords were struck and they were all successful. There was no option with regard to these accords. Without looking into the party politics he went on and extended his cooperative hands to solve each dispute.

Why was there disintegration? It has to be given a serious thought. There is inadequacy of development. Rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer. Therefore that actually has caused frustration in some states. That is why people like Gorkhas and some backward people want to be separated and they want independence. It is not that they want independence; because they are being neglected by some of the States or some of the Government officials or the administration we have, that they want this type of freedom. This has to be taken care of. The Central Government has to take care of these backward areas and a special treatment has to be given to these backward class people, the scheduled caste people, the scheduled tribe people and other minorities. Otherwise it becomes difficult. How many States can be created and what is the expense for their administration? How long can we go like this?

Sometimes I feel personally that the Constitution has to be amended or even a total change must come according to the condition presently prevailing in this country. That Constitution was written in those days for different people. The values of life and change of time demand the change of administration style accordingly. Therefore four divisions may be made in the whole country.

As Shri Buta Singh has nicely narrated, nationality is being lost with the attraction

of regionality and communality is regularly practised by everyone of us. Therefore it has to be totally changed into four parts and the administration should be on a different line. Suitable amendments or changes in the Constitution must take place.

I congratulate the Prime Minister for having brought the legislation for reduction of voting age to 18 years. Eighteen years age has been recognised by law. One could marry or enter into any contract at this age. But one was deprived of voting and electing his own MLA or MP. Now though late it is a welcome step and I thank the Government for this. Many people have said that Congress is not benefited by this law. I say it is not that either Congress or any other party should benefit from it. This bill is beyond party interests and the youngsters who were not recognised so far have been accorded recognition.

So far as agriculture is concerned it has not been properly attended to. Bulk of the population of this country depends on agriculture. If agricultural production is there the industry can be fed back. We should not go out of proportion spending thousands of crores of rupees on industry without taking into consideration the feed back. Take for example cotton. It is lying idle. The production is out of proportion and the demand is not as per production. We are facing this situation. This is the only cash crop for an agriculturist. If it is not properly looked into then he will get frustrated and next year he may not get the incentive for production. Therefore, it should be seriously thought of.

Agriculture in India is not scientific. There are two reasons for this. One is fragments have been created and the second is population increase. On account of these two reasons agriculture does not attract mechanism. When we do not apply mechanism there is less production and with less production we cannot help our country. Therefore, we have to think of large production and thus more concentration has to be done on agriculture. Even I

welcome cooperative farming where a small farmer can keep his ownership right and take the proportionate income of his land. A small farmer cannot afford to buy a tractor or other implements so if cooperative farming is there he can cultivate scientifically and increase production and meet the future demands of our population. So it has to be seriously thought of.

Sir, I welcome district planning. It should come early. This idea has been envisaged in the Eighth Plan. District planning should be undertaken and the experts should be called from the rural areas and not from IAS or IPS cadres. I do not blame these cadres. They are our own brethren. In this democratic set-up many a time we criticise them and they criticise us but they should feel their own brethren are poor. They are bare-footed. They have no 'kapada'. They have no shelter. So these cadres should go with a commitment rather than criticising them. I appeal to them to treat the outside people as their own brethren. Therefore, this cooperative farming has to be thought of. A committee has to be nominated to work out the details. In my state Karnataka the cooperative sugar factories and spinning mills have been successful. They have even built up capital to a greater extent.

As regards environment when we plant a tree we have to think that the raw cattle may not spoil it otherwise we will plant a tree this year and next year there will be barren land. Therefore, there should be a programme to give protection to these new plantation otherwise mere plantation will not help.

We have to remove all these raw cattle and get good animals which will not be like stray and destroying the forests. Stray animals are destroyers of our forests. Therefore, that should be seriously thought out to protect the forests and more funds have to be allotted. In addition to that, fruit-bearing trees—after having consultation with the horticulture office—should be supplied to the agriculturists to plant even in barren land so that it gives double benefits of producing fruits and it can also maintain ecological balance.

[Shri S.B. Sidnal]

Regarding the Opposition, when the people have elected us to represent on the floor of the House, they have voluntarily walked out without representing their feelings only by misunderstanding and wrongly interpreting with a political motivation which is not healthy for this country. The real Opposition should be to correct us and guide us and not to talk out and get out depriving the opportunity of speaking.

We have sufficiently progressed in science and technology where everything has been made possible for us.

The education is a good concept. I congratulate our Prime Minister for having thought of giving an opportunity for the village people to come up. It seems that education is a universal cure for our poverty and our upcoming.

An adequate attention has also been given for protection of women and providing them opportunities.

Disintegration has to be stopped. I appeal to the Opposition parties towards integrity of the country. Democracy has taken deep roots in this country. Nobody can misguide the people by just keeping absent from the House.

I thank you again for having given me enough opportunity.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDEO RAI (Samastipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a few words about the Motion of thanks on President's Address. We are lucky that the reins of our country are in the hands of a young leader. Sir, you may be aware that youth always aspires to attain great heights and this is possible because they are fearless, courageous and have a will to work. They carry the people along with them. History bears testimony to this. A youthful person is always dauntless, courageous and has a goal to achieve. Hence our Hon. Prime Minister not merely aspires to take

the country ahead, rather, he has resolved to accomplish the whole task at a war-footing. Here, I would like to say that India stands for firm determination. Those who are incapable to fulfil the resolution, can never be considered an Indian. The Hon. Prime Minister has initiated social revolution with full enthusiasm. He has launched a number of schemes for the upliftment of society and advancement of all the sections, particularly the youth. Consequently, social changes are taking place and various programmes have been launched for improving the standards of living of the villagers. New shape is being given to the rural areas. The Hon. Prime Minister is not only concerned but also perturbed and anxious at the prevailing poverty and unemployment in rural areas and is determined to eradicate them. That is why the Hon. President mentioned the possibility of social and economic changes in the country. Employment has been guaranteed. The Central Government has made a provision to provide employment at least to one member in each family living below the poverty-line. The farmers, workers and youth have acquired adequate resources. They are now capable to fulfil their aspirations of which they had dreamt. They are fully satisfied with their means of livelihood. They are developing interest, faith and dedication in political activities. But unfortunately, the people who consider themselves to be the successors of Mahatma Gandhi—the man who totally against speaking, hearing and seeing evil—have been indulging in all these evil actions. We would like to urge upon them that India has its own traditions, culture and historical background. Indian culture is a guiding principle for the entire world. But we ourselves have lost our way and the nothing can be expected from such people. We will have to revive our identity, which we have lost at present.

Today democracy and socialism are flourishing and the feelings of brotherhood and unity are getting strong. We are celebrating Nehru Centenary this year. We should try to evaluate the programmes launched by Pandit Nehru. Speeches won't do. The Government will have to propagate his principles. Our words and deeds

vary. So we will have to give a practical shape to the programme of Pandit Nehru. Otherwise we would not be worthy of calling ourselves to be the successors of Mahatama Gandhi. So I would urge upon the members of Opposition to continue our struggle for the the protection of the weak from the mighty. We believe in remaining hungry and providing food to others. We want to remove the problems of others while remaining ourselves amidst them. We are ready to face inconvenience in order to help others. We can remain without clothes if need be. But people are not aware as to how far the country has progressed, how far it has enriched its resources and the place it occupies in the world today. The Indian tri-colour is flying high. The credit goes to Pandit Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We are moving ahead perpetually with flage in our hands. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been following the same principles in the national and international affairs. It is our duty to keep our flag flying high in the world.

The Government is resolved to check the tendencies of terrorism, seperatism or bloodshed. It is our foremost duty, otherwise we wouldn't be performing our duty earnestly. In view of this, it becomes essential for every citizen of Inida particularly we MPs, to do our duty in the earnest manner. We would be worthy to enjoy our rights if we perform our duty well. Only then we would be able to solve the problems.

So I would like to urge upon you that being the Members of Parliament, we too have a right. Right to speak truth and nothing but truth only. We would discharge our duty earnestly and be honest to our responsibilities, otherwise we would not be able to call ourselves the successors or the followers of Mahatama Gandhi. I extend my thanks to the Hon. Prime Minister for executing the principles of Mahatama Gandhi and policies of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Rural upliftment particularly for those youth who are living below poverty line, is being undertaken. Efforts are being made to bring the illiterate children to the national

mainstream by providing educational facilities through Navodaya Vidyalayas which have been opened under the new Education Policy of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. But these Navodaya Vidyalayas should be opened in rural areas, because 40 percent of the total students in them, are from rural areas. A number of public schools, Central schools and various other schools are already functioning in the urban areas. So I would urge upon the Government to open those schools, which are meant for the purpose, only in rural areas in order to enable the villagers to avail the facilities and to achieve the target. My submission is to introduce the required reforms.

The Government has formulated the Industrial Policy and is investing money in the industrial units. But now will the problem in villages be solved. India can never prosper unless small scale and cottage industry are expanded and encouraged. Japan is a living example of progress. Priority is being given to large scale industry but expansion of small scale industry is essential for development and providing employment in rural areas. The nation would advance in every field only if small scale industry is established in the rural areas. I would like to say a few words about *Panchayati Raj*. Gandhiji had dreamt of establishing the system of *Panchayati Raj* and thus the system was introduced. But it did not prove successful. The Government failed to implement it in letter and spirit. We are grateful to Shri Rajiv Gandhi because he wants to adopt *Panchayati Raj* for the villages and is determined to make it a success. We welcome this move.

Our foreign policy has been successful. As I have already submitted, it has been our worthy tradition to work for the welfare of others. We have improved our ties with the countries like China and America.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited China and also held discussions with the President of America. We are exchanging our technical know-how with those countries. It has been a historical achievement to improve our relations with China. We have welcomed the newly elected democratic Government in Pakistan provided protection

[Shri Ramdeo Rai]

to Maldives and Sri Lanka and also signed an accord with the latter. We welcome the Hon. Prime Minister and thank him for all these achievements. Initially, I intended to discuss the problems of Kampuchea but as the time is short I would not. In the end, I would like to say that the Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi have accomplished tasks worth appreciation. Their greatest achievement in this regard is the resolution that adequate consideration would be given to the rural requirements while preparing the schemes. We extend our thanks to him for this. The aspirations of the villagers can be fulfilled only when their representatives pay adequate attention to satisfy the requirements of the villagers in spite of delivering speeches at other places. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has realised the fact. the villagers themselves are participating in the implementation of various schemes in rural areas, and thus getting adequate benefits. It would enable us to make all round development of the nation. The nation is developing fast and I would appeal to those who are deprived of active participation, to avail the opportunity. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is our worthy leader and we welcome his worthy leadership. I would like to quote a few lines which reveal the qualities which our leader possesses.

*"vasudha ka neta kaun hua, bhoo-khand vijeta kaun hua, Atulit ka vashkreta kaun*

*hua, nav dharm praneta kaun hua. Jisne na kabhi arami kiya, kanton mein rehke kaamkiya".*

The nation would advance rapidly under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He has been taking the nation ahead in adverse circumstances. All the members should welcome his achievements.

In the end, I would like to mention one thing more we ought to do our duty in the Parliament. It would be improper on the part of the Members to boycott the proceedings of the House, without getting the permission of people who have elected them to fight for their rights. It is against the democratic order, it is against the principles of socialism. A law should be formulated to avert the situation so that the people can follow the cultural heritage. With these words I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

19.50 hrs.

*The lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven o the Clock on Thursday, March 2, 1989/Phalgun 11,1910 (Saka).*