

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. It is under Rule 377, not for discussion. Please resume your seats. It is simply under Rule 377. Now, Shri Krishna Iyer.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Kindly direct the Minister to make a statement on this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is a common demand.

(ix) Licence to the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board for setting up Wireless Communication System

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board had requested the Wireless Adviser, Government of India, New Delhi, to grant a licence to establish a VHF communication for their activities. The Government of India on 16-11-85 intimated (Ministry of Communication) that they agree in principle to grant a licence to establish and maintain wireless telegraph stations at such locations and with such wireless equipment as indicated. The frequency allotted is 70.3(MHZ). The same frequency is also allotted to Chief Conservator of Forests. In the meanwhile, the BWSSB have placed order with B.E.L., Ghazibad for supply of wireless equipment. Now the Ministry of Communication is to grant licence and confirm the frequency of 70.3 MHZ allotted to the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

In view of the critical water Supply position in the Bangalore City, the wireless communications is a necessity and therefore, the Ministry of Communications (W.P.C. Wing) has to grant licence for setting up wireless communication and to confirm the frequency of 70.3 MHZ immediately.

13.55 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will take up the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, on behalf of the DMK Party. Though the President's Address is a customary one, it has not reflected the policy of the Government *in toto*. Probably they have got something reserved to be announced in the Budget.

Sir, from the policy spelt out by the President, I think, the Government has deviated or drifted towards the capitalist path and not towards the socialist path that had been advocated by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. It has been mentioned in the President's Address at page 2 that there is religious fundamentalism and fanaticism. I want to point out that not only there is religious fundamentalism and fanaticism but also linguistic fanaticism existing in this country. Though 15 languages are included in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution, but still the only language that enjoys the privilege is Hindi on which you spend maximum amount of money and you never have any interest to improve other languages. Now Hindi is imperialising not only in direct form, indirect form but in all the forms and is entering into non-Hindi speaking belts, which is causing anxiety for us. We do not want to place and more trust in the assurances given by the late Prime Ministers. We only request that English should be made the official language for all purposes and it should be included in the Constitution. If necessary, the Constitution should be amended that aspect.

Another thing is about the education policy. The President has mentioned about uniform education policy. You have allowed mushroom growth of polytechnics, engineering colleges, medical colleges and you have allowed capitation fee. Now how are you going to expect uniform education

policy? I wonder it will be very difficult to make. Many people have talked about the Shah Bano case. Here, the Supreme Court has directed that the Medical Council of India would select candidates for undergraduate and post-graduate courses. The Medical Council has no authority to select any candidates for undergraduate and post-graduate courses. It is only a statutory body. They can only supervise. They have no power to select any candidate. If they do so, they are intruding upon the powers of the State. The time has now for asking more State autonomy. I don't think, the Medical Council has any power to enter into the States' powers.

Then, the President has mentioned about the price rise and the economic stability. We have increased the price of petrol we have gained about Rs. 400 crores on spot purchases. The other countries, including the OPEC countries have reduced the price of petroleum by \$15 per barrel. Mexico has reduced it by \$20 per barrel. Whereas the price of indigenous production in India, in Bombay High, in the and canvery Basin has been increased by you. In spite of that, now you have put more tax on the petroleum products. One of the Ministers says that petrol is used by rich people. It is a very foolish argument to say so. After all, it is the medium through which essential commodities are transported by bus and other means of transport. After all, it affects the common men. It has been rightly pointed out by the former President, Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy. People are not willing to accept the slogans. They cannot swallow the preachings. They cannot consume the slogans. They must be implemented properly. So, I once again request the Minister to bring down the prices as early as possible.

He has mentioned about drinking water in the villages. I am only sorry to say that even in the cities, it is a problem. Mr. Krishna Iyer has mentioned about the water problem in Karnataka. With the kind intervention of the late Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, Madras city was saved in 1983. Whereas during the Emergency, they have shelved out the Veeranam project which the Central Water Commission had also advised that the Veeranam Project was a viable project. Even the engineers were satisfied

with the project. In spite of that, because of political motivation, the Veeranam project which was planned by my founder-leader, Dr. Karunanidhi was not executed. It was not taken up by the next Government and they have given Telugu-Ganga project. Various excuses are given for not implementing the project. I do not want to give any political colour to it. I only request that the Government of India should use its influence to implement the Telugu Ganga project so that Madras city is saved and the people of the city get drinking water.

He has mentioned about the textile policy. It is a very harmful policy that you are going to implement. The handloom weavers' interests are not protected. I request the Government of India to protect the interests of weavers particularly handloom weavers. A particular variety, of sarees or dhoties should be exclusively allotted for the handloom industry.

About the Sri Lanka ethnic problem, many Members have expressed their concern. We were not given a chance in the call-attention motion discussed in the morning. I thought, I could express my views there. If you say political solution, that means, we are living in the fools' paradise. There is no other go except to resort to military solution.

14.00 hrs.

You have not been able to tolerate when the inalienable rights are denied for the Palastinian people. You have not been able to tolerate the racist regime of South Africa. You have not been able to tolerate the dictatorial ruling of Marcos of Philippines. You have recognised the PLO. You have recognised the Namibia movement and you have openly supported Mrs. Aquino for coming back to power. But when it comes to the Tamilians of Sri Lanka, you conveniently forget them and you do not recognise the Eelam Liberation Forces. You brand them as militants. So, the political solution cannot solve the problem. Military solution is the only way. This morning, people have talked much about genocide, massacre, corruption, rape and looting. I have never had a chance to speak on the Call Attention Motion. Hence I express my opinion on this issue

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

that the Government of India should not be a silent spectator and military solution is the one and the only solution. Separate Eelam is the only salvation. Time is going to prove that they are going to liberate Tamil Eelam which nobody can prevent whether the Government of India are willing or not, to accept it.

I have already mentioned under Rule 377 today that some quacks are practising medicine. People of SSLC qualification with 12 years of experience are going to practise Allopathic medicine as per the G. O. issued by the Government of India on 4-3-1973 which is going to cause much hazard to the people.

Now there is too much of Customs and Excise duties on drugs. As a result, the common man is not able to consume or purchase even the essential drugs which are essential for the health. Unless this is removed in to, the slogan of health for all by 2000 AD will be only a hysterical slogan. Hence I request the Government of India to remove the tax and help the poor common public.

President's address has mentioned, about clean Government. I would like to mention one incident in which a General Manager of nationalised bank was harassed for having made a deposit mobilisation and deposited Rs. 1,60,00,000 in fixed deposits. The General Manager has revealed to the CBI people that this money belongs to one of the Ministers of the Government of Tamilnadu. For no fault of the General Manager, he has been harassed mentally and physically.

Our Prime Minister is called Mr. Clean of the world and our Finance Minister is called Mr. Clean of India. When you are able to name the executives of Kirloskar, Voltas and Bata who have evaded the black-money, what prevents you from naming the corrupt Ministers of Tamilnadu? Is it because of the alliance you have with the AIDMK party? The recent civic poll clearly has given a blanket permission for the Government of India to throw out the corrupt Ministers. If it is not done, the time will come when the people of Tamilnadu are going to throw these corrupt Ministers. The State Minister for Personnel Reforms Mr. Chidambaram is here. I request that he

should convey to the Prime Minister to name the Minister of Tamilnadu who has deposited Rs. 1,60,00,000 of money in benami name in a nationalised bank. The action against Mr. Kalimuthu, Minister of Tamilnadu, is still pending. What prevents you from taking action against him?

A legislation was brought in Tamil Nadu Assembly on 23rd January, 1986 and a Bill was considered on 24th and adopted on the same day and sent to the President for assent. I request that the President should not give assent for this Bill. What is the haste in bringing this Bill? This Bill is for the purpose of taking over the race club. When Dr. Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu in the year, 1974 he abolished the Madras Races and Madras Race Club. The management went to the High Court. Madras High Court upheld the decision of the Government. Management went to the Supreme Court and got a stay. The stay is still pending since 1975 in the Supreme Court. If the Government of Tamilnadu is really interested in abolishing the race, why not think of vacating the stay pending in Supreme Court since 1975? On the contrary, they want to take over the race club. On what pretext are they taking over? On the pretext of malpractices, Government has got four nominees. What are the Home Secretary and the Police Commissioner doing? They said that there is a faction in the Club which makes them to take over. I tell you that there is a faction in the ruling party of Tamilnadu. There is a Jayalalita Group and Mr. RMV Group. Can you ask the Government of India to dismiss the Government on the basis of faction? I am a Member of the Madras Race Club. I have not gone for a single racing or betting. I use the Social Club for entertaining my doctor friends who come from abroad to attend international seminars.

Hence I request that the President should not give his assent to this Bill. When there is haste for taking over, why not they show the same haste for bringing prohibition in Tamilnadu? Why did they postpone it till January, 1987? Because of the licences, all the licences, are given to ADMK party people, namely, the ruling party people. They are the people who are ruling Tamilnadu now. You have not shown that much of enthusiasm in bringing prohibition. On

the contrary, you are showing too much of interest in taking over race club only on personal animosity. They know that horse races is the king of sports. It gives direct and indirect employment to thousands of people. So I request that the President should not given his assent to this Bill from Tamil Nadu Government for taking over the Madras Race Club.

Before concluding, I would like to say that in the railway budget a paltry amount of Rs. 3 crores has been allocated for the rapid transit system in Madras from where I represent...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can discuss it in the Railway Budget.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : Another paltry sum of Rs. 3 crores is allotted for Karur-Dindigul Railway line. Whenever the question of Tamil Nadu comes they conveniently forget.

When industrialists go to Mr Tiwary, the Industry Minister says, 'You come to UP and start the industry.' I want to know whether he is the Industry Minister of India or he is the Industry Minister of Uttar Pradesh. When we wanted to expand the X-ray plant at Ooty, it has gone to Rai Bareilly. The ordnance factory expansion has gone to UP. When we wanted to expand the Defence factory, it has gone to UP. Sethusamudram project is pending since years now. The Villivakkam-Annagar electrification project is also omitted in the Budget. When I say that many projects are pending, our Minister should listen. People have given a clear verdict in the recent civic polls and regional parties have more say in India now. The Telugu Desam, DMK and the AIADMK are gaining momentum. In Assam, in Punjab and in Tamil Nadu and in Andhra Pradesh the regional parties are gaining strength and the Government of India should understand the grievances expressed by the people of Tamil Nadu and try to help us instead of letting us down.

Finally, the Minister expressed grave concern about Sri Lanka which is only evasive. In Thanga Vellanapuram of Ampara district hundreds of people have been murdered and butchered. The Sri Lankan

government has constituted a committee comprising of military officials to investigate into the incident. How can you keep a cat to guard the milk ? I only suggest which we have been telling from the beginning that a military solution alone is the only solution to solve the ethnic problem of Sri Lanka.

With these few words I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for having given me an opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Faleiro moved the Motion of thanks on the President's Address delivered before both the Houses of Parliament and Shri Zainul Basher seconded it. While welcoming the Motion of thanks, I would like to say a few words. I do not want to repeat what my friends have already said but I cannot help in repeating some points because the subject is very important. I would like to say particularly about those elements who are trying to disturb the centuries old communal harmony and fraternal feeling and jeopardize peace in the country.

In his Address to the first session of the present Parliament last year, the President had outlined the major policies and programmes of Government and has repeated ten points out of them in the present Address.

I do not wish to go into details of each one of them. Besides, he has also outlined priority areas for 19:6-87, e.g., drinking water, eradication of illiteracy, vaccination and immunisation programme, production of oilseeds and improvement of communication. But of these fifteen programmes, many have already been launched and some of them are yet to be launched. Until there is peace in the country, speedy implementation of these programmes cannot take place. Many programmes have been formulated to uplift the poor above the poverty line. We cannot succeed in achieving prosperity and unity till there is peace in the country. Government cannot singlehandedly solve the law and order problem and check the communal tendencies emerging in different parts of the country. We cannot succeed in

[Shri P. Namgyal]

curbing the communal scourge by merely using police and security forces. This cannot be done till the youth, farmers, workers, teachers and intelligentsia of the country are not actively involved in this process. Recently, the Government has constituted the National Integration Council afresh. I feel the Government should convene its meeting and take its help and try and involve cross section of society e.g. the youth, workers, farmers, teachers and intelligentsia and formulate an action plan so that we could fight communalism unitedly. It is only when peace is established that we can successfully implement the programmes of our dynamic Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. We have heard a lot about the proposed National Security Force for the past several years. It was emphasized that this force should be constituted to deal with riots, law and order problem and communal disturbances in the country. This force should be constituted at the earliest and there is need to pay attention to its deployment on the recommendation of National Integration Council in order to check such disturbances in the country. There have been communal riots in some parts of the country for the past two weeks. There are certain reasons behind it particularly the Shah Bano case which was discussed throughout the country.

My second submission is regarding "Ram Janam Bhoomi". You may call it a temple or anything else but our Muslim brethren call it "Babari Masjid" and it was reopened on Court orders. Besides, the question of price rise was played up in such a manner by hon. Members of opposition that it added fuel to fire and this resulted in worsening of the situation. The Government should firmly deal with it and take effective measures in this regard. Here it is worth mentioning that in all the sensitive border states, particularly in Punjab, the law and order situation is worse than the situation which prevailed prior to 1984. The terrorist activities are continuously increasing there. It is even said that today no young man of Punjab desires to join Government Service or to do any other work because they are getting Dollars, arms and ammunition from across the border and they are putting their adventurous spirit to wrong use. There is need to deal firmly

with the daylight robberies and mass killings etc.

The prevailing situation in Jammu and Kashmir is also very serious. When the entire country was engulfed in communal riots in 1947, Gandhiji had said that Jammu and Kashmir was the only place where one could see a ray of hope. But Kashmir of today is no more Gandhiji's dreamland. For the past many days curfew has been clamped there and since 1980, when late Sheikh Sahib came to power, we have been witnessing communal riots in the Kashmir Valley. It was first sparked off on the pretext of an accident between a tempo and a military truck. Even at that time some temples were damaged and the shops of minorities were looted. This trend went on increasing day by day. The Jamiat-ul-Islami and Jamiat-ul-Tulba and other anti Indian elements are taking advantage of the situation and creating trouble on one pretext or the other. Some days back Israel had desecrated a mosque in the Middle-East and its reaction was exhibited in Delhi.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Please give me five minutes more...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not five minutes. Only one minute. A number of Members are to speak from your party; about 42 are to speak. I cannot give you more than one minute. Please try and conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : So as far as the issue of Border States is concerned I would like to bring to the notice of the House that it is becoming worse. Some years back when Bhutto was hanged in Pakistan its reaction erupted in Kashmir Valley and the Hindu reactionaries in Jammu started exploiting this situation in a different manner. This was the first time in the history of Jammu and Kashmir that pro-Pakistani slogans were raised there. The

Kashmir issue is a cancerous problem and everyone is aware that this has been hanging in the balance for a long time.

Kindly give me two minutes more and I will conclude. Until this issue is not properly solved, these incidents will continue to happen...*(Interruptions)\*\**

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. Nothing more will go on record if you continue your speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : The Assam problem has been solved...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no use in wasting your energy. Nothing will go on record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Why are you after me...*(Interruptions)\*\**

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Namgyal, nothing is recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : The line of actual control...*(Interruptions)\*\**

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. 42 persons are to be called from the Congress party. I cannot permit him like this.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. I rise to support the remarks given by Hon. Shri Faleiro.

The Address of the President is well balanced and it gives the full picture of the achievements of one year. It also outlines what is to be done in the future. Now if I can say so, the year 1985 was an year of the Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi both on the national as well as on the international front. In one year the achievements were in so many fields on the national front as well as on the international front. Really it is a praiseworthy achievement.

In this achievement the President has very rightly laid stress on the accords of Punjab and Assam. These two accords possibly should have achieved more importance by the public, by the opposition than what it has done. Actually these accords were the victory of the democratic forces over extremism. This is a victory achieved through negotiations. Really this is a laudable achievement.

In Punjab, the Congress party actually fought more for the integrity of the country than for the interest of the party. Through the democratic process the election was held and the Government was chosen by the people.

But recently again a trail of events is really disturbing and it appears that all political parties and even the Central Government have to be a little more conscious about what is happening in Punjab. On no account we are going to repeat the 'operation blue star'. Prevention is better than cure. So, we have to be alert. We cannot say that Mr. Barnala is not coping with the situation and he should resign, as voiced by some political parties in the press. We have to support him and our Central Government also should keep a strict watch over there.

Regarding the implementation of the Accord, the President Address is quite clear and it has been further clarified in Parliament, by our Prime Minister, that the Government is fully prepared for the implementation of the accord. One thing I would like to say—it is my personal view and it may not be in agreement with the views of my party or others—is that there should be some change in the outlook, in

\*\*Not recorded.

[Shri C. P. Thakur]

the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis. Now, this Mathew Commission could not come out with any clear suggestion or verdict about the transfer of areas to Haryana. The Haryana Government should not demand only Hindi speaking areas. There should be some change in the outlook. Why could not some Punjabi speaking area be given to Haryana ?

**SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY :** Sir, who is taking note of the points made in the House by various Members ?

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The hon. Minister is there.

**SHRI C. P. THAKUR :** Therefore, Sir, I suggest that the Government of Haryana should be a little more broad-minded and some action on reorganisation needs rethinking on that basis.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I think some hon. Minister must take note of all these points. Otherwise, what is the use of making all these points ? Somebody should take note of all these points.

**SHRI C. P. THAKUR :** Sir, in Assam, the AGP Government is installed through democratic process of election. But they are still not reconciled with the Congress Party and there has been some killings of Congressmen in Assam. Therefore, this attitude of the Congress Party in bringing accords through democratic process should have been appreciated by the people there and the Opposition as well.

Now, on economic front, there have been achievements both in Industrial and agricultural sectors and also on all other sectors. But in these sectors, there was a mention of Bihar in yesterday's debate about the labourers from Bihar going to Punjab for work. I would like to draw the attention of the Government that really some of the successes on agricultural front in Punjab have been due to the labourers of Bihar. But how long will this problem of Bihar labourers continue ? They don't get adequate opportunity in Bihar itself. Therefore, they go to Punjab and other States for getting employment. Therefore, Sir, Bihar needs special consideration from the Centre for its development. While the country is

going ahead on different fronts, Bihar is lagging behind.

Sir, the Green Revolution has been confined only to a few States and only to a few crops. Recently, there was a report by the Sen Committee and that report has stated that Green Revolution has not reached Bihar and other Eastern States. So, I request that Government should take special steps on agricultural front so that adequate improvement is made in Bihar.

Recently, there was a news item that the Scheme for renovation of Sone Canal has been shelved. Sir, this Sone Canal was built by the Britishers about 112 years ago and since then it has not been repaired and because of the damage caused in the Canal bunds, most of the water in the Canal goes waste and it creates hardship to the people of that area. This canal irrigates so many districts in Bihar. So, I would request that if the Government of Bihar has not got adequate resources to finance, for the development of this Sone Canal, which the World Bank had estimated at Rs. 1200 crores, the Central Government should come forward and help the Bihar Government for this scheme. This canal is responsible for making some of the area of Bihar as a granary. If it is not saved, it will cause immense damage to Bihar.

Secondly, on the infrastructural growth in Bihar, I would say that Railway also has not given adequate attention to that province. We will discuss the details in the Railway Budget, but there is one important item which I would like to mention and that is the railway bridge in Patna which connects the north and south Bihar. This is very important for the development of Bihar and that should be taken note of and some priority attention should be given to that.

Now, I would like to mention about the irrigation facilities in Bihar. The matter regarding labourers from Bihar was raised in the President's Address. The irrigation facilities in Bihar have been very inadequate and unless a comprehensive scheme to tone up other infrastructural inputs in Bihar is drawn up, the problems of Bihar will not be solved.

On the medical front, this target of immunising the children by 1990 is doing well all over the country and I appreciate that and children will not now die of some of the infectious diseases. But I would suggest that the Government should make a short list of essential drugs and these drugs should be made available all the time in this country. Some of the countries like Bangladesh and others have made such a list and they are doing very well. In our country, we are making both essential as well as non-essential drugs and because the non-essential drugs give more profit, most of the companies are making these non-essential drugs. A priority list as suggested by the World Health Organization should be drawn up by the Government so that the essential drugs are available to all the needy patients in all the hospitals.

Health care delivery system also needs to be given its due importance. If the drugs are available and qualified persons are available, the delivery system would improve. The number of unemployed medical graduates is increasing. That should also be taken note of and a comprehensive programme for employment of these qualified graduates should be drawn up.

One of my friend of this House raised the question of Hindi chauvinism, but I do not see that Hindi is dominating either in this House or in other activities in the Government. People from the South should not be afraid of this.

AN HON. MEMBER : Doordarshan is giving more importance to Hindi.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Programme is there in English as also in other languages.

It is high time that there should be rethinking in this respect. Some people say that English is not our mother tongue. But we are neither developing English, nor giving proper importance to Hindi. There is no doubt that Hindi should have been given more importance.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity and I support the motion.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Mr. Chairman, I heard very carefully the

speeches of the mover and the seconder of the motion. I have also heard some of the speeches delivered by the members of the Treasury Benches yesterday and today.

I am sorry to say that inspite of what has been said, and certain figures were also reeled by my friend, Shri Falerio, yesterday, the Address contained nothing new, nothing spectacular and nothing about which this Government should be proud of. Sir, it was an unprecedented event that this year's Address started with a boycott by the whole Opposition. It happened some two decades ago and it happened now. Why? We expressed our views in the House while moving our Adjournment Motion on the increase in the prices of essential commodities. The rise was so unprecedented that we felt that it amounted to an imposition of a new tax because it has never happened in this country or in any other country that administered prices had been increased unrelated to their cost of production. Now, we did not mean any disrespect to the President of our country when we boycotted his Address. We made it very clear to him when we met him. We protested against the unprecedented rise in prices and the improper manner in which the Government has increased the administered prices on the eve of this Session. I do not want to dwell too much on this point because it has been debated in detail when we discussed the Adjournment Motion. But today, the whole of India is observing a *Bandh* and the people are very much agitated. We are very unhappy about this.

AN HON. MEMBER : But Delhi is not observing any *Bandh*.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : We have exempted Delhi because a *Bandh* has already been observed here. We are very much agitated about this rise in prices. I am very happy that one of the Congress members, my friend Shri Sharad Dighe was very vocal when he was speaking yesterday. He was saying that the rise in prices, particularly of the petroleum products was not proper and that it should be looked into again. I am sure that several Congress members share his views. They are only afraid of expressing their views because of the Party's Whip.

Now Sir, this year started with great expectations and great hopes. When Rajivji

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

came to power; he came with a massive mandate and he raised a lot of hopes and people thought that this young Prime Minister was the man who would solve the problems of the country. He did show some enthusiasm initially and signed the Punjab Accord and the Assam Accord. He did take certain steps which were very hopeful. But I am sorry to say that these hopes have been belied and the people are disillusioned. Today I can describe the previous year of his rule only as a year of somersaults in various policy fronts. I will explain these somersaults one by one.

Sir, it has been said in the Address that the Punjab Accord has been reached and the Punjab problem has been solved. Yesterday our friends were telling that it was the Barnala Government which had failed. What is happening today? Today, we reached where we were about one year ago before the Blue Star and the problems remain unsolved. This morning the Home Minister was giving a report on the action taken under the Punjab Accord. He was telling that he would be calling the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana and they would sit together and sort out matters. And if it is not possible, he told that he would be going to appoint another Commission. We have already had a Commission which had deliberated for six months and we knew all along that it would be very difficult for the Commission to pronounce any judgement because we knew the terms of the Accord. When we were actually signing the accord, we knew that it is impossible when contiguity clause is included in the accord. It was very clear, that it would be impossible for the Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab to be transferred to Haryana because of this clause. And you went on dragging your feet and finally what happened? We were blind to what was happening on the borders. We knew that long ago, not now. Today we were told that the Government came to know this now. But we knew that long ago, that the terrorists were being trained in Pakistan and they were infiltrating into India. All along the borders, our BSF is there, it is our responsibility, it is not the responsibility of Punjab to see that these terrorists are not allowed to enter into India. But this went on and

on and finally today, we have thousands of terrorists coming from Pakistan and creating great problem of law and order. What can poor Barnala do anything about it? Today, it is very easy to blame Shri Barnala. Yesterday some Member of the House was blaming that Barnala has failed. Well, Barnala, has failed, then what are you doing? Is it not our duty? I want to remind this Government, that we have, only during the last Budget, passed an Act—Anti-Terrorists Act. That gives us powers concurrently with the State Government. We cannot take shelter under the plea that the Law and order is a State subject. Law and order is certainly a State subject, but the terrorists Act gives power to the Central Government apart from the State Government to concurrently interfere and see that such people are arrested, prosecuted, put in jails or whatever action is warranted. But we have done nothing.

Now, Sir, on the other fronts also there were somersaults. Our Prime Minister was telling from the housetops that he is going to clean the administration and he is going to clean the public life. What has he done? He has brought people who were defeated in the elections through back door and made them Ministers. It was never done before. It was very rarely done in the past. Particularly during Panditji's time, there was a convention that no person who has been defeated, should be rehabilitated through back doors.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : When the main door is open, Is it through windows?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Yes, through windows. Is it the way you are going to clean the public life? Where is the political morality in it?

Coming to the other problems, I would particularly mention about a special technique in which our Prime Minister and the Leadership of the Congress is indulging in, what I should call the Opposition batting. Day in and day out, the Opposition is being blamed for everything. Day in and day out, the Chief Ministers of the Opposition rules States are being blamed for everything.

Recently, there was a centenary session in Bombay. What did they do there? The

main attack in that session was only on the opposition parties, particularly the regional parties, telling that the Regional parties are anti-national. They are not patriotic. The regionalism is a menace which is developing in the country. And the opposition parties don't have the sense of history and so on and so forth. What was the occasion? Why this provocation? Isn't an opposition batting? You think that the Opposition Parties are not loyal to this country, regional parties are not loyal to this country. Yesterday also, my friend Shri Zainul Bashir was very vocal in his statement that the regional parties should not come and that we are opposed to the regional parties. Then what are you? Has not the Congress reduced itself into a regional party? Today the so-called national parties, have almost reduced to regional parties, in the sense that they have been reduced to that level. You cannot help it—that is the political phenomena today. Are you not going to accept this position, and develop a working relationship with regional parties, and also with regional party Governments? Otherwise how are you going to govern this country—if you are going to fight with NTR, Barnala and everybody?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND  
FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : We  
have got roots in every State.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : You are the elder brother and they are the younger ones. So, it becomes your duty and not theirs. If some one is not upto the mark, you may point it out.

[*English*]

Not only this; you are going on baiting the Opposition. Today, the regional parties have come to stay. Who is responsible for this? The Congress is responsible for the present state of affairs, because the Congress has been defeated; and the regional parties have established themselves in various regions. You have to respect the verdict of the people. The best course is for the Government to realize this. The sooner you do it, the better.

You should come to a working understanding with the regional parties. Don't bring them on the path of confrontation; and when they come to the path of confrontation, you say they are on that path. But you don't realize that it is only a reaction to what you are doing.

Another form of Opposition-batting, a very unfortunate development I should say, is the recent espionage case.

14.47 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Take the so-called Ram Swarup case. I do not want to go into the merits of this case, because it is *sub judice*. It is not my intention to discuss that particular case. But these Ram Swarups, these Larkinses are people who previously had been caught and against whom cases are going on. We have no brief for them. They should be condemned and severely punished. The Opposition is entirely with the Government in this. But I would like to ask: what is going on here? The Congress Government had harboured all these Ram Swarups all these years. Today you come out and say that here is a man who is indulging in all these things. But all this was going on before your very eyes and under your nose. And the Congress Government failed to catch them and punish them.

The most unfortunate thing is that while prosecuting Ram Swarup, in the charge-sheet several important leaders of the political parties have been named. They are not prosecuted. There is no incriminating evidence against them, but they have been named in the prosecution. It was done because you wanted to show the *modus operandi* of Ram Swarup. Under this excuse, you have named leaders of the Opposition parties, and maligned them. While describing the whole story, you could have avoided the names; but you have mentioned names, because you wanted to indulge in mud-slinging; and that type of Opposition-batting is very bad.

I would like to demand from the Government that there should be an open enquiry on this whole episode. While the criminal case goes on, I want the Government to

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

institute a judicial enquiry: We have made it very clear in our memorandum to P.M. Our Chief Minister wrote to the Prime Minister in very strong terms, saying that if anybody from his party was named, and indulged in such things, an open enquiry should be conducted. Elementary etiquette demands that before such a thing is done when leaders of the Opposition parties in Parliament are named, the Prime Minister should have informed the leaders. They should have taken us into confidence, and to tell us as to what case Government has, what evidence—incriminating evidence the Government have to take their names in the charge-sheet. This has not been done. Even today, I want to say that in respect of all those Members of Parliament whose names have been taken, information should be furnished to the Party Leaders. Their party leaders should be informed and they should be told as to why their names have been taken. I don't think there is any need for confidential enquiry about it; I don't think there is any need for *in camera* trial for this type of case. But if the Government thinks that *in camera* trial should go on as it is and a judicial inquiry simultaneously should be taken up; those people whose names have been mentioned, they should be given an opportunity to clear themselves and prove their innocence.

I am sure, one of the members of the other House, who is the leader of our Party, has been named is innocent; he has given the personal explanation. Several other members whose names have been taken have given explanations. That is not enough, because this is a very serious matter. We would like to see that if they are wrong, if they are involved, they should be punished. Otherwise, their names should be cleared this type of opposition baiting should be stopped. I strongly condemn it; I strongly object to it. Even now, I demand a judicial inquiry into this even while the criminal case is going on. There is nothing wrong in it. This particular aspect should be taken up separately and a judicial inquiry instituted: I demand this from this government with all seriousness and that is all I have to say.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA  
(Machhlisbahr) : Mr. Chairman Sir, in

the seven minutes allotted to me, I would draw your attention to the four points mentioned in the Presidents' Address.

The Address has dwelt on the achievements of Government and outlined the programmes and policies proposed to be followed. The Address states that the Prime Minister paid official visits to important countries in the world and neighbouring countries as well during the past one year and strengthened relations with them. We have been able to understand their traditions and policies and clarified our own to them. I appreciate his capacity and skill to achieve so much a short time and congratulate him for this.

I would like to point out a few things in this regard. We are facing problems with countries like England, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. We have held discussions with them on many occasions and the least I can say in this regard is that the success has not been satisfactory.

Our problem today is to check divisive forces that are working against the integrity of the country. The foremost in this category are the Khalistan protagonists who have settled in England. Those who hatch conspiracy to assassinate our Prime Minister are given shelter there. The people in that country say that this is India's problem and they are not concerned with it. We have friendly relations with that country but they do not help us in solving this problem, which can ruin us. On the contrary they are trying to aggravate the problem. Besides, what we wanted to achieve through these foreign tours could not be achieved in England. I would, therefore, like the Government to pay immediate attention to the real problems. Soft words will not serve the purpose; we shall have to take concrete steps. These matters should be taken up with the concerned Governments so that the relations could further normalise. So far as improving relations with Pakistan is concerned, it is true—as has been pointed out by many hon. members—when we are in a better state of mind we give it a serious thought. Until our disputes are not amicably resolved, it is no use talking in terms of improving relations. Instead of doing so, Pakistan is making efforts to

disintegrate our country and this has been pointed out by the Home Minister as well as the Punjab Chief Minister. What steps are being proposed to be taken in this regard to effectively deal with the situation? This should be clarified and some solution should be forthcoming. Even if we improve relations despite these problems, it is of no importance. Similar is the position with regard to Sri Lanka. Our negotiations with them have also led us nowhere. Therefore, I would like that we should improve relations with these countries provided they desist from creating problems in our country and also help us in overcoming those problems.

Much has been said about terrorism. In my opinion it is operating in three forms in the country. The first form of terrorism is where the terrorists are trying to disintegrate our country and create another country by raising pro-Khalistani slogans. Secondly, they want to undermine the very foundation of our democracy. In the 1985 elections terrorism took the form of booth capturing at gun point and it might be repeated in the 1990 elections. They want to subvert our electoral system and, therefore, there is need to pay immediate attention to electoral reform. This is the second form of terrorism which is trying to undermine our democratic set up. Nobody can say with certainty what the 1990 General Elections have in store for us—may be growth of more terrorism.

In the third form, the terrorists are usurping the funds earmarked for developmental work in the rural areas, *i.e.* construction of roads, canals embankments. They are forcing the engineers—the sanctioning authority—to grant contracts to these elements alone. This is being done with the connivance of bureaucrats. Effective and concrete steps should be taken to deal with these forms of terrorism.

I would also like to draw your attention to mobilisation of funds and resources for our Plans because without funds no development can take place. Today, certain things have come to our notice in this respect. The prices of petroleum products have been increased. Now it is no use crying over rising prices. The hike in petroleum products will fetch Rs. 500 crores to the Government

revenue. The Government, Departments, whether in the public sector or otherwise, account for 60 per cent consumption of petrol and the rest 40 per cent is consumed by others. There will be no decline in the 60 per cent consumption of petroleum products. Out of the revenue of Rs. 500 crores due to hike in the petroleum products, a sum of about Rs. 300 crores will not serve any purpose because that amount will simply be book adjustment between the Government departments. Only for an amount of Rs. 200 crores, the Government have initiated such measures which have agitated the people of the country and this has weakened your party also. The Government should reconsider the desirability of such a measure.

It has been claimed that the burden on account of subsidy on fertilisers on the Government is quite high. The Government can discontinue it but they must also ascertain the cost of production of fertilisers in this country vis-a-vis other countries. Efforts should be made to curtail the cost of its production accordingly.

15.00 hrs.

There is need to pay attention towards economics of agricultural production. A person takes up a vocation with the aim of earning profit. An agriculturist takes to cultivation for some economic gain. Unless the profit earned through production and marketing of agricultural produce is not linked with the industrial profit, the farmer will not be motivated to work in the fields. So, there is need to look into the economics of agricultural production. I would like to say a few words in respect of communalism. Recently, two verdicts have been given by the judiciary. One is by the Supreme Court and the other is by a Court in Faizabad. A Bill was also introduced here yesterday in connection with the verdict of the Supreme Court. In the first instance I would urge that we should not disregard the verdicts of the Courts. In 1975 a court delivered a judgement which toppled a Government and the judgement was against Indiraji. Subsequently, there was great upheaval which led to a chain of events and change of Governments. This all happened due to the verdict of a Court. Today, we

[Shri Shripati Mishra]

are trying to circumvent the judgement of a court. At present there is appalling poverty in the county and it should be our foremost duty to solve the problems of poverty, destitution and hunger of the downtrodden and not to add to their miseries by leaving them in the lurch. This step is politically motivated. There is need to reconsider the Bill introduced in the House. In the end, I would say that national interest should be kept in mind while solving the issues pertaining to casteism, communalism or regionalism. Everyone, whether he is a Hindu, Muslim, Christian or Sikh, must adopt national interest as the criterion to decide whether an issue is right or wrong. *If the issue is against the national interest then Government or the people need not accede to it. The biggest party in the country, which is in power, should give the lead in the matter so that other parties may also follow.....(Interruptions)*

SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) :  
And which they are not doing at present.

SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA : I would like say in regard to your statement also, if you belong to the Marxist party, .....*(Interruptions)*

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I belong to the Janata Party.

SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA : If you belong to the Janata Party then there is nothing to say. We have seen the attitude of your party before the Accord and after the Accord. I would like to thank any party which has a rational approach towards communalism.

Taking into consideration all these things if we do not attach importance to nationalism and give importance to other considerations then the fundamentalists whether they are Hindus, Muslims of Christians, will stifle the voice of the progressive people. If we give importance to the fundamentalists, they would harm our cause.

With these words, I support the policies enumerated in the Address. Undoubtedly, we have achieved some success in our efforts. If some more stringent

measures are taken to eradicate corruption, we can achieve still more success in this request.

[English]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura) : I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me time. I am speaking for the first time in this august House. I share the views expressed by the mover and the seconder of the Motion of Thanks to the President. The president has been very right in saying his Address about bringing India on the threshold of 21st century. Through the means of socialism, social security and other measures of the Government, India is thought to be in a progressive stage. So far as socialism is concerned, I have doubt that India is living in too much Stateism. Imperialism is said to be exploiter, capitalism is said to be exploiter, but if we take too much resort to Stateism, social problems are not expected to be solved if people at large are not taken into confidence. So far as I understand, the present day governments, not only in India but all over the world, are taking resort to the means of socialism. But I think socialism is not going to solve all the problems. I feel that socialism should be brought taking into consideration the practical aspect of human nature. Human nature is generally acquisitive. More or less, every man is thinking to take into his possession as much as possible. I have a feeling—I may be wrong also that the present day government has become like a company where the shareholders are so many great people. Even the M. Ps. are shareholders. The IAS Officers are shareholders. The Corporation Chairmen are shareholders. A small peon or orderly is also a small shareholder. The lion's share of the dividend of the Government or the State is going to the upper class of people. Therefore, socialism should be brought into effect with all consideration of the interest of the lower strata of the people. At the same time I wish to point, out that more or less the Government is having a policy of appeasement at the home front and also abroad. I have a feeling that it is not a bad thing to negotiate; but it is certainly a bad thing to negotiate out of fear. We must negotiate for peace at home front and abroad. But we must not negotiate out of

fear. In this country I have a feeling—I may be corrected if I am wrong—even the Government is taking into consideration the interest of so many vocal people. The Prime Minister was very much interested in giving the Thain Dam and the Integral Coach Factory to Punjab. But the interest of Bihar people who have stood by the Congress, who have voted for it, with all peace and silence, has not been considered. I will give you figures. Bihar has got 8 crores of people. In comparison to other States it has got only 9 Universities whereat U.P. having 11 crores of people has got 22 Universities. I would plead the case of Bihar and point out that Government should take into consideration the interests of Bihar where everything is in backlog. Bihar is having the lowest per capita income except Nagaland. I have a feeling that Bihar out of the map of India. Mr. Chairman, I would make this request to Government through you, that Bihar's interests should be sympathetically considered.

One thing is about social justice. The late lamented leader of ours, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, brought a Bill in this House to rationalise the salary structure of the country and when the Bill was passed, the Supreme Court had struck it down. Sir, I fail to understand whether this august body is supreme or the Supreme Court is supreme. This is not the only thing. When Indira Gandhi tried to rationalise the salary structure and the Supreme Court stood in the way, that point has not yet been made clear whether this House is supreme or the Supreme Court is supreme. Sir, you will appreciate that there is social injustice. In LIC a matriculate is getting, not in exact terms, Rs. 3200 per month.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
That is at the time of his retirement.

**SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV :**  
In any case, a matriculate is getting Rs. 3200 in LIC. In banks the persons having even lower qualifications are getting more than so many qualified persons. Therefore, I will appeal, through you, that the Government should take into consideration the salary structure throughout the country for all the classes. Thank you, Sir.

15.17 hours

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Bolpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry I do not find Mr. Shripati Mishra. I wanted to congratulate him for his very thought-provoking speech.

Sir, so far as the President's Address is concerned, it has almost become a ritual and our Rashtrapati Ji this year also has had to read an Address prepared by Government which it working faster to impose greater and greater miseries on the people and indulging in polemics. One newspaper editorial has said, 'It is benal and naive'—I call inane—inanity, self-laudatory references to its so-called achievements, spacious projections for the future.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** It is like West Bengal.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
Very good. They say it is like West Bengal. Therefore, they say it is 'spacious projections for the future, they try to preach which they have never followed—these are the hall-marks of this year's Presidential Address to the Parliament.

Youthful sentiments alone cannot deliver the goods. It cannot be a substitute for sound policies and achievements and unless one equates an individual with a nation, image building cannot be the same as nation building.

Sir, high flowing and high flying jargons and shibboleths and macro or micro processors and the like and modernisation *per se* cannot provide two square meals a day to the millions and millions of people of this country who are still below the poverty line. With priorities only on paper and with non-achievement so far as implementation is concerned, benefits whatever have been obtained are restricted only to a select few. The talk of entry to the 21st century is a cruel joke to the half starving, half clad, illiterate or semi-literate mute masses of this country. So, we are told that our Prime Minister is in a hurry. For what and for whom? To achieve what? Who are his constituents? With the value of rupee

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

now having gone down to 16 paise, with only 50 million educated unemployed, with 100,000 sick and closed industries in this country, with back-breaking burden of high prices of essential commodities with primitive conditions of living—without even supply of drinking water and minimum medical facilities—with illiteracy blinding millions of people in this country as majority of our people are illiterate, with casteism and religious fanaticism having their sway, what are and should be the targets and priorities? That is precisely, the Address has failed to identify and indicate. Therefore, as I said, it has become a mere ritual and a non-event. We feel and almost every hon. Member has said that we are faced with serious problems. They are the problem of poverty, the problem of caste and communal conflict, the problem of our unity and integrity being at stake, problem of fundamentalists raising their heads and people are getting more and more divided, problem of economic stagnation and problem of greater poverty among the people. How are these problems to be tackled? Can these problems be tackled by mere announcement of certain policies and programmes without proper implementation, without a well directed policy towards alleviation of poverty? That is why, we are faced with gimmicks; and make-believe situation and problems are accentuating. My friends here are only finding dynamism in the young Prime Minister, with no result, no action.

The other day, the Prime Minister said that it was a compliment to him. I believe, in answer to an interjection or a speech of Mr. Dandavate, he felt that it was a compliment to him that he was following the policies of his predecessor Congress Governments. What is the track record of the Congress Government or the Government formed by the Congress Party in the Centre and in the States, and of the Congress Party with or without parenthesis. In the speech, in the centenary session of the Congress, the Prime Minister lambasted everybody—the legislators, the industrialists, the trade-unionists, the educationists and the Government servants. Nobody was spared. But his criticism of the Congress and the Congress Party was the most strident. I do not know whether you were there or you

could even enter, even if you had the ticket. According to him, the power brokers and the feudal oligarchs and the corrupt and sanctimonious hypocrites have taken over the Party and that corruption has almost been institutionalised. That is the achievement of the Party and the achievement of these Congress Governments, coming from the Prime Minister, the President of the Congress. When he has criticised the achievements of the Congress Governments, one cannot forget that out of 38 years since our independence, 35 years have been ruled by the Congress party and out of which 33 years by one family. I do not mind if he wants to take upon himself the role of a messiah to cleanse the party and the country. But we have heard from him—the newspaper reports say it and it has not been contradicted—that the country is benefited by the Congress losing in Punjab and Assam. Therefore, today country benefits when Congress is defeated. In the interests of the progress of this country and the poor people, that is precisely what is needed, that Congress must be defeated not only at the hustings but it should be wound up as the Father of the Nation would have desired.

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :** Why your Finance Minister has resigned from Ministry and also from your party in protest against your Chief Minister's corruption?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Declare the word 'West Bengal' unparliamentary!

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** The only thing I wish is that you must have a little understanding. Whatever I say, you misunderstand!

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :** If you attack our Party like anything, we should oppose it. I will not take it from you. I can give you the answer.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** He should follow the guidelines given by her!

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** I have been trying to precisely understand what she has been saying!

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may address the Chair.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Unfortunately, neither myself nor so many hon. Members are being heard.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE ; You came from London and so you could not understand my language because I am in India. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Certain things are there which are unexplainable.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Some phenomena are there which cannot be explained !

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I never deny. If hon. Members want some special satisfaction, I am prepared to admit that it is a fact that I lost in the 19th December, 1984 elections.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't take note of the disturbance. You address the Chair.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : A few days back, we had a discussion on the very important questions of price rise. But I cannot avoid raising it again. This is the one matter which has caused tremendous hardship to the common people. Today Bharat Bandh is being observed. (*Interruptions*). Today, the people are expressing their great resentment and opposition to the totally unjustified and improper levies which are nothing but an indirect form of taxation. They have not had the courage and courtesy to come before this House before raising the prices.

Today also, lakhs and lakhs of Government employees of different State Governments are also observing a strike because their minimal rights under the Constitution, of security of jobs, have been taken away by the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Yesterday we saw the Government working overtime and overnight also, it seems, in trying to undo the progressive judgment of the Supreme Court in *Shahabano* case,

but when hundreds of thousands of Government employees in this country are asking the Government to bring in suitable legislation, including a constitutional amendment, to do away with this interpretation of Art 310 and 311, the concerned Government does not move. This is the double standard or this Government which they are following and which shows that they are surrendering to a section of diehards and fundamentalists but will not take any steps for the purpose of maintenance of the democratic and constitutional rights of government servants in this country... (*Interruptions*).

There are serious situations which are developing in this country. Divisive forces, casteist forces, and religious fanaticism are rearing their ugly heads. What is happening in the name of this Ram Janam Bhumi ? I am not going into the merits because the matters are before judicial proceedings. But how one event in one place is having its repercussions in so many other places. Communal passions are being raised and I am sure nobody in this country will support such occurrences which are taking place. I am sure—the hon. Home Minister, I am glad, is here; he had to rush to a particular State to see things for himself—these problems cannot be solved if the Government chooses to appease the obscurantist forces in this country. Unfortunately that is what they are doing.

Our country's integrity is at stake. What is happening so far as the espionage activities are concerned ? The charge-sheet submitted in one of the cases, the Ram Swarup case, says :

"The facts and circumstances confirmatively disclose that the US intelligence agencies and their functionaries have acted and implemented a general conspiracy in respect of India aimed at obtaining through clandestine and illegal means and methods classified information and documents connected with the defence of the country. Intelligence agencies of the Federal Republic of Germany and Taiwan have actively connived with US intelligence agencies and their functionaries."

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

I am quoting from the charge-sheet. How long is this happening? What action has the government taken? What action is the government taking?

CIA infiltration is known everywhere. We have been hearing that foreign hands are trying to destabilise this country. What steps have been taken against these? Subversive activities of US Imperialism are being carried on in India, it seems, with impunity. Now leaks come out in India press. I do not know and I do not make any observation and I am sure all innocent people will be able to come out. But what I am on is that it is affecting our country's integrity and our country's interest. Has it become a playground all for sorts of subversive agencies of imperialist countries? This is a very serious matter which has to be looked into. I request the hon. Home Minister—of course, he is not concerned with internal security probably, I do not know—but this matter should be immediately looked into. I request the Government to say what steps they have taken in the past and are going to take to stop this kind of espionage activities.

On Punjab I raised a supplementary which created some amount of, I believe, discomfort in the Treasury ranks. I said that because of the non-implementation of the Punjab accord which we have supported and we have supported it because Punjab accord was our policy and we recommended it long back, three years ago and we wanted it to be successful... (*Interruptions*) It had been supported throughout the country, and we had expressed our happiness. But unfortunately, due to drift and dragging of feet, it is not being implemented fully. What I said was, this is being taken advantage of by the extremist forces; I never said that this alone caused extremism. The extremist forces are taking advantage of it and are trying to create difficulties for an elected government which is also unfortunately not able to take firm political action and administrative action. Therefore, Punjab provides a glaring example how a good decision, a good accord, can be nullified by drift, indecision and lack of political will. There has been total bungling, and we have seen the spectacle of the Chief Minister of one particular State openly objecting to the Accord, to the

principles of the Accord. Today when I mentioned the name of the State, there was a lot of commotion. Can the Government deny that a Chief Minister belonging to their own Party has been openly speaking against this Accord and the Centre was not pulling him up?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : He had never spoken against. Do not try to put your words into his mouth. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : By implication.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Das Muni is objecting just for the sake of objecting.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Not at all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : So far as Punjab is concerned, I believe, to what I am suggesting every section of the House will agree. Chandigarh should be transferred to Punjab without any delay and the continuous Hindi-speaking areas located in Punjab should be transferred to Haryana simultaneously. That can be done. Why did the Mathew Commission address itself to the question of finding out the Hindi-speaking areas in Fazilka and Abohar knowing that it was not possible. Everybody in this country knows that, and what is this *tamasha* of a new census knowing that it was not possible? By the Hindi-speaking areas not getting identified, the transfer of Chandigarh has been delayed, and the first premise, the basic postulate of this agreement, is not being implemented, although 26th January has passed long back. Then, all measures for the digging up of the canal must be taken up so that the work is completed as per schedule. The work of Water Tribunal should be expedited, and all administrative actions should be taken for the purpose of implementing the project...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I hope you are not including the time taken in interruptions.

In the case of Assam, we had no doubt opposed the Accord on the ground that it

was disenfranchising lakhs and lakhs of people. (*Interruptions*) When I support the Punjab Accord, he goes to sleep, but when I oppose the Assam Accord, he becomes alive and awake. Of course, now an elected government has come. We wish that Government well. We have no enmity with that Government as such. But we want that the Assam Accord, so far as protection of the minorities is concerned, has to be properly implemented. Fears and doubts in the minds of the minorities, the linguistic and all other minorities, should be removed.

I don't wish to say anything which may be mis-understood because we want peace and amity to come and prevail in Assam and whatever are our basic objections to the accord are known. Let the democratic rights and minimal human rights be preserved in a better atmosphere of peace and amity.

Another important point which I wish to refer to is with regard to the stresses and strains on the quasi-federal character of this country which is our constitutional set up. The Bills passed by legislatures of different States, especially the opposition States are not being assented to for years. In 1981, a Land Reforms Legislation was passed in the West Bengal Assembly. It is gathering dust for the last five years in the archives, in the corridors of North Block or the South Block. A Land Reforms Legislation which will be utilised for the purpose of distribution of lands to the landless poor, taking the lands which are wrongly recorded in the names of the supporters of the Congress party...

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Sir, I have a point of order. I would like to know from the Chair whether while discussing the President's Address we are intitled to discuss the rights and the prerogatives of the President also. In his capacity as the President, he gives assent to the Bills. This is a pertinent question because he is not questioning the Government, but he is questioning the integrity of the President. You have to give the ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** It can be discussed. He acts on the advice of the Government always.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** The President has to act on the advice of the Government and he cannot act on his own.

**PROF. MADHU DANAVATE :** Wrong advices, we admit. But he has to function on the basis of that advice.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Proposals for setting up industrial undertakings are being delayed at the Center specially where the states concerned are ruled by the opposition parties.

**SHRI BHOLANATH SEN :** There is no power. What can be done ?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Sir, what is the methodology adopted ? It is very easy to give lecture to the States for greater and more resource mobilisation, What are the sources from which resources will be mobilised ? Here, the Central Government mobilises resources by increasing the prices of essential commodities. My State Government will never do it and they cannot do it either.

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :** Why was the sum of Rs. 1200 crores returned, not being spent in West Bengal, which was given for the upliftment of the poor people ?

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** I promised her a degree; now I take it back.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** What can be done ? As a mortal, an imperfect human being, with difficulty in the power of expression it has created more difficulties...

**SHRI BHOLANATH SEN :** Why could you not spend Rs. 1204 crores provided by the Central Government ? You could not give electricity; so the industries could not come up.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** He is the interpreter, but nobody understood it !

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You need not explain what the other Member wanted to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member need not explain what the other says. I will also request Mr. Chatterjee to wind up and conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Constitution of India was amended by the Government at the Centre when Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : It has been amended many a time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : ...and one of the amendments was to confer or to incorporate provisions for imposition of a tax called 'consignment tax'. I do not know whether many members on that side have heard about this expression. This consignment tax is in the constitution of India. It is for the benefit of the States, including Congress (I) States. Of course, their area is shrinking. The point is that Central Parliament has to pass the necessary legislation. Three years have elapsed and no law is being passed and we are being lectured for additional resource mobilisation. Whom will you tax in the State ? (*Interruptions*).

We are are not there at the good wishes of Shri Girdhri Lal Vyas. I can say with confidence that Decemcer 1984 will never come to West Bengal again. We have seen what happened in December 1985. More people have voted against Shri S. S. Ray inspite of the visits by some of the giants as well as the pygmies. We have seen what is the verdict of the people there. The point is instead of lecturing to the State governments they should pass the necessary legislation. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have got only one more point. There is Ordinance raj. There is re-promulgation of ordinances in Bihar now joined by Kerala.

Then, Sir, there is serious problem of unemployment. Unemployment has assumed serious proportions. With the ban on recruitment in Central Government offices for the last three years nearly four lakh posts are lying vacant in Railway administration alone. Even the casual employees whom Mr. Ghani Khan Choudhury had employed in the railways we never said they should be dismissed although they were illegally appointed—have lost their job. I am appearing for some of there Congress dismissed employees.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Because they are giving you fees.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is your idea of a lawyer. This is the difference. Those boys told me that we have come to you because we cannot afford to go to Congress lawyers. I appeared for them in Calcutta High Court and Das Muusi will find out from them or probably they belong to his opponent group. They came from Nadia.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : My opponents are always his friend. That is his style of functioning.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now. I am calling the next speaker.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I may respectfully submit that this unemployment problem cannot be solved with the craze of modernisation *per seu*. Modernisation results in diminution of number of jobs. This is going to create an explosive situation. If you ignore this, it will be at your peril. But the young people of this country will not tolerate for ever. There is no job created anywhere. You are introducing automation, you are introducing modernisation and you are introducing computerisation. Where are the jobs being created ? Factories are closing down and even the Cental Government factories are closing down. Then, about one lakh factories have become sick and closed down in this country. What will happen to those employed in those factories ?

What about agriculture ? Is there any increase in the purchasing power of the common people in the villages ? What will happen to the industries ? How can there

be greater industrial production? Where is the market for their produce? Therefore, Sir, I submit that these are very important points which should be dealt with while replying to the debate by the Minister. The President's Address has become a ritual and does not fulfil the aspirations of the common man in the country.

**SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN** (Alleppey): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Motion of thanks on the President's Address moved by Shri Eduardo Faleiro. As my friend on this side has said, many of the policies and programmes outlined in President's Address, last year, have been implemented during the last one year. So, I do not wish to narrate all those things again. But all I would say is that an earnest attempt was made to implement the anti-poverty programme in this country and I am proud to say that our Prime Minister has given special attention to supervise the implementation of these programmes.

Sir, when the Prime Minister visited Kerala, recently, he did not attend any mammoth meeting in the capital or in the district headquarters. But he preferred to go and see the living conditions of the poor fishermen. Mr. Kurup has seen it himself and he should have no doubt about it. So, Sir, the Prime Minister has gone there to see the living conditions of the poor fishermen. He also visited the hill areas where the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are living and also other areas where agricultural labourers are living. Sir, he has personally inspected the implementation of the 20-point Programmes. I would say that it has given an impetus in the implementation of the 20-Point Programmes and anti-poverty programmes in the entire country. It is said that the President's Address has outlined the basic strategy of the Seventh Five Year Plan, particularly eradication of poverty in the country. So, I congratulate the Government for giving top priority for this programme. The most painful thing is about the basic minimum requirement of a small hut for the poor. It is quite laudable that an amount of one hundred crores of rupees for the construction of houses for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for the freed-bonded labours has been provided for each year. Sir, the conditions of the backward classes and the Harijans are very

miserable. The Constitution has given certain protection and safeguards for these unfortunate have-nots. Backward communities, backward classes and the Harijans are the vast majority of the population in our country. It comes to about eighty per cent of our population. But now-a-days, the upper class minority has started certain agitation in certain parts of the country to deny the rights given to these backward people including the reservation to employment, education etc. I am sorry that nothing has been said about it in the President's Address.

Article 340 which relates to the appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of backward Classes says :

“(1) The President may by order appoint a Commission consisting of such persons as he thinks fit to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes within the territory of India and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by the Union or any State to remove such difficulties and to improve their conditions and as to the grants that should be made for the purpose by the Union or any State and the conditions subject to which such grants should be made, and the order appointing such Commission shall define the procedure to be followed by the Commission.”

“(2) A Commission so appointed shall investigate the matters referred to them and present to the President a report setting out the facts as found by them and making such recommendations as they think proper.”

And the next one is very important. It reads :

“(3) The President shall cause a copy of the report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament.”

I do not know whether a copy of the report has been laid before this House. But I know that no action has been taken on

[Shri Vakkom Purushothaman]

the Mandal Commission report. As per the provisions of Article 340, the Government had appointed the Mandal Commission. That Commission had toured throughout the country, taken evidence and submitted its report in 1980, but no action has been taken so far. Under Article 340, it is mandatory and it very clearly demands that a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon shall also be laid on the Table of the House. Is it not a mandatory provision? Why has no action been taken so far by the Government?

We, the Congressmen, are the protectors of these backward classes, backward communities and Harijans, I very humbly request that immediate action should be taken by the Government for implementation of the Mandal Commission Report as early as possible.

Unemployment is a very big problem in our country. Of course, the new Industrial Policy will have to generate more job opportunities in this country in the industrial sectors. We are duty bound to give employment, whether direct or indirect, to all the citizens of this country. No man should be allowed to starve because of unemployment. The Kerala Government is giving unemployment wages to the unemployed youth. That should be implemented in all the States and it should be a compulsory scheme.

The crop insurance scheme has been in operation in certain parts of the country. It has been implemented in my States also. Kuttanad is the rice bowl of Kerala; during the last floods the entire crop has been damaged, but the poor farmers are not getting the benefit of this crop insurance because of certain minor technicalities. I request the Government to give instructions to the concerned authorities to give the benefit of crop insurance to all the concerned farmers and the deserving ones, who have joined this scheme of crop insurance.

For the last one year, we have been repeatedly requesting the Government to take appropriate steps to defend the coconut growers and help them to get a fair price for their cocoanuts. Even though the State Government and the Central Government

have taken certain measures to procure copra from the open market at Rs. 1200 per quintal, it has not resulted in the price rise of coconuts.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, cocount is the poor man's crop in my States. So, the fall in the prices of coconut affects the entire economy of the State. Last year, during last February the cocount growers were getting Rs. 4 per nut. But this February they are not even getting Rs. 1.50 per nut. This is a very miserable position. Almost all the growers are small growers. Even an owner of 10 cents of land (which he got due to the implementation of land reforms) is a cocount grower. So, immediate steps should be taken to guarantee a fair price for these cocount growers.

In the President's Address it is stated that the import of edible oil is well above the limits that our country can afford. Why should we import so much of edible oil when cocount oil which is the best edible oil is available in plenty and when the growers are not getting even a reasonable price? We must reduce the import of edible oil because Government themselves have admitted that this is a very big problem for them. So, I request that immediate steps should be taken to help the poor cocount growers.

I am very happy to note that in the President's Address it is stated that the Government will take new initiative for the promotion of tourism. As you all know, Kerala is a very beautiful State, comparable to any other tourist centre in the country. There is much scope for the development of tourism in my State. When our Prime Minister Rajivji and his wife visited Kerala, they were very thrilled to see the snake-boat race in the Vepanad Kayal. There is an island in Vembanat Kayal. This can be developed as one of the Most beautiful tourist centres in the world. I request the Government that some priority should be given to Kerala, especially to Alleppey which is called the Venice of the East. It is my constituency too.

I once again support this Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Faleiro.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK (Buldhana) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Shri Faleiro.

Sir, we are very proud to recollect the achievements which we could have in the last one year. The Government, whatever promises that it had made in the beginning, has tried its level best to fulfil them. And today it is a fact that most of the things which had been promised last year have been fulfilled. There has been larger emphasis on the Anti-Poverty Programme. The Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the backward classes, and the down-trodden people are getting proper attention for their development. The commitment to the nation, that we will be giving a clean public life has also led to pass the Anti-Defection Bill in this very House and that is an Act today. We had passed the Anti-Defection Act to give the nation clean public life, at the same time, we have also tried to curb the corruption which is prevalent in the country. We have seen that the black-marketeers, the smugglers and the tax evaders are dealt properly. They know what is their future. And it is also a fact that the collection of taxes in the last one year has increased by 22 per cent which is the highest in one decade. There are many other achievements—achievements on the national issues, the solution of various problems faced by the country and also on the international scenario. We have seen that it was India's initiative which has led to the formation of SAARC in South-East Asia.

16.07 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN  
in the Chair]

We have also seen that the Prime Minister in various speeches made at the Commonwealth and other places have raised the problems of various other countries which are still being under imperialism. The two major steps which the Government had taken are regarding Punjab and Assam. These steps had once again assured the people that it is the Congress and it is the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi which will try to keep the country united. The people who are sitting on the other side and the

people throughout the country had welcomed Punjab and Assam Accords. The Government today reiterates the faith in implementing both the accords while protecting the interests of these who are concerned with it.

Today, the Government has fulfilled its promise to give an elected Government in both the States. The Government may be of different parties, but we have fulfilled our promise to establish democracy again. People have won, democracy have won, and the Congress too has won because it has fulfilled its promise. If anyone has to say that the Congress has lost, it has not it has won because it has fulfilled its promises. Today, we are proud that we had been able to do much more than what we had promised to the nation. There may have been certain shortcomings, but the Prime Minister had recently said that we will not rest, for if we rest, it will be a betrayal of millions of people who do not rest. He has said that we will not rest, we will carry on our work to solve the problem, to develop the nation at a faster pace. Today the Opposition has called for a nation wide *bandh*. Why this *Bandh* has to be called, when the Government is trying its level best to lead the nation at a faster pace ?

Recently, there was an increase in the prices of certain commodities. Government was not happy to increase the prices, but the people who are sitting in the opposition, they were the harest persons because they felt that this is the rope to which they can catch and go forward. But today, when the Railway Budget was presented here, the most unhappy people were the very same people who were happy when there was an increase in the other prices.

Certain points were made by Mr. Madhav Reddy today. He had said that those who had lost in the Lok Sabha elections had been brought indirectly or by backdoor. I would like to put a straight question were all those who had lost in the last Lok Sabha Elections unclean ? If that were so, then the situation is clear.

I would like to mention here that the Prime Minister who had promised to the nation that he would give a new Education

[Shri Mukul Wasnik]

policy, has initiated last year a debate on the new education policy. The debate was carried on throughout the nation. Various universities had seminars on this issue, and various State Governments and district bodies had conducted seminars on it, giving their views as to what type of educational policy the country needed. Shortly, the new education policy would be announced. The present education system has led to many problems. One such problem lies in imbibing in the minds of children, the moral and social values. I would like to request the Minister concerned that while announcing the new education policy, special emphasis must be placed on the syllabus, so that education could try to inculcate among the students the basic moral and social principles.

With regards to the syllabus, the new education policy must see that the Plus-Two stage becomes a terminal stage. Today, it is a fact that students who go in for graduation, do so because they cannot find employment. There is no alternative. So, they have to go in for further education. It is a compulsion for them. We would request the Minister see that the policy is framed in such a way that every student is able to go in for self-employment after the Plus-Two stage.

It is true that even after independence, there are some States in the country where there are no Universities established till date. If there is no university, education will not prosper. There are certain States in the north-eastern region where there are no universities. I would like to stress here that universities must be established in every State in the country.

Many problems arise because of illiteracy prevailing in the country. Special emphasis must be laid on this also. We are happy that the President's Address lays emphasis on this also. In this connection, I would say that the services of the NCC and NSS cadets whom we have trained, must be utilized in carrying out the programmes to eradicate illiteracy in the country.

Lastly, I would like to speak about a problem being faced in Maharashtra. There are certain regions in Maharashtra which are under-developed. So, the people's

representatives from those regions had time and again requested the concerned Government to establish Development Boards as mentioned under Article 371(2) of the Constitution. In this regard, on 3rd May 1984 the then Home Minister had assured in the Rajya Sabha that development boards would be formed in Maharashtra and on this particular issue on 26-7-84, a resolution was unanimously passed in the States Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra which was forwarded to the Central Government to form development boards. But there has been a considerable delay on this and no proper answer to this has been given up till now. We will like that these development boards must be established in Maharashtra at the earliest so that every region of Maharashtra can develop together and therefore it must be dealt with properly.

I, once again, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion. I support the Motion moved by Mr. Faleiro.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by my friend, Mr. Faleiro.

I am reminded of one of the famous poets Robert Frost's poem, who in his immortal poem has said :

"That two ways lead into the wood and I took to the road less travelled by."

And that makes all the difference.

In the development of different countries and Societies, some countries have accepted the democratic way of life for their development; there are some other countries in the world which have accepted socialism as their objective but not democracy; there are still other countries which have accepted democracy but not socialism. In our country, our founding father—because of the long sacrifices that millions of people underwent for freeing this country from foreign domination and Mahatma Gandhi's inspiration and leadership was there—this nation resolved to take the path to achieve socialism through a democratic process. Therefore, all the

problems that we face today, had it been one way, either democracy and no socialism or socialism and no democracy, then, perhaps, all this confusion, all the crisis that we are facing today, should have been less. On the other hand, there are more problems.

Therefore, what I would like to present before the House is what the President has summarised in his Address to both the Houses of Parliament that from a feudalistic society, after our independence, to development of industry through the capitalistic process, we are marching towards the establishment of the socialist society in our country having different castes, communities and creeds in spite of Millions of problems that an underdeveloped country is facing. Therefore, I would just like to bring to your notice before I begin, what are the main achievements that we have achieved even during the last one year.

I would like to refer to what the speech Mr. Gorbachev had made in the 27th Communist Party Congress meeting recently. That will give an idea to the friends in the opposition what the Soviet Society now feels after 65 years about their condition of development. He said :

“The problems piled up more rapidly than they were resolved. Inertia and stiffness in the forms of administration, a reduction of dynamism, the piling up of bureaucratism all this inflicted no small damage to our society and our cause. It was now the country's task to overcome these negative factors. Sign of stagnation has begun to surface in the Soviet Society because of the inertness of the administration, decline in work dynamism and bourgeoning of the bureaucracy”.

Ultimately, he has said that “in recent years their leadership has fallen behind the demands of the time and life itself.” If this could happen to Soviet Society, what contradictions we must be facing in a democratic society like ours. What I like to mention here is that civilizations and societies and organisations survive when they become relevant to the times. Why is it that Indian National Congress surviving for the last one hundred years? One century is over and the second

century has come in its life. That is because it remains always relevant to the aspirations of the people and the changes that are needed.

\* You can read the history of human civilization. More than 21 civilizations perished in this world because they could not be relevant. The mammal of one million years, whose body weight was 40 maunds, but whose brain was only one ounce in weight could not survive. There are political parties in this country which have become so irrelevant. They have become so irrelevant to the demands and aspirations of the people that they only thrive on counter-actions and on negative factors. If any action is taken by the Congress or the Government they only counter act. They thrive on that counter-action only—not in any positive actions.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That the people will decide; they have already decided.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : They thrive on a negative philosophy and what happened in Hyderabad ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We thrive on counter-action and they thrive on reaction.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You were also in that boat for a long time.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not in the same boat.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am suggesting—what happened in Hyderabad in the Municipal elections in such a short time ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Tamil Nadu !

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : If you have a negative approach it does not pay all the time. Therefore, what I would like to submit is... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are such a nice person, why are you there ?

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :**  
Shri Somnath Chatterjee must be very unhappy sometimes, Sir.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Why is he still there ?

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :**  
Sir, I like honourable Member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee. You see, some times banks misled and has so much of anti-congress bias that he misses all the grain, and only thrives on anti-Congressism. (*Interruptions*)

This fear of the influence of Congress, how does it affect them ?

Shri Chatterjee must be knowing; I am here for the last so many years and he is here also. What was the position in 1967 and what because the position after 1971 that he knows and we know about it. Therefore, the people of India are very conscious of this negative characters in the drama, the Indian drama; they studied them and they have ultimately decided to safeguard the integrity and unity of this country. That is the great thing.

Therefore, the biggest problem in the country before us today is...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
Some people will never learn and some people have lost all sense of shame,

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** They are trying to take your time. You continue.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :**  
Somnath Chatterjee is taking so much price that shri Siddharth Ray has been defeated and he has won, as if some great thing has come to him. Therefore he is taking all these things in stride.

I will be careful about these interruptions. Therefore, the challenge of growth which has come before this country is before us clearly. You know, the problem of creation of employment is a great problem in this country. We have therefore assigned the important priority for it in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Creation of employment has been given the top priority.

You know that employment potential was creating up to four per cent per year, whereas so far as the labour force is concerned, it has risen from 2.5 per cent to 2.6 per cent per year. Therefore, in the Seventh Plan this strategy has been adopted and I hope we shall succeed.

Another important task we have taken up is reduction of the poverty ratio, which was 37 per cent in 1984-85 and which—we hope—will come down to less than 26 per cent in 1989-90. Therefore, these are the two most burning problems that we have undertaken. And in the last one year, if we compare, what was the body temperature of the Nation and how many confronting problems have been solved. This is the time when democracy has triumphed over terrorism in Punjab and in Assam. Now, those people who are elected on the mandate of the people in Punjab, it is their responsibility to see how the democratic process that has been generated and established is survived in Punjab. Through all the turmoil, difficulties and sacrifices, those people have got the mandate through democratic process. Now, we have to see whether they will be able to retain it. If they cannot do it, then it is for the people of Punjab to decide. If democratic process is not restored, I think, the people of Punjab will react to this.

There is another achievement in Assam. I recently had been to Assam. I could find how the new Government there is trying to fully implement the accord. And they squarely take the responsibility for that.

Another problem to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is communalism. It continues to pose a serious threat to our national unity. The biggest challenge before us is to see that this demon, this monster is completely controlled. That is one of the first tasks before us.

Our Government is committed to have a clean public life and to have such an administration which is free from corruption. All these years, efforts have been made towards that end. During the last one year many steps have been taken against corrupt public servants and business-men, however important they might be. All this is done to see that clean public life and also clean

public administration is achieved. This is one of the good things that our Government is doing and we must all stand by the Government in this regard. But within six months, the people from the other side, have started telling that the image of the Government has gone down. Why do they say so? Because it is during this period that there were more raids on important business men and many corrupt officers have been thrown out. The people from the other side may not agree with the Government on this, but the entire country will stand by the Government.

The capital goods industry which is the mother industry, should be set up in this country so that it can help setting up more and more auxiliary industries. The tempo of development of capital goods industry which was noticed in 'sixties is missing now. Therefore, we shall have to accelerate this tempo of having more and more capital goods industry with our own resources so that we do not depend upon others. We must be self-reliant in this regard. Whatever sacrifices are needed, we are prepared to do that so that we do not fall in the debt trap of capitalist countries as has happened to many other countries. Our debt burden ratio should not become such that 40 to 50 per cent of our earnings go for amortisation or debt-service payment.

About power, there appears to be a continuing imbalance between power demand and supply in certain regions of the country. In some States, there is an adequate supply of power while in some other States there is continuous power cut. In Orissa for days and days together from last December onwards, there has been continuous power cut. The industry is suffering. Workers are facing retrenchment. The economy of the State is suffering like anything. There should be an integrated national power grid. Wherever there is a surplus power, it should be given through that grid to the deficit areas so that the power crisis in States like Orissa is over.

If you analyse the present unutilised plant load factor of the thermal plants, you will find that even if we utilise one per cent more than what we are utilising now, we will be giving to the country a revenue of Rs. 500 crores every year. The Talchar

Thermal Plant, whose capacity of power generation is 480 MW, is generating only 180 MW today. So, not even 35 per cent. If we generate even 280 MW, there will be no power famine in Orissa and you can do it.

Another important question which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is the problem of short supply of kerosene. The Central Government is despatching kerosene in sufficient quantity to different States but I have recently been to Orissa and there I saw that it was being sold at Rs. 6 per litre in the villages. The traders have combined together. They are creating a psychosis that no kerosene is available, and now they are selling it at Rs. 6 per litre. So, the people are suffering very much. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister that either there should be sale of kerosene in the open market or the Centre should monitor these things. I again support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Faleiro.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, once upon a time a powerful queen ruled this fair land of ours called "Bharat". After she was assassinated by a disgruntled palace guard of hers, her charming crown prince took over the reins of the kingdom and he beckoned the people who regarded him as a prince charming to his forest of Avden, telling them that there was no winter and no rough weather, and the people flocked to his forest of Avden and beside his round table, around which sat his knights in their shining armour, hoping for the best and then they found that there was nothing but winter and nothing but foul weather. Mr. Chairman, it is in this dark jungle that we find ourselves today and even the tracks and the paths in this jungle cannot be seen. There seems to be no way out from where we are. The President's Address does not express that agony of ours in realising that we seem to have lost the way. We are a bewildered lot as a nation today. It does not reflect the agony of the people, it does not reflect the discontent outside, it does not reflect the anger of the masses, it does not reflect the cries which do not pierce through the walls of the ivory tower.

The President's Address that we are discussing today is full of homilies and full

[Syed Shahabuddin]

of half truths. It is full of inane and common-place observations, but it does not provide us any cause of hope. It is couched in a very trendy jargon. It talks about mounting scientific missions and 'Thrust areas' and it talks about sophistication. It has, of course, a tone of rather unjustified self-righteousness and back-slapping. But my basic question is this that does it answer the question 'Are we a happier people today, as individuals and as a nation than we were a year ago when this Government took over ?

This one year, that has gone past, has seen a devaluation of institutions, an erosion of values. It has seen many reshufflas, shuffling of the packs as if the shuffling of the cards would change the faces of the jokers. It has been a year of lost opportunities, it has been a year of disillusionment, it has been a year of gross mismanagement of the country's economy, it has been a year which has seen conventions and traditions given ago by and yet the tone of the Address is as if we are going somewhere. This year has seen the deliberate denigration of the opposition which, as you know, Mr. Chairman, is as important to democracy, to democratic functioning of parliamentary institutions, as the ruling party. It has seen demoralisation in the ranks of the bureaucracy which is equally essential to the running of a good government. It has seen the appointments of subodars who appear from nowhere and are suddenly given the reins of power and the authority to rule over vast numbers of people. It has also seen a sence of uncertainty creep in upon the people, because of this centralised exercise of power, where even Cabinet Ministers do not know what to say. And, Sir, certainly the Chief Ministers don't know what to do. Mr. Chairman, this one year reminds me as if there was a textbook exercise in management. A new manager has taken over. Therefore, the office must be dusted the facade must be repainted, the furniture must be arranged. Some faces also must change. Does it mean that there is a new business ? Does it mean that the business has suddenly started showing some profit, some signs of going somewhere, of taking off ? No. It is the same old shoddy business, done in the same

old shoddy manner. The President's Address is nothing more than the rather haphazard balance-sheet of a shoddy shop-keeper.

Mr. Chairman, the Address prides itself on the Assam and Punjab accords. I do not have to dilate on the situation. If there is one thing that is needed in Assam and Punjab, it is social reconciliation. And Mr. Chairman, I want to ask you today, are we nearer social reconciliation, whether it is Punjab or whether it is Assam ? Have the Government been able to control the reign of terror in Punjab ? Have the Government been able to provide a sense of hope to the minorities of Assam ? This is my question.

AN HON. MEMBER : Ask Mr. Barnala also.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : My question is addressed to the country; we are speaking here as patriots and as nationalists and we are not speaking here in any partisan manner. Government is insensitive to the alination of the people. Government has failed to recapture the hearts and minds of the youth of Punjab and the Government has failed to give a new sense of hope to the people who were massacred in Assam not very long ago. Mr. Chairman, regionalism has taken deep roots in our country. We think that regionalism is a transient phenomenon. We also think that regionalism will go if the Central Government would behave generously and act correctly and fairly by one States. Yet, what we have seen in this the year is that regionalism has struck its tentacles deeper into the soil of our country. Chauvinist and Fascist forces are stalking the land; they have acquired a sense of respectability; they are parading in the streets shouting abusive slogans, humiliating sections of our people and obscurantism seems to hold sway in this one year that has passed. Perhaps with the covert blessings of the powers that be. The Prime Minister is never tired of telling us that he is taking us towards the 21st century. Look at the violence that is there in the country. And the violence is not only on the part of those whose business it is to be violent, the terrorists; the violence is on the part of the State and the State is moving steadily towards transforming itself into a Police State. For the first time this nascent democracy of ours has a 'Minister'

of Internal Security'. That reminds me of Hitler and Stalin ! We are moving towards totalitarianism. We are seeing a situation in which human rights are being persistently violated throughout the country. More people have died in Police custody during last year than perhaps in any other preceding year. This fact has not been mentioned in the President's Address. People are being shot in cold blood and the Government is silent, the President is silent. Political insensibility and State violence, Mr. Chairman, I must warn, will always breed terrorism. Atrocities against sections of the people, whether it is Harijans, whether it is minorities, whether it is women, whether it is dowry deaths or bride-burnings, whether the tension is between castes or communities, some day we will have to pay for this. Those who are responsible for maintaining and creating special tensions have to answer before the bar of history. Narrow-minded and short-sighted calculations will not do if this country has to live and if this nation has to go forward.

Mr. Chairman, the Government have just recreated the National Integration Council. I would like to ask them : Please for God's sake, look at the past reports, dust them up and first try to implement the recommendations that are already there on your table before you call us again.

Mr. Chairman, corruption has become socially accepted, black money has not only taken possession of our economy, it has taken possession of our souls, of our political system. Politics is the source spring of corruption and those who talk of banishing corruption from our midst are wallowing in corruption, they are thriving in corruption, their entire business stands on corruption. And those who talk about cleansing the public life by bringing in an anti-defection measure, should we permit them to forget that they have still got governments on their side which are based on defection ? They talk about reform. Everything needs to be reformed because a new king has taken over, a new era has begun. Judicial reform, electerat reform, educational reform, industrial reform, police reform, administrative reform, but what has been achieved in this one year except shouting these slogans ? You have not cared to implement a single report of the Police

Commission. You have not cared to implement any of the recommendations of the previous Administrative Commissions. Citizens today are disenchanted with the judiciary. It appears to have lost its elan, it must have slowly become a prisoner of establishment. It gives all sorts of orders. This is not the time to criticise judiciary, I will not do that, but the fact is that there is dissatisfaction and discontent and the Government cannot even fill vacancies in the High Courts, vacancies which have arisen years ago. It takes them two years or three years to fill up vacancies and yet, you say, 'We shall give ready justice to the people.' There is today an onslaught, Mr. Chairman, a deliberate onslaught, an organised onslaught against the rights of the weaker sections, against the Harijans, against the Adivasis, against the backward classes, against the minorities. Today, even the principle of reservation is being questioned in our country. The Mandal Commission's Report has been consigned to oblivion, it is forgotten. The Gopal Singh Panel Report presented in June, 1983, three years ago has not even been tabled here. Mrs. Gandhi's 15-point programme, a directive for the welfare of minorities was issued three years ago, not one report has come before the Parliament to tell us whether it is implemented or not being implemented. Or what is the state of its implementation ? You have not taken care to discuss one single report of the Minorities Commission in this House. How long shall we be fed on promises or merely on diagnosis without remedies ? You shed crocodile tears on child labour and bonded labour. How many millions of people under bondage have been released ? How many children have been taken away from work and sent to where they belong, to the schools to read and to the parks to play and to enjoy a bit of sunshine and fresh air ? How many schools have been provided with playgrounds ? You talk of television and you cannot provide pencils to the children.

Mr. Chairman, I just now said that bureaucracy was essential to good Government. The bureaucracy today is as demoralised as it never was since Independence and under Article 311 (2) you have virtually given the destiny into the hands of the immediate superior. If the immediate superior says something, he is

[Syed Shahabuddin]

gove, on court, no *kacheri* no *safai* no *peshi*. One report and he is gone. Nothing could be worse than totalitarianism.

Much has been said about education, Mr. Chairman, in the President's Address. The basic flaw is the elitist approach and very low order of priority that they give to investment in education; although they talk about development of human resources, there has been no progress in the last one year towards compulsory primary education or towards mass literacy. The three-language formula is being slowly abandoned. The rights of linguistic minorities have been thrown overboard. You speak of culture in a country where we cannot provide even one year schooling to our children.

Mr Chairman, statistical jugglery will not hide the fact that many people are living below the poverty line. What you have done is not to raise the people above the poverty line. You have merely lowered the poverty line so that less number of people appear to be below it.

Mr. Chairman, I would like ask a few questions on the economic question. Have inflation and price rise been controlled in the last one year? At the constant price level, has the rate of growth of GNP been substantially higher than the rate of population? Has the number of unemployed gone down? Is the food production lagging behind the growth of population or surpassing the growth of people? Has the per capita availability of essential goods gone up or gone down during the last one year? Have regional imbalances been remedied? Has the gap between the town and the village been closed? Have the economic disparities between social classes and social groups been reduced? Has the gap between the rich and the poor—5% at the top and the 25% at the bottom—been at all reduced? Has the purchasing power of the common man been raised? We in a strange spectacle, of over-flowing food stocks and starving people: a rich country and a poor people. It is because the people do not have the resources to buy. They do not have the purchasing power. Is any section of the farming community

happy with the price that it is receiving? Is it a remunerative or fair price? Has the public sector become at all more efficient? You cannot judge its efficiency or productivity merely by raising administered prices. Raising administered prices does not prove that it has become more efficient or more accountable or more productive. We have cleaned the Ganga beautifully. We have not, of course, looked at the Gangotri of corruption. Look at the natural environment. After the Bhopal gas tragedy, have they become at all wiser? My little daughter asked me the other day:

[*Translation*]

Daddy, they are again going to reopen the Shriram factory.

[*English*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): She asked a wrong man.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Unfortunately, she has the wrong person as *papa*.

Mr. Chairman, they say "How are you going to meet the expenditure"? How to meet the outlay on the investment? Yes, that is a fair question and the country should be prepared to take a hard decision. But is it a right decision to cut the consumption of energy? Doesn't development depend on the consumption of power? Is it not that development is measured in times of consumption of energy. I would like to know has the utilisation of the installed capacity of power generation in our country shown any improvement during the last one year. Has the public transport system at all been improved to control overcrowding in trains or in buses or in trucks? Has there been any progress in the implementation of the flood control system anywhere in the country? I asked the Minister the other day. He said, we have no such plans. Of course, let the flood devastate every area and we shall provide the necessary relief but we have no long term plan for flood control.

We have opened the doors wide for the monopolists and for the multi-nationals. They have got all the freedom. Then, in the name of automation, sophistication,

modernisation, mechanisation, high technology—I do not know what else—avenues are being created for foreign multi-nationals to come in and to deprive our youngmen of whatever employment opportunities they have got. Is not the fact that the banking sector has become a synonym for corruption? The credit line for the weaker sections, for the youth, for the unemployed youth and for the rural masses is a farce, Mr. Chairman. Our villagers are thirsty for water. Our people are hungry for food. Our bodies are naked. Our youths are workless. Our people are without shelter and our children are without schools. Our sick are without hospitals and they say the country has gone forward and we are marching forward towards the 21st century?

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Somnath Chatterjee has spoken ;

[Translation]

What is now left to speak ?

[English]

It is very difficult to speak after so much jugglery.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, perhaps Shri Somnath does not know that he had been defeated in elections by persons younger than him.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : My hon. friend Mr. Eduardo Faleiro's motion of thanks, I rise to support and I supported, not because I belong to the same Party which is running the Government but I am supporting it out of conviction. It is a pity that my hon. friend who spoke just before me, reminds me of a tale of four blind persons who were taken to see an elephant. One of them, after having touched the trunk, said that elephant is like a tree trunk. One of them who touched the feet and said that an elephant is like a pillar. Another

touched the tail and said the elephant is like a rope. The fourth touched the back and said that it was like a wall. My hon. friend is suffering exactly from the same thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One of my blind friends said that he was like a Congress monolith !

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : He must be looking at your party after trunkian affair !

Last year has been a year of turmoil. It has been a year of trial. There have been turmoils because of communalists and those tendencies which we are trying to curb, which my friend refuses to see. That was the year when India has gone through the holocaust of communal frenzy, anti-national parties and anti-national people, under the guise of various organisations trying to come up and capture political power. My friend forgets or probably he has not read last year's presidential address to the combined Houses. It was very categorically mentioned by the Leader of the Nation that is the President that what all he expects out of his Government for the year 1985, that was the trial of the new leader, that was the trial of the peoples' faith which was generated during the elections which has got to be proved through the ruling of the country and I am proud to say, that the Leader of the Party, the young Leader, whom Mr. Shahabuddin call heir apparent, the charming prince, I am very glad they call him charming, he has proved that whatever the President was expecting out of him and his Government, every idea has been formulated into a policy, every policy has been given a beginning and given an impetus and the country is definitely looking forward to a stronger and better and more homogenous nation.

I was very sorry to hear the speech given by my friend there, hon. Mewa Singh. He was categorising them as martyrs of the country into. Sikhs out of so many people who died so many were Sikhs, so many who were deported to Andamans were Sikhs, so many who died in Andamans or in Jallianwala Bagh were Sikhs. I want to go on record that they were not Sikhs. They were Indians. Nobody has ever fought or died for the country because he was a Sikh or a

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

Brahmin or a South Indian or a Muslim or any other community. These expressions give us an inkling as to who are the people through whom the communalistic tendencies are growing in this country. I am personally of the opinion that here is the Government which has done the best and the biggest job for the country's unity, for the promotion of nationalism, socialism, democratic values of society, which no other Government could have done under the given circumstances. Mr. Shahabuddin says that nothing has been done. He has painted a picture as if we were sleeping and he was working and he has come here to arouse us to do this...

**SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** I was keeping a watch over all these.

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** How he has won—we all know. In the President's Address there is a grave concern expressed. It has been said here :

“Communalism continues to pose a threat to national unity. It is being reinforced by religious fundamentalism and fanaticism.”

Have you heard, Mr. Shahabuddin ? These are the tendencies which have been curbed and this was done by this government and the leader whom you call Prince Charming and whom the country has accepted as the new leader. His leadership was on trial and he has succeeded in the trial of leadership....

**AN HON. MEMBAR :** What about the new Bill you are bringing ?

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** I am coming. Let the Bill come. We were on trial. Our leadership was on trial. The young generation was on trial and instead of supporting, instead of combining and co-operating with us, every conceivable opportunity, direct or lateral, the Opposition has used to bring down the leadership and we have triumphed in spite of all these adverse conditions.

So far as law and order is concerned, there is already a mention in the Presidential Address for which we are very grateful to the hon. President. The various programmes

started by the Government he has recapitulated and it is on record of this House as well as on the record of the Government that all those programmes and promises have been fulfilled.

They are talking of the Assam accord and the Punjab accord. It is not a matter which you can finish by a targeted date and time. There are various problems. There are various sub-problems which emanate out of a problem as the problem progresses. It is not possible to say to-day what is going to be the Assam problem after 10 months. But if the problem takes a different turn, then the Government has got to be a wake to the problem, it has got to be alive to the problem and take recourse to the plan or to the action which will be to the betterment of the country.

The second aspect which is touched in this Presidential Address and for which we are grateful to the President is the economic outlook, what would be the Government's outlook, what should be the responsibility of the Government run institutions, the public sector undertakings, the private sector, the Opposition and everybody in general public. We know that we are short of money. We know whether it is the national economy or whether it is the hard currency loans taken, the advances taken from abroad or whether the public has to generate certain funds. When I say public-generated funds, I mean taxes. This is the Government which has taken the decision before the Budget session to raise prices of certain essential commodities. Hon. Member Indrajit Guptaji has said that it has been done at the back of this hon. House. I beg to differ. If that was the intention, the increase should have been done after the Budget session. Then Indrajit Guptaji would have been right to say that the prices have been hiked by side-tracking this hon. House. It has not been done so. The prices were increased after due deliberation and before Budget Session. However after it was seen that the price like has been cutting too hard on public. They were decreased. Is it not a brave Government which is ready to accept and come down with a decision in the interests of the public ? It requires a very brave man to accept his mistake and quickly amend it and for that our Prime Minister deserves congratulations,

Now we come to the harnessing of our resources for the Plan. It is very easy to say that we should plan within our resources. I personally feel and even my hon. friends on the other side will agree that unless you plan big, you cannot become big.

17.00 hrs.

My honourable friend Shri Goswamiji quoted that on some grave stones in Kohima, it is written something. I want to amend him. It is not a grave stone. It is a war memorial which says "when you go home tell them of us and say for their tomorrow we gave our today". It was an expression that we are ready to sacrifice but not surrender. If you surrender to the economic circumstances, if you surrender to your lack of funds and if you cut-short your Plan, that is a economic surrender. If you raise the prices and with a little inconvenience today you can make a better tomorrow for our future generations. I think it is a very correct policy. Sacrifice any day is better than surrender, and that is what that slogan epitomises which Goswamiji tried to say that this is a grave stone of the party and what not.

I want to say that in all serious measure we have got to think as to how big we plan, where do we go? We should see around our own country. There are certain countries which got independence with us, little before us and a little after us. Where do they stand? We have seen the mockery of democracy only about three days ago in a neighbouring country. Today, our democracy has seen three changes of the Government. Government came, another Government came and again a Government has come and we have done every thing in a most peaceful democratic manner. Is it not the strength of the Party? My honourable friend say nothing has been done for the last 30 years by the Congress Government. Is it not a great contribution—right from Pandit Nehru, Smt. Indrajai and today our young Prime Minister?

SHRI SOMNATA CHATTERJEE : Nothing has been done for the last so many years.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : It is a matter of great regret that you demonstrate

against the price hike and your dharna, agitation and demonstration result in hundreds of buses being destroyed. Today the DTC will have to spend a large sum of extra money to buy buses which you have destroyed. So, you are indirectly responsible for the rise in prices.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He belongs to Indira Congress and he is speaking of Nebra Congress. Has he defected?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, now I come to the Plans and the aspirations which have been defined and listed in the President's Address for the year 1986. I must highlight and I must say that so far as...*(Interruptions)*.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mand-saur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever a Member during his speech comes to the Plans, the bell is rung somewhere.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Same was the fate of family planning and that is why the population has increased.

17.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : It is a wonderful job to ring the bell. He is leaving after ringing the bell.

*[English]*

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Sir, there was disturbance for five minutes. I must get five minutes more. Now, I come to what the President's Address expects of this Government for the year 1986. I am very glad and I think the whole honourable House will be glad that the priority has been given to drinking water in villages. This is one of the gratest problems of the villages which I have the honour to represent. I do not represent cities, big cities. This is a problem which affects ladies of the villages most. They have to travel long distance for getting water and I am sure...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request the honourable Member to address the Chair. I do not want any dialogue. He should speak.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : They are encouraging a dialogue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you are speaking like that, it will be a dialogue.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Sir, I would like to make three points.

Firstly, I feel that family planning should be given a little more importance than what it is being given today. If you see the statistics, you will find that there is a large number of people below the poverty-line whose families are not planned. It may be because of various circumstances, but a large number of people who explode so far as population is concerned belong to that category of people who are below poverty-line. To raise these people who are below the poverty-line, we are having so many anti-poverty programmes. Instead of trying to cure the illness, why not eradicate the causes of the illness? We should, in a very big way, go for family planning programmes for those people who are below the poverty-line. It will be conducive to the national economy if we correlate national financial policies in respect of anti-poverty programmes with the family planning programmes.

In the end I want to say a few words about ex-servicemen...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is understandable because you are an ex-serviceman.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Every time we talk of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of the society when it comes to giving a particular emphasis in any economic programme. There are about 60 lakh ex-servicemen in our country, and if you count their dependents and their future dependents, the number will come to more than two crores. This is the only body which is the most disciplined, I am sure you will agree with me, Sir...

SHRI SOMNATA CHATTERJEE : Until they join the Congress.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I personally feel that wherever we talk of weaker sections of the people, we must talk of ex-servicemen because they are the people in our society who do not get opportunities to rise and shout because of their disciplined habits. They must be given package deals in small scale industries, they must be given land, they must be given subsidised agricultural inputs, so that they can come up economically.

The hon. Home Minister is here. So far as the protocol is concerned, so far as the status of the serving defence personnel is concerned, the defence personnel are definitely superior, by tradition, to policemen and must given their due. Today a Brigadier is equated with a D.I.G. which is not fair, and when he goes to see a parade or attend an official public function, through he is senior to DIG, he is made to sit in the second row. When you make him sit in the second row, he feels hurt, but he cannot speak because he is covered by the Army Act. That is one aspect which, I am sure, the Home Minister will be kind enough to look into. The previous protocol which was prevalent in the defence forces about 25 or 30 years ago must be made applicable because only if you give proper respect to your servicemen, if you give proper respect to your ex-servicemen, you will get proper men who will join country's Defence Forces. The most integrated society in the country today—not only you, Sir, but, I am sure, all the hon. Members will agree—belongs to the services, whether they are ex-servicemen or serving servicemen. Therefore, they definitely require a better deal in all the economic programmes of the Government.

I belong to the central part of India; the centre of India geographically and from the survey point of view is my constituency, Jabalpur. We have been subjected to great natural tragedies; we had a spate of hailstorms, we had a very severe cold-wave and insects invaded our crops in a big way. About 16 people died in my constituency; 1647 animals have been killed; about 6,000 acres of land crop have been completely destroyed the mud-houses of six villages have been razed to the ground. I request the Agriculture Minister to be kind enough not only to send a team quickly but also give financial assistance to the poor

farmers because whatever financial aid the Government could give at the State level has been given. But it is thoroughly inadequate because of their own financial constraints. I am through you appealing to the Government to give us instantaneous aid and send a team, so that the proper people get the benefit and the financial aid.

In the end I once again reiterate that the biggest contribution of the new leader and the leadership has been that of bringing back the country on the rails of nationalism.

AN HON. MEMBER : After Mrs. Gandhi ?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Please don't interrupt me. I never interrupted. This is not fair.

I must say that we should never talk in terms of Hindu, Sikh, Isai and Parsee because we should remember the proverb which is said in one of the Urdu couplets.

*Jo khon gira sarhad par,  
voh khon tha hindustani.*

It was not the Sikh blood that was shed on the frontiers of the country, it was the Indian blood, whether it is Punjab or anywhere else.

[*Translation*]

SHRI D. P. YADAVA (Monghyr) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I heard with rapt attention the speeches of Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Shahabuddin. After hearing Shahabuddin sahib it seemed to me as if an artist has drawn a picture and asked the people to point out any flaw in it. People bame and marked different defects in it. Some said that the ear is slanting, and somebody pointed to a defect in the eye, nose or lips. By evening the people spoilt the picture. The next day, the artist asked the people to draw a similar picture as they had spoilt the picture drawn by him. People came with brush paint and tried to draw a similar picture but all of them failed. Similar situation exists here. The opposition parties cannot draw a picture but they are capable of spoiling it.

Today, Rajiv Gandhi is the Prime Minister of India. He is not a nominated Prime Minister (*Interruptions*). He was elected to the Lok Sabha during the tenure of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. After Shrimati Indira Gandhi, when the question of electing the leader arose, the public elected 401 Members to Lok Sabha from the Congress Party and this massive majority elected Shri Rajiv Gandhi as their leader. Unfortunately, Shahabuddin Sahib and Chatterjee Sahib were defeated in the elections. Now they have been elected to the Lok Sabha and who is denying this fact ? In December 1984 also the people gave their mandate and there is this mandate also. (*Interruptions*)

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : The picture has changed in a year.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : You failed to draw the picture of India, how you should not, therefore, try to spoil the picture.

It is very easy to say that we have not done anything concrete in a year. Our civilisation was evolved in 5 thousand years. I do not want to dwell on anthropological history but I would like to say that history is not made in a year. It takes time to make history. The communalists or the fanatics do not make history. For making historg factors like ideology, moderation, knowledge, farsightedness and firm determination are needed. We have full faith in the Government of Rajiv Gandhi and Rajivji himself and with firm determination we shall make history under his leadership. In 1977, the people voted you to power as a reaction. The task of formulating the Sixth Five Year Plan fell to your lot but you could not draw even the draft of the Sixth Plan in the first year. Instead, rolling plan was introduced. Shri morarji Desai was Prime Minister at that time and he instructed that rolling plan should be prepared. Even in the second year of the Sixth Plan, the rolling plan continued. Even the document of the Sixth Plan could not be prepared. It was not formulated even in 1979-80. Who is to blame for this ? May I know whether Shrimati Indira Gandhi or Shri Rajiv Gandhi or Shri D. P. Yaçava are to be blamed for this lapse ? No, Sir. It was the vacillating policy of the then

[Shri D. P. Yadava]

Government which was responsible for it. You are not capable of drawing pictures. So, you simply introduced the rolling plan. You must admit it. When Indira Gandhi came to power, the plan document was formulated within six months and an outline of progress and development was placed before the country. In is true that we achieved success in several fields and in some fields me failed to make the mark. The Seventh Five Year Plan was prepared in the middle of 1985-86. You are an I.F.S. Officer. At least you search your heart to tell what are the defects in the Plan document which you do not like.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : The funds are not there.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : If there are no funds for the Plan then it is not the fault of the ruling party. The opposition parties are also to be blamed for this.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIIRAGI (Mandsaur) : It was wrong on your part to ask them to search the heart. He has no heart.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : They do not have the capacity to give shape to anything. For this, determination is required and the Government which lacks this is not a good Government. That is why the Janata Government was not a good Government and because our Government is determined and resolute, it is a good Government.

Now so far as the question of a period of one year is concerned, hydel power stations, super power projects or irrigation projects are not set up in one year.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : At least Mandal Commission's Report can come.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Mandal Commission's Report is also coming I agree with you that there can be shortcomings in the Government but this does not mean that an atmosphere may be created in the whole of the country as if there exists no Government. You are not capable of forming a Government. Therefore, the atmosphere of despondency and defeatist

tendency which is being spread in the country within this small span of one and a quarter year on trivial matters should be avoided. I would say, for God's sake avoid these things.

I have also made a little study on education and I have been in the Education Ministry for six years. Nowadays people talk of radical changes in the education. You may recall that in 1974 you had demanded that radical changes should be made in education and big slogans were written on the walls asking for change in the system of education. You could not change the education policy in 1977, 1979 and 1979 as well. You could not do it in three years, and we could not do it in 5 years. You are not ready to admit your mistake. So far as education is concerned, I would like to read out some thing to you. You may apprise the people of the country as to what was our position in the field of education in 1950 and where do we stand in 1986? What are our shortcomings? If the education situation in Bihar is bad then education situation in West Bengal is also not very good where CPM had been in power from 1980 to 1986. Strikes are quite frequent there and as compared to Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, condition of the primary schools is worse is that state..... (*Interruptions*). I did my graduation from Bengal and I attach have a sense of meat to Bengal. I am a graduate of Calcutta University. Whenever the question of census arises, you should see the figures of 1950-51. At that time the number of primary schools was 2,96,000 and now the number of these schools is 5,50,000. At that time, middle schools numbered 13,596 and now these have increased to 1,40,000. The number of higher secondary schools at that time was 7,288 as against the present 60,000. The number of arts, commerce and science colleges was 548 as against the present 3,500. The technical colleges have increased from 147 to 1500 and the universities from 28 to 135. Is it a mean progress in the field of education?

Shri Somnath Chatterji has left. I wanted to tell him but for the sake of record I may tell that the number of students on rolls is 13,20,00,000.

It is said that the number of illiterates in this country is quite large. The number of illiterates is, no doubt, large but the number of literates is also the largest in the world. The population of the country is around 78 crores and the number of literates in it is 36 crores. How can we accept that the number of illiterates is large in this country. You do not say this, you do not publicise that the number of literates is large. You do not say all this to demoralise the people that today in our country 13,20,00,000 children are getting education.

**SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** Why do not you take into consideration the population at that time and the number of illiterates at present ?

**SHRI D. P. YADAVA :** All right take the point of population. At that time 2,40,00,000 children were getting education. As per that ratio, the number of children that should have been getting education should be 4,80,00,000 but today the number of children getting education is 13,20,00,000. Is it not progress ? If it is not progress then what is it ?

You say that allocation of funds for education is very less. I maintain that the allocation is not less. You do not want to see this point or cannot see it. Take the question of allocation of funds for education. In 1950-51, we were spending on education only Rs. 114 crores. Today, we are spending Rs. 6000 crores on it. When we are spending so much amount annually, how can you say that there is less allocation for education. We are spending so much amount on education from our national revenue. Now, any further increase in the allocation on education, would result in cut in allocations on power or health programmes. After all, the Plan allocations are made after thoughtful consideration by the Planning Commission.

There is an Advisory Committee of the Government attached to the Planning Commission. Hardly one or two members of the opposition parties attend the sittings of the Committee, and the unfortunate

aspect is that even then they want that more funds should be allocated for education. How is it possible ? How can then a good Plan be formulated or how can we expect more allocation ?

In the field of education the most important element is the teacher. In 1950-51 there were hardly 4 lakh teachers; at present their number is 38 lakhs. Today in our country there are 13,20,00,000 students. We are spending Rs. 6000 crores annually and there are 5,50,00,000 primary schools. Is it a small achievement ?

This is our achievement. But still there are shortcomings in education which are to be removed. How can these be removed ? For this you and we shall have to sit together and find out ways and means to remove them. Merely branding the Government and the Education Ministry as inefficient will not serve the purpose.

So far as the question of bringing radical changes in education is concerned, all of us will have to sit and consider the issue. For this you will have to associate a person of rural background like me also. The education will have to be linked with the feelings of the people. For this an indepth study is being made in the Education Ministry. All of us will be partners in that study. All of us should participate in that. I invite you to participate in that. The debate is going on in the Planning Commission also on that.

For the first time in the country a status report has been prepared and made public. If you do not read the report and show indifference towards it and demand that Government should do every thing, then how can that happen ? The Government can mobilise the resources but cannot inject the resources in your minds. In that you and we have to make concerted efforts. It is true that the resources are limited but what assistance we are giving to the States is all in the documents. I would give one example. In the Sixth Plan the target for IRDP scheme was fixed at Rs. 1500 crores for 1980-85 Had the Government of India *mala fide* intentions of not providing funds

[Shri D. P. Yadava]

to the State Governments it would have merely allocated the funds without actually providing them. But the Government provided Rs. 1766 8 crores. It means that on negligence, reluctance was shown and neither was the amount reduced. When you look at the faces of the poor, there cannot be any scope for reluctance. Against the allocation of Rs. 1500 crores, a sum of Rs. 1766 crores was spent. It was hoped that after providing an amount of Rs. 1766 crores the State Government would spend the entire amount but they did not do so. In this connection Bihar has earned a bad name and about Bengal, Shrimati Mamata will inform. Out of Rs. 1766 crores provided by Delhi to all the states, including Bengal, only Rs. 1661 crores were spent. You do not have the capacity even to spend the funds made available and you are talking of increasing the resources and saying that because of the constraint of resources, IRDP scheme is not functioning properly. This blame you should not put on the Central Government. See this document.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : There also you are sitting.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : This document is with you, study it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : You are in power both in the Centre as well as the States.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : No, Sir. As against the other States, the condition in the State you have been ruling since 1980 is worse.

*(Interruptions)*

The President has hinted to some facts, I do not want to repeat them; it is written in the document. It speaks about national unity. The ruling party alone cannot bear the onus of national unity, you also will have to share equal responsibility in it. How can national unity be preserved without it? You will have to extend your cooperation honestly and not merely through words.

Some policies have been laid down. I have spoken on education. One of the

policies is setting up of "The Wasteland Development Board". What wrong have we done if we frame a new policy for wasteland development, if in a land mass of 324 million hectares, 124 million hectares are wasteland. He has done a right thing. One third of the land mass is wasteland and it is necessary to work towards its development and to make it productive. Shri Shahabuddin has said that the people have become poorer, does not matter. Just listen, he has said that our children do not get food and the foodgrains are being exported to other countries. In 1948-49 or 1950, we hardly produced 45 million tonnes of foodgrains and today the production has reached 156 to 157 million tonnes; isn't it?

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : In spite of this, the people are starving because the foodgrains are rotting.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : If you do not have faith, the problem will remain. A change in the planning process has been brought about. The perspective for the Seventh Five Year Plan is for a period of 15 years. Perspective of 15 years has been adjusted in 5 years so as to facilitate the co-relationship. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall take 2 to 3 minutes more.

Sir, since I am a student of science and I have been visiting some laboratories, I must say a few things in this regard. It gives me hearty pleasure when I see that science in India has reached the take off stage. Our foremost need was to make our science and technology self sufficient. Today, India has shown that they are self reliant in the field of nuclear energy. We shall have our own indigenous design, our own construction and our own generation. Now India occupies fifth or sixth position in the nuclear field in the world which has been amply proved by the Pokharan test and generation of nuclear power by young scientists in the age group of 35-45 years produced by the Bose Research Institute, the Institute of Nuclear Physics and the Association for the cultivation of science set up by C.V. Raman and Megh Nath Saha. Is it not an honour? We are manufacturing pilotless Target Aircrafts also...*(Interruptions)*

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : How old is the achievement being related by you?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : The country needs confidence...*(Interruptions)*

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Did all these developments take place in a year ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : When these were not achieved between 1977 and 1980, it might not have been achieved in one year. I do not want to go into further details. I would only say that there is need to take firm action against fissiparous tendencies which are on the increase in the country or regionalism or sub-nationalism emerging in the country. There is need to suppress these tendencies unitedly. I would not like to raise the issues of my own constituency at this juncture because the people would say that I did not speak about the country. I would request Shri Shahabuddin to extend his support for the development of Lateral Road Project in North Bihar, which I call a geo-physically backward State. A Central scheme for this purpose should be formulated from Forbesganj to Darbhanga. The length of the Ganga from Mokama to Farakka is 275 kilometres and there is not a single bridge on this section. The Central Government should consider to provide a bridge at Monghyr, Sultanganj, Bhagalpur, wherever feasible, on the Ganga because it is essential for the development of Bihar. There is a 120 year old railway factory in Jamalpur. More and more resources should be provided for its progress. The Central Government have sanctioned a Super Thermal Power Station in the backward area called Kahalgau. There is need to set up this station speedily. So far as the Report of the Mandal Commission and the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, I support the report. They should be given more facilities and the report should be implemented soon. A national concensus should be evolved at the earliest and leaders of all the political parties should sit together to give it a consideration. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Every hon. member is telling about the projects in their

own areas only. They are forgetting the other parts of the country. What about national integration ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : No. Sir. I covered a whole lot of issues concerning the whole country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Kolandaivalu.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : I am grateful and the other members are also grateful to our President for having addressed the Eighth Lok Sabha for a second time. I find a lot of difference between the first year and the second year. In the first year's address there was quality and the number of pages in the English version was only eight. And the colour of the cover-page was very deep. In this year's Address I find that the pages are more. It has got 12 pages. I also find that the colour has now faded.

Here, I find only quantity, not quality. That is the main thing. The difference between 1985 and 1986, is they mentioned in 1985, ten commandments, but in 1986, it was only five commandments. So, even the commandments have been reduced from ten to five today. I cannot expect the President to give an encyclopaedia with regard to all these schemes. But I expected that the President would have come with the First Information Report (FIR) before the Budget. He has not given any of the scheme. In the Address, I find no scheme has been mentioned, except the schemes which have already been there when Mrs. Gandhi was in power *i.e.* Twenty Point Programme, RLEGP, NRED and the IRDP. All these programmes have been well-started about four years or five years back. Even in the Janata period, it was there. They have started the NREP. They have elaborated all these things in this Address. And no new programme has been introduced in this address. I want to submit to this House, even in the President's Address, they must elaborate some of the new schemes before the General Budget is brought in. Here no mention has been made with regard to the nationalisation of rivers and with regard to the inter-State Water problems. The Inter-State Water Problem is prevailing over a

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

number of decades. The problems should have been settled, as soon as our Prime Minister occupied the Chair. But the problems remained as it was. Even the linking of Ganga with Cauveri and Godavari schemes has not been mentioned even in the Presidential Address. No new scheme has been mentioned in order to eliminate poverty. The very same programme that is, IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, have been mentioned in the address. No new programme have been introduced for the elimination of poverty. No mention has been made of assured prices to the farmers for their produce.

I beg to submit Sir, even now, our hon. Prime Minister has come forward by introducing some of the new Ministers. That is all he has done. I can say, some of the new Ministers who have been introduced were already voted out in the General Elections and are being brought in through back door. I want to mention what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said when he was in power I quote :

"I do not want to bring people into the corridors of power through windows, when their entry is prohibited through the main door."

What actually, our Prime Minister is doing is that he wants to follow the footsteps of his grand-father. He wants to follow the footsteps of his mother. But what actually he is doing is, he has brought people through back door. This sort of thing should be curtailed. This should be curbed. This should be stopped. We are fortunate enough to have a young, energetic and dynamic Prime Minister. People expect that some new schemes have to be introduced at this time, in this era. But no new schemes have been mentioned so far. I would suggest, if the moral fabric of the party is lost everything is lost. There will be no survival at all. The legitimacy is more important in a democracy than legality. So legitimacy must be there for a party for its survival. I commend the efforts of the Union Finance Minister, for the last year, he gave a very good Budget. Everybody appreciated it. But what happened to our hon. Union Finance Minister, even before the General Budget has been put in before

this House, he has come forward with a rising of administered prices. He is going to have resources for more than Rs. 2,000 crores by means of rise in prices, the Finance Ministry is making raids. I congratulate it. I commend it. And I appreciate it. I condemn the raids on the houses of small fries like advocates and doctors. You can raid big millionaires; you can raid Bajaj and others. But what has made you actually to raid these doctors and small advocates? You are raiding almost all the houses. Suppose the raids go on like this, there may not be any confidence in this Government. I have to say this.

The Finance Minister has got control only over 50% of the money which is there in the country. The other 50% is in the form of black money. Where is the control over the other 50%? Actually, the black marketeers and black money holders are running a parallel Government. How are you going to control it? The Finance Minister has to find another solution for all these things.

Nowadays I see that the number of sycophants is growing. Suppose a party is in power. If sycophancy grows, and sycophants grow in number, it means that there may not be any survival prospects for the ruling party. I were the hon. Prime Minister to put a stop to these sycophants and sycophancy.

There is something witty I want to share with you. We must know how to speak on platforms, how to speak in the House, and how to speak with others. Surprisingly, I have noted one thing. Our hon. Member, Mr. Amitabh Bachchan has given an interview to the magazine 'Imprint'. There he says this about the Prime Minister. I quote :

"He drives a car, knows how to fly a plane, and ride a motor cycle. How many Prime Ministers can do that? I think driving a car is a fair indication of a man's personality."

What does it mean? There are so many taxi drivers. Can all the taxi drivers become Prime Ministers? Does this mean that? Mr. Amitabh Bachchan says :

"Driving a car is a fair indication...." Most of our hon. Members, almost 75% of the Members know driving. Does it mean that all can become Prime Ministers.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : It adds to the personality.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : That is what Mr. Bachchan says. That is the attitude taken by the Members. (*Interruptions*) Is taxi not a car ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Every citizen can become the Prime Minister, if he has the support of people.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : In this connection, I want to mention that in the "Washington Post", one Mr. Philip Geyelin says :

"An administration's character is better judged by its initial inclinations in the dark of night than by its knuckling under to public pressure in the light of day."

He has described what the character of the administration should be. He has described it. So, I want to say that the Prime Minister has to stand the test of time. That is the norm. Even our former President of India, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy has written an article with regard to our Prime Minister. He says—I quote :

"Serious concern over the widening gap between precept and practice of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi both as Prime Minister and President of Congress (I).

Latest trends in Rajiv's style of functioning were disturbing."

That is what he says. This very same person was President here for five years. Even our present President had gone to see Mr. Sanjiva Reddy when he was at Hyderabad,\*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can that be mentioned here ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It came in the papers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can say that he went there. It may be a courtesy call. But you cannot say what you have said. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : This gap is increasing. What can we do ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. I know.

SHRI A. CHARLES : He is trying to drag the President of India into such a controversy. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It has appeared in the paper.

SHRI A. CHARLES : That is all right. But in this context, we should not involve Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, the ex-President.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Those who retired, let them take rest.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : All right. You want him to take rest. But he has given it in the paper. He also stated, he has gone to the extent of saying that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is not practising political morals he is now preaching.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Does it come under culture ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : That is all right; that is what I say it is appearing in the press. I am quoting the very words of Mr. Sanjiva Reddy.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : This is also some sort of an allegation, not directly but indirectly, and therefore, this cannot be allowed in the proceedings.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Why not ? He was the President when the Congress Government was there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Ex-President and President cannot be referred to here.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI A. CHARLES : He should have the decency of not referring to them here. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : You should see the Rules of Procedure in this regard.

SHRI A CHARLES : He does not have the courtesy.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : You should speak on your own. You are quite competent to judge what the Prime Minister is saying. Why do you refer to the President's Address or Mr. Sanjiva Reddy? Being a senior member of this House, you should give your own judgment.

SHRI A. CHARLES : He should not have referred to him. He does not have the courtesy; at least, he should have the courtesy.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIKAGI : Mr. Kolandaivelu, please do not discuss the Address of two Presidents, you should express your views on one Address only.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It is very surprising to note that even with regard to Sri Lanka problem which is a sensitive problem which we all know... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. CHARLES : Why are you repeating it?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : What about you? Last year, an importance was given to the Sri Lanka problem in the President's Address. On page 6, para 28, he says as follows :

The ethnic violence in Sri Lanka is a matter of deep concern to us. We are convinced that use of force cannot lead to a solution. A political process, in which all the concerned parties are involved, can alone result in a just settlement. Conditions must be created in Sri Lanka to enable the return of the

large number of refugees who have been forced to take shelter in India."

In the President's Address in 1986, in para 38, only two sentences have been written with regard to Sri Lanka. On page 8, he says as follows :

"But we remain concerned about the ethnic situation in Sri Lanka and Pakistan's continued pursuit of a nuclear weapon capability."

With regard to refugees, you have not mentioned anything; even with regard to crisis you have not mentioned anything; even with regard to ethnic problem prevailing now, you have not mentioned anything; even with regard to genocide prevailing, you have not mentioned anything. So, that is the attitude adopted in the President's Address.

I want to suggest to the hon. Prime Minister and to the treasury benches also that you have to come forward with concrete proposals, with concrete schemes. With moral slogans, a party cannot survive. People will not consume slogans and swallow them. They want some concrete schemes and the government has to come forward with them.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I listened with rapt attention to the most eloquent, but apparently powerful speeches of some of the members of the opposition parties, particularly of Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary.

Sir, I stand to support the Motion that was moved on the President's Address by Mr. Faleiro. In the face of tragedy that is being enacted, I have long held my peace. But now, a growing sense of indignation—nay of responsibility towards the people I represent, towards the State I belong to, towards the land I was born in, has impelled me at last to open my lips and to lay before this august House certain views which have long been crying for utterance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the President's Address begins with a reference to the Punjab Accord. Punjab was burning, there

were chaotic conditions for years together and matters came to such a pitch that Army had to be sent to Punjab. However, time came, good time came, better sense prevailed and an accord was arrived at between the late Sant Longowal and our worthy Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

In pursuance of that accord President's Rule was withdrawn, elections were declared and a popular Government was elected. The Congress lost, the Akalis won. However, better atmosphere prevailed. We were happy. We were happy because the Akalis would have an opportunity to give a positive proof of what they actually were, of what they meant, or what they mean. Shri Barnala formed the Government. What was the accord ?

The Longowal-Gandhi accord provides that Chandigarh will be transferred to Punjab on the 26th of January, and in lieu thereof, Hindi-speaking villages from Punjab will be transferred to Haryana. Besides that, there was another provision regarding the water dispute that was going on between Punjab and Haryana. The SYL Canal shall be completed by Punjab by the 15th of August, 1986. These were the two main provisions. Now, with respect to the transfer of Chandigarh Mathew Commission was appointed by the Central Government. The Mathew Commission heard both the parties, there were so many hearings, both the parties were given an opportunity to adduce evidence in support of their contentions. What had actually happened was that the Shah Commission was appointed. Mr. Justice Shah was the retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The same Justice was appointed as a Shah Commission by the Janata Government against Shrimati Gandhi. Shah Commission's Award was that the whole of Kharar tehsil of Ambala district would go to Haryana. This included Chandigarh, Kharar and Rorar etc. Haryana came into being on the 1st of November, 1966. At the time when this Award was given there was a hue and cry, "Chandigarh goes to Haryana" ? There were lot of disturbances in Punjab. Late Sant Fateh Singh threatened to immolate himself by burning himself in boiling oil on the roof of Darbar Sahib if Chandigarh was not given to Punjab. The then Prime Minister, Shrimati

Indira Gandhi, took pity on his old age and modified the award given by the Shah Commission. The modification was that Chandigarh minus 7 villages adjacent thereto would go to Punjab and 107 villages of Abohar and Fazilka Tehsils would go to Haryana in lieu thereof. This happened in 1970. In 1971, Congress was elected to power in the Centre. There was Congress Government in Haryana headed by Shri Bansi Lal. There was also Congress Government in Punjab headed by Giani Zail Singh, our Rastraratiji. That modified award was not implemented for reason not know to Haryana and Chandigarh continued to be the joint capital of both the States, Haryana and Punjab. In 1977 Congress was defeated throughout the north. Janata Party formed the Government. Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, the present Chief Minister, who is guiding the destiny of Punjab today, represented the Akalis in the Central Government. Mr. Dhanna Singh Gulshan of the Akali Party was also a Minister the Centre as a representative of Akalis. Again, there was the Akali Government headed by shri Prakash Singh Badal, in Punjab. In 1977, 78 and 79 nobody thought of it. Everybody from Punjab kept mum and said not a word that Chandigarh should be transferred to Punjab. When questioned, they said that they tried to persuade Mr. Morarji Desai the then Prime Minister of India but he refused to oblige them. Congress staged a come back in 1980 with a thumping majority. As soon as Shrimati Gandhi was voted to power, again Akalis in Punjab started creating problems and disturbances. They started taking law into their own hands. There was again turmoil. So much so that processions against Government were started. As many as four persons were killed just in the vicinity of Parliament, probably in November, 1981 or 82 because of a violent procession. This lingered on. What was the demand ? There was on particular demand except to give Chandigarh to Punjab without parting company with the Hindi speaking villages of Punjab which were to be given to Haryana. Shrimati Indira Gandhi visited Chandigarh. While addressing the congress workers there she said that she was was ready to give Chandigarh to Punjab, but she must hold the balance. She further said that she could not see the rights of Haryana being ignored. And, therefore, the matter lingered on. They will not agree...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Mr. Sharma, please conclude.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : My respectful submission is if I am allowed to continue tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, you try to finish now itself I am giving you the time. But try to be brief.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, I submit that we should extend the House by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think the House will accept it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : we have got enough time tomorrow. What is the necessity to sit late ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is a long list of Members who want to speak.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why just now ? What is the hurry ?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : We have to finish it tomorrow because day after tomorrow is the General Budget.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : There is no quorum also.

AN HON. MEMBER : Tomorrow we can extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only one hour we will sit. But be brief Mr. Sharma.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : The Mathew Commission gave his Award. The Mathew Commission has held in unequivocal terms that 83 villages and two towns, namely, Abohar and Fazilka are Hindi speaking, but he made no reference and passed no categorical order regarding transfer of Chandigarh because of the contiguity of. In this connection, I would like to remind this House that according to the census of 1961, when Punjab and Haryana were one, Kandu Khera was also Hindi speaking. As many as 107 villages had given their language as Hindi.

In 1966, Haryana came into being. So, again in 1971 and 1981 there were further censuses and there Punjab Government got wrong entries made in respect of their languages. In the census record they were shown as Punjabi speaking. That is why Mathew Commission had to send enumerators to find out the actual language of the people in those villages. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention towards an agreement that was arrived at in 1966. I quote :

When a compact group of 10 villages or more, each passing a resolution of the kind mentioned above, and their contiguity is hindered or buloked by a Gram Panchayat or a Gram Sabha as the case may be, by two villages or less, such lack of contiguity with the border of the State to which they want to opt for shall not be considered, and their resolutions shall be forwarded by the State Governments concerned to the President of India.

“The President, after necessary enquiries about the genuineness of the resolutions, shall notify the transfer of such village or a group of villages to the State of their option, and thereafter such village or a group of villages shall constitute part of the State of their option.

“That, even otherwise, the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh can by a mutual agreement agree to transfer an area from one State to another and to make a recommendation to the President, who shall implement such a recommendation by a Presidential order.”

Now this question of contiguity is standing in the way. You must have read in the Press the other day that the hon. Chief Minister of Punjab, Mr. Barnala visited Kandu Khera and said that there will be integrated development of that village. Nobody cared a hang for Kandu Khera so far, although Punjab, as such, came into being twenty years back. Now they want to develop it. Again, only yesterday, there was an announcement by the Punjab Chief Minister that Abohar has been upgraded as

a sub-Division. If you refer to the Press, I can quote not one but many papers. Today's papers and yesterday's said that a deputation of citizens from Abohar-Fazilka area, headed by Mr. Teg Ram, ex-MLA, has arrived in Delhi. I am bringing in to the notice of high-ups that excesses have been committed, atrocities are being perpetrated upon the people of these villages only because in the recent enumeration which was got done by the Mathew Commission, they had given their language as Hindi. Should they be penalised on that score? Under these circumstances, would we tolerate when in is a fact that these are the villages which are Hindi-speaking, which have been held to be Hindi-speaking? And then again, Mr. Barnala says Kandukhera is the 'gateway' to 800 villages in Haryana. This is his statement—'Gateway'. He says Kandukhera is the 'gateway' to 800 villages in Haryana. I say, Kandukhera is the gateway to Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab and we cannot be silent spectators. From every nook and corner in the country there is a demand that in view of the Longowal-Rajiv Accord, Chandigarh should be transferred. I say it should be implemented in letter and spirit. The accord was signed at one and the same time, with the same pen, on the same table, and in the same breath. And I submit that Chandigarh should be transferred to Punjab and with the same stroke of pen in the same breath, on the same table, on the same paper, these Hindi-speaking villages of Punjab should be transferred to Haryana.

Then, again, Sir, regarding the SYL project, this was another provision in the accord. The SYL link canal was to be completed by the 15th of August, 1986. Haryana had advanced not less than Rs. 110.5 crores. This is a canal which is about 115 kilometres in length and for reasons best known to them, the work on the digging of the canal is held up for the last 4-5 months, not to speak of its being completed by the 15th of August. I can say it with confidence nay with responsibility, that with this speed it cannot be completed even by the 15th August 1987. Shall we be silent spectators? We are giving money, they are spending it ruthlessly—criminal waste of money being advanced by Haryana, trucks and tractors being purchased, unnecessary machinery being collected, unnecessary recruitments being made at the cost of Haryana. So

far as the work that is being done is concerned, now under one pretext or the other Punjab says, 'Well, the alignment should be changed and no less a person than Shri Prakash Singh Badal, the former Chief Minister, who was the Chief Minister of Punjab in 1977-78 says so. An agreement was made on the 31st December 1981. Signed by whom? By the Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Darbara Singh, by the Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Bhajan Lal, by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, countersigned by the then Irrigation Minister of the Government of India and attested by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and according to that agreement, that much share, *i. e.* 35 lakh acre-feet of water was to be given to Haryana and in pursuance thereof, Shrimati Indira Gandhi on the 18th of February actually started the inaugural ceremony of the canal. A huge meeting was held. Then they said, 'We will not allow the canal to be dug'. Can the Government be run in this manner?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please wind up. You have taken 20 minutes. I have to give time to others also.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Sir, this is a very important subject, a burning subject, and I was seeing the watch and I found that speakers speaking before me took about 25-30 minutes or so. So, I humbly request you to give me five minutes more.

My submission is that after Shrimati Indira Gandhi had performed the inaugural ceremony, was it not the bounden duty of the Government to see that the canal was dug? And then again, now that a new accord was signed, it was thrown into the wastepaper basket. Mr. Barnala and Mr. Balwant Singh were present at the time of the signing of Longowal-Gandhi Accord. Is it not their moral duty to see that the work is carried out in right earnest? They expressed their helplessness. How can they run the Government? Who is responsible for this? Some of them say, 'We will not allow the canal to be dug unless there is change of alignment'. It means, our rights are being ruthlessly trampled under the iron feet of the present set up in Punjab. What is happening? What are these extremists doing? So tremendous is their onslaught,

[Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma]

so terrific is their blow, so bloody is their machinery of coercion, that the whole of Punjab is shaken under their iron heels, and we should suffer! It is detrimental to our cause. They said, 'Well, the accord should be implemented and if Chandigarh is transferred to Punjab there will be peace.' I say, this could be done only if the SYL canal is completed. This is the lifeline for Haryana and, Sir, Haryana people are docile no doubt, they are gentle in nature, but they are not cowards. We can safeguard our interests, and we know how to do it. But, Sir, we have implicit faith in the leadership of our Prime Minister, who has given a categorical assurance to Haryana and he has stood to that saying that no injustice to Haryana will be done. We are feeling it also, and that is why we are mum. We have reasons to smell a grain of salt in the *bona fides* of the present Government of Punjab. They are not going to complete it, they are not going to start it and the only alternative left is that the Government of India should take over the construction of SYL canal. Unless the Government of India takes up the construction of this canal in its own hands, no power on earth will complete it. At least Punjab will not complete it. It passes through the Punjab territory, money is to be spent by Haryana, and they are consuming money, they are squandering money and we are getting nothing. It is all 115 kilometres, and the initial cost of the canal would have been Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 crores. Now it has gone down to Rs. 270 crores. Just imagine, Sir. The SYL canal portion in Haryana, extending about 105 kilometres in length, was completed 6-7 years back and since then, it is lying idle and it is going waste, but for the completion of the remaining portion of the canal in Punjab. Therefore, the Government of India should implement Longowal-Rajiv accord. In the interests of justice, equity and fair play, I would stress upon the Government to take over the construction of SYL canal and see that this is completed before the stipulated period. Otherwise, if this is not done or cannot be done the proper thing would have been to hold that Chandigarh shall be transferred to Punjab on the 15th of August 1986 if SYL canal shall be completed by 15th of August. There should be simultaneous transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and Hindi speaking villages of Abohar and Fazilka to Haryana.

garh to Punjab and Hindi speaking villages of Abohar and Fazilka to Haryana.

I wish the hon. Deputy Speaker would permit me to touch other subjects...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, I am sorry. When you are speaking at some other time, you can touch the other subjects.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Sir, I close with this remark.

(*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : On all subjects you can touch, there would not be any problem.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Chandigarh shall not be transferred unless the Hindi-speaking areas numbering 85 including these towns are simultaneously transferred. Haryana people cannot put up with all this and secondly, for the implementation of this accord, the construction of SYL canal should be taken up by the Government of India and should be completed before the stipulated time. That is all I have to say.

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

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

The House has the greatest heritage of secularism, socialism and other things. Now, my friends from the Opposition have been criticising that there is no drinking water, many people are living below the poverty line, no improvement in public sector, agriculture and so many things. Can they not see the progress we have made? Can they not see the programmes we have declared before the elections? Can they not see the progress so far we have made in agriculture? Before freedom we were only 35 crores of people and we used to get foodgrains from outside the country. Now we are capable of exporting foodgrains and we have got sufficient foodgrains for our people. This is a legacy left by Mahatma Gandhi by the Swadeshi Movement. We

are still carrying out productivity programmes under the young dynamic leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Previously, we could not produce even spoons. Now, we are capable of producing planes, ships and scientific apparatus. For the upliftment of poor, we are also producing scientific instruments. The 20-point programme would be revised for potential progress and to uplift the poor. It is an admitted fact that poverty was there in this country, poverty is there and it shall be there. Poverty was there right from thousands and thousands of years. In *Mahabharata* also, Sudam went to Krishna with a small bowl of rice as presents, for help because he was the poorman. But the definition of poverty is changed. Previously poverty means, without food and shelter, and work. Now, the concept is changed because we are having sufficient food and shelter. We have programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and minorities and they are fully protected. That is why, the Congress can carry on for 100 years. The other Parties are scattered, never united and they do not have any programme. So far they only know how to criticise the Government. In the last 35 years, they have never pledged any programme on the Table of the House, nor have they declared any programme in the election manifesto. Today they want to criticise our youth leader without any base.

Production has increased in all aspects—electricity, transport, cement and other consumer goods. Is it not the progress? Inflation is part and parcel of the developing countries because money is thrown for developmental purposes, money is also borrowed from outside and as a result it travels faster. But the Government has tried its best to control it by productive means. Inflation is not independent phenomenon of our country. It is inter-related to the international market. Therefore, the present Government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi has succeeded 100%.

You know how the Punjab and Assam problems were burning and during the elections it was our leader who declared that they would solve these problems. The promise has been fulfilled. May-be elections are lost and gained. It is not the main motto of the Congress. Our Party is a bloodless revolutionary Party. We want to

give programmes to the country and progress to the poor people and to one and all. We have accepted the mixed economy and we are going ahead with it. But the Opposition Parties are never happy. For all these 35 years, without any programme, anybody could criticise, anybody could find defect, and anybody could find some thing wrong with the programme. They have got no programmes. They have only one programme of criticising the ruling Party. Many of our friends including Mr. Shaha-buddin said, "Nothing has been done". I do not know why he has closed his eyes. For the last 35 years, so much development has taken place.

It is enumerated in the President's Address that communalism and regionism are there. There are many challenges. We have accepted and our leader has accepted those challenges. We are going to solve. While solving, some difficulties will definitely be there. But it is the Opposition parties which always fuel the fire and they never want to settle down. That is the whole difficulty. The Congress Party has come out of ballots and has come with democratic means, I mean respected democracy. We want democracy to prevail. At this juncture, I will bring to the notice of the House and to the whole country that the majority which Shri Rajiv Gandhi Government has, nobody had so far in this country. In this respect, I would like to pay my respects to the voter of this country who has thought of the country's integrity and sovereignty and he has voted for our party. Our party stands for secularism and it has proved that the other parties are never secular and that they do not have any programmes and socialism. They have only one thing, to say, whatever we do they undo it outside and they call a Bandh. What is it? What have we not done? But with all that, still lot of things are to be done. Who denies it? We have accepted the challenge. We have the programme. We are going ahead. Are we not changing the system of education? Is it not a challenge which we have accepted?

Are we not asking the whole country to adopt it? The leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been established, not only in the country, but outside also. He toured more than 14 countries and established goodwill and this country has get reputation of having

[Shri S. B. Sidal]

secularism and non alignment. That has been the principle. Of course, there are problems still in Punjab and Assam and Ceylon. We have to fight them out. There are political problems. We have to solve them politically. We cannot sit in closed room and discuss and debate them, just as the Opposition do. We have the will to do. We have to sacrifice many things. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has stood by his words and he has promised and that promise has been fulfilled. The Opposition do not have any promise and they never perform. How Prof Madhu Dandavate has been criticising ! Now he is saying that we have not done anything for the country. How are they performing ? What is the cleanliness ? What is the value politics ? Have they got any value ? Recently last week, in Karnataka, everybody knows how the drama was played and have they done anything for the country ? For two or three years, when he was a minister, what was the economic condition of the country ? It was very difficult to bring the country back to normalcy. They have never declared any programme. They do not have any programme. But we periodically every five years declare our programmes. This is the only secular party. That is why, it has carried out its programmes. Other parties have no secularism and no programmes. They are just casually coming and telling something and preaching communalism and regionalism. They inject so many poisonous things in the country. I am sorry about the attitude of the Opposition. They never cooperate in a constructive effort. Where was the petrol ? It is not the Congress Government which thought in advance and produced so much of petrol ? Are we not leading to self-sufficiency ? What else is required ? We are going to have a programme for women and dowry system and everything has to be settled. It is a big country and the population is increasing, out of proportion. We have programmes. Once Mrs. Gandhi, it pains me to tell, declared emergency. It was out of constitutional necessity. She wanted to bring discipline in this country. But that was totally mistaken and misunderstood by many. So many things are criticised by these friends. Out of that criticism they won and again they lost because people realised. This realisation is always there in this country.

They country can never forget the contribution made by Mrs. Gandhi for eradication of poverty. Is it not that we declared the 20 point programme ? Has anybody there got any programme ? They have never bothered about the poor. They have never bothered about the poor people, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is going ahead and he is the youthful leader of this country. He has not been approved by our own people only but also by outside countries. Therefore, I would appeal to my friends there to support him in the interests of the progress of this country and in the national interests.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :  
The Presidential Address in fact is a very essential requirement of our Constitution and I humbly feel that by boycotting the Address of the President of India which is done under the Constitution of this country, the Opposition, in a way, have shown utter disrespect not only to the highest functionary of the land but to the Constitution itself... (Interruptions) If the Opposition thinks that in this manner then have drawn the attention of the public and gained some sympathy of the public, they are thoroughly mistaken. If you have assessed the sympathy of the public after your boycott, I do not think by boycotting you have attained anything. Some positive act of yours may gain sympathy but a negative act like this, like boycotting the Address of the President, I do not think, may get you and sympathy.

Last year our Prime Minister promised a clean government and a clean public life to the people of this country. This is the core of the message and the commitment that the Prime Minister gave to this country. I may say most humbly as a Member of this House and also as a keen observer of what the Government has done, irrespective of membership of my Party, that this single aspect has been tackled on a war footing by the Government and by our party. It is within a short span of time of the declaration of this commitment that the Anti-defection law was brought to the House and it was a widely discussed and accepted by the House and today it is in force to give a very clean public life and it is for the first time that we see that there is no floor-crossing here and

there. Therefore, even one MLA today had to resign his seat to join a party. That is the way of political life that our government give to this country.

Secondly we also introduced in this House the Lokpal Bill and it has gone to the Select Committee. It deals with all the aspects of corruption. That is in case there is corruption in the important machinery of the Government, in the Ministers, etc. to scrutinise this aspect an important machinery will be installed by virtue of that Bill when it becomes law. That is the immediate step which was taken after the Anti-defection law. It is not a minor step which has been taken. Such an important step and important legislation has been taken as per the commitment of the Prime Minister.

Thirdly, now this aspect of public grievances. Because we have got so many organisations and Government Ministries, people's problems at far off places are perhaps not solved and people have their own grievances which do not reach to the proper authorities in proper time and in a proper manner. According to my information, the Government of India intends to instal an appropriate machinery in each Department to hear public grievances. That is, if any person has a grievance against officer on any aspect, he can straightway go to that machinery which is installed and complain against the Director or Deputy Director or Assistant Secretary or whosoever it is. This machinery will be available in each Department. In this respect I would like to suggest that, in case this machinery is an independent administrative machinery just like judiciary, it will be better. Suppose we have an administrative machinery in the Health Ministry consisting of officers of the Health Ministry; then it will not be an independent machinery. If in each State and at the Central level we have an independent machinery to hear public grievances, then the person who is aggrieved by the decision of the Industry Ministry or Health Ministry can straightway go to that machinery and make the complaint. This machinery should have the power to call officers and also call for files, etc. so that they can look into them whether the grievance is correct or not. This is only a suggestion I am making. Of course,

it has to be seen how the public grievance machinery in going to be established by the Government. Government is taking keen interest in this regard.

These important steps have been taken by the Government. I do not think any other argument is required in favour of the point that Government intends to have a clean public life in the country.

Then I come to the grievances as far as procedures are concerned. This is the normal thing which we see : a citizen has to go from pillar to post to achieve a single thing. Government, I think, has looked into this aspect also of cutting short the procedures and thus mitigating the agonies of the people caused by these procedures. To achieve a single thing, if a person has to go to four officers at four different times spending a lot of time, it has to be stopped. If this has to be stopped, merely administrative orders will not suffice. Sometimes what we do is we issue guidelines for a particular objective. But the guidelines sometimes are not in conformity with the existing law. Suppose the law says that for a particular thing one has to go to four officers at four different times and fill four or five forms and if say in the guidelines that this is not required, then it runs country to what is contained in the law. The officer will insist on adopting that particular procedure mentioned in the law. Therefore, I would suggest to the Government that we have to review all the legislations in this country, specially the Central ones, and see whether the procedure involved can be cut. Wherever it is agreed that the procedure should be cut, appropriate amendments have to be brought to the concerned legislations. Things have to be done in a proper manner. If you issue only guidelines, in spite of your good intention, the objective may not be achieved.

Another thing the Government has done is to establish Administrative Tribunals throughout the country. This is very good in the sense that those employees who are aggrieved by the decisions of their officers need not go to the normal court of law; special Tribunals have been established for them to hear their petitions so that the disposal will be fast and there will be a specific authority to hear those grievances.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Earlier there were various High Courts to which the petition used to lie. Now the Government have established only a few Administrative Tribunals. As a result, people who are living in far-off places have to come to the Tribunal all the way spending a lot of time and thus the agonies of the employees do not get mitigated. I would urge upon the Government to establish more Administrative Tribunals.

Regarding judiciary, I would like to say a few words. I have mentioned earlier in this House a very vital point. I do not know whether the Law Minister has taken note of this. It is this Parliament and the Legislatures of States which enact laws. The judiciary has been given the power to interpret laws. But unfortunately what we see today is that the judiciary is transgressing upon the powers of Parliament and State Legislatures. So much so who says that even what projects should be sanctioned, what amount for the project should be sanctioned, when that project should be complete is told by the judiciary. It has been done, instances are there where certain judges of the Supreme Court order the Government officials to do certain things, to complete a project and to give additional finance to a project and all these things. Where are we. Now in the realm of our powers all these things lie. Therefore, if there is any anomaly the Law Ministry should examine and make necessary moves in this regard.

In the same way the public litigations are also a good thing which has been started by the Supreme Court. The Parliament had not passed any law on public litigation. It is the Court's interpretation that has created it. It is good otherwise, but the initiative should come and they could have at the most suggested to the Parliament that these sort of things are required. Otherwise they should be guided by some law as to where and what sort of public litigation should be entertained. Just because a person writes a post card or an inland letter it looks very nice. A post card is treated as a writ petition, it is very good. An inland letter is treated as a writ petition. But where do we go and to what extent? There must be some fixation or some guidelines. Therefore, maintaining

all these public litigations, I would say that some sort of legislation or law should be enacted for this purpose.

About the water resources we are sanctioning again in the next year something for the drinking water. In my territory Goa, we have got two important irrigation projects. They are Mandovi and Tillari Irrigation Projects. It is good that we look after also the environment. When a project is undertaken we also see to the forest wealth. Sometimes some forest area or some part of it has to be cut in order to have a project. But in the name of environment certain attitudes are taken that if there is a forest in a particular area, this project will not go. In my territory sometime such objections are being taken. Good irrigation projects which are likely to irrigate so many acres of land are being obstructed. To construct them some bushes of a forest have to be cut; but objections are being taken for this. Therefore, I appeal that while considering projects of irrigation and environment, no unilateral view should be taken on the environment, the overall aspects, overall benefits to the society as a whole should be taken into consideration.

As far as industries are concerned, I would say that, as I have said in the last session also, we have got so many piecemeal legislations on the industrial law. The time has come when we enacted a consolidated industrial law covering all the aspects of the industry—at least the major ones. We cannot cover all the industrial aspects in one law, but consideration of the major aspects of the industrial law into one uniform consolidated law is the need of the hour.

As far as women are concerned, I would very much urge the Labour Minister that certain industries be reserved for women labour. We are earmarking certain industries only where women labour shall be employed. If we do this, we will be doing something in that connection for employing the women labour.

Lastly I would say that we have given right stress on literacy programme in the Presidential Address. Unless we literate one people, literate our mass, enlighten them with respect to their rights, our efforts with

respect to giving them all the rights—constitutional or otherwise—will be wasted because they must be aware of each and every right that the Constitution gives to them, law gives to them, the country gives to them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I rise to support the motion of thanks on the President's Address.

In this connection, the most forceful speech from the opposition benches came from Shri Shahabuddin. He painted a picture which depicted that there was only poverty, misery and starvation in the country. According to him, there was lawlessness all round as if there was no government and there was no rule of law. The media in our country present a bit of their view also. If one sided version of that speech is circulated throughout the country and if it goes before the world at large, it will be construed that no work has been done in India. Therefore, by depicting a wrong picture, he has presented himself before the House in a manner that I do not desire to applied it though it was his maiden speech.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one thing I want to say to those who were clapping during the speech of Shri Shahabuddin and ask them whether example of a clean administration is not before them? This is no secret that a number of raids have been conducted on the corrupt officials. Do they not feel after going through the newspapers that the government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi is all set to root out corruption and to see that politics is cleansed. Is Shri Shahabuddin aware that there government in Karnataka is intact only because the Anti-Defection Bill, of which it was said that it was introduced by Shri Rajiv Gandhi in haste, is in force there also. Today, it is because of that Bill that Janata Party Government is there in Karnataka with Shri Ram Krishna Hegde as chief Minister. I would also remind him that our government have swung into action against the capitalists also.

Shri Shahabuddin has said a lot about the black money also, but he did not say that we shall have to work tirelessly to get rid of the scourge of black money. He has instead said that we are sinking deep into it. This situation has been created in the country in those two and half year rule of Janata Party. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has made sincere efforts to root out corruption in the last one year and we are committed to eradicate it altogether in the next four years. The opposition is jealous of the appreciation that the Congress Government is getting for its programmes.

We find that Shri Shahabuddin is angry because the Janta Party failed to get even a single seat from Assam or Punjab. We are proud that even after losing in Assam we have been victorious. The opposition is in power there. We have taken this step so that Eastern India, particularly Assam, can advance on the path of progress. Those who blame Shri Rajiv Gandhi for the Punjab Tangle, should ask Shri Barnala why has he not been also to flush out the terrorists. If the Centre intervenes, the opposition would raise their voice that it is interference in the state autonomy. He is angry because the Minorities Front did not win the elections in Assam. The Congress has been victorious in its defeat in Assam and we are sure that the Barnala Government will flush out the terrorists. If the Barnala Government fail to do so, it will have to face the people. The Centre cannot remain a silent spectator to the situation in Punjab for long.

An Akali Member had said that only the Sikhs have played a great role in the freedom struggle. Everybody knows that Lala Lajpat Rai sacrificed his life for Punjab and Sikhs fought with him shoulder to shoulder in the freedom struggle. But today when the Akali Member rose to speak I wanted to ask him a question but I did not get a chance because he left the House after he finished his speech. Shri Barnala and the Akali Dal should clarify why this blood-bath is still continuing in Punjab?

There is no doubt whatever we have done during the past one year is being acclaimed throughout the world, though the opposition may not desire to do so. It is true that the sun shines on all the places

[Shri Madan Pandey]

alike but if the pit is quite deep the sun rays do not reach there. We have tried our best to provide food in every corner of the country through our programmes. It may also be true that the sun does not shine equally well on ditches etc. In spite of accepting this flaw, our performance during the last one year has been commendable. Keeping in view this performance I would appeal to the Members of the opposition to support the Motion of Thanks.

I would like to draw your attention to some of the points which have been touched. Parts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and North Western Bihar are the most backward in the country. '*Burhi Gandak*' flows through these areas. I was expecting that in today's Railway Budget some provision must have been made for the proposed Chitauni Bagaha bridge on the Gandhak river between the said areas. The bridge was inaugurated by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1974. But I was disappointed today as no special provision has been made in this regard, I would like more provision to be made in this respect in future. With the help of this bridge we could construct a road on the Indo-Nepal border which would be of strategic importance and enable us to formulate more schemes for the development of the area across the river. It will also be helpful in the construction of more roads and railway lines.

The President's Address fails to make a mention of those projects which are lying incomplete due to meagre allocations. It would have been better if adequate allocations had been made so as to complete the projects. This needs Governments immediate attention.

This Address has failed to mention about a category of workers though many things have been done for them. It seems that the point was overlooked while preparing the Address. These getting a salary upto Rs. 1600 will be given bonus, and more Gratuity. But the Address fails to mention it.

The Address also fails to make a mention of the Industrial Disputes Act which had been enacted in the country as far back

as in 1947. The situation in respect of industrial relations in the country is very much different now than it was prevailing at that time. It should, therefore, be suitably modified. (*Interruptions*) I had to mention many more things but as the bell has been rung twice I would thank Mr. Deputy Speaker for giving me an opportunity to speak and I conclude by supporting the mention of Thanks.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Shri Faleiro. The President has rightly emphasized the need for a strong nation and has appealed to all to rise above party politics and fight the communal and the fissiparous forces. All the parties must work hand in hand because we observe that disturbances are widespread particularly in the border area of Punjab adjacent to Pakistan. The same serious situation has developed in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir where communalism is gaining ground. All the political parties must work hand in hand to make India strong. It has been enshrined in the Constitution that nationalism, secularism, socialism and democracy are the bedrock of India's unity and there is need to maintain Unity in this respect. Some of the political parties in the country try to take political advantage of the situation and this weakness becomes a matter of joy for them. I would, therefore, appeal to all the parties to be united in the interest of nation, people and democracy. A popular Government has been installed in Punjab but even then peace has not been established there and terror still reigns there. The chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana are taking different stand at public meetings with regard to Punjab Accord. I would appeal, through this House, to both the chief Ministers and other political leaders to create a conducive atmosphere for the implementation of the Accord and the working of the Committee headed by a judge. In my opinion contradictory views being expressed by the chief Ministers in the public meetings to gain popularity, will certainly be detrimental to the unity and the integrity of the country. I would, therefore, appeal to them through the House not to continue with it but extend cooperation for

creating conducive atmosphere. They should extend all possible help for the success of the courage and determination shown by the hon. Prime Minister in this respect.

You may recollect that at the time when Maharashtra and Gujarat states were being formed, there was a bitter dispute whether Bombay city should remain in Maharashtra or in Gujarat. A number of agitations were launched by the people in this connection. The then Chief Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan agreed to pay some amount to Gujarat to build its capital and the same was given to Gujarat. At that time I think our leader late Shrimati Indira Gandhi was President of the All India Congress Committee and she played an active role in solving the problem. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had also agreed to this proposal and with the consent of this House the problem was solved in a peaceful manner. Similarly, the Chief Minister of Punjab and Haryana and all other concerned parties should extend their full support to create a congenial atmosphere for solving the border issue peacefully between the two States.

So far as the agricultural policy of the Government is concerned, it has been mentioned in the Address of the President that a comprehensive policy will be formulated in this respect to increase productivity of the small and marginal farmers. I would like to warn the Government that the corporate sector is trying to set up big farms on the plea of export so as to get exemption under the Land Reforms Act. It should not be allowed to happen otherwise our Land Reforms Laws would become infructuous.

Besides, I would request that the cost of agricultural inputs should be kept at the minimum level and the farmers should get remunerative prices of their produce. Of course, the income of farmers has increased to some extent but you should also ensure that the good results of the research work in agriculture should reach the farmers. Production in dry lands is less. Government is not paying due attention towards it. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had introduced some projects for drought prone areas. I would request the Government to implement its agricultural policy properly. The small farmers should be given subsidy on inputs. You may adopt any policy towards the big

farmers. We have no objection to it. The production as well as employment opportunities would increase thereby. Unless a National Water Policy is formulated, our agricultural land cannot be brought under irrigation on a large scale. The buffer stock of foodgrains can be increased only when production is stepped up, which is possible through increased irrigation facilities. Barring Punjab, Haryana, some parts of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, other states of India are not self sufficient in the matter of foodgrains. There is shortage of pulses and oil-seeds. I would, therefore, stress that there is need to formulate National Water Policy and undertake research in dry farming. A number of projects are lying incomplete due to lack of support to the National Water Policy. Some States want this policy while others are not in its favour. Those States, who do not want this policy, feel that the water of their rivers will flow to other states. I would, therefore, request that a National Water Policy should be formulated expeditiously to complete the projects, which are lying incomplete, so that maximum area of land could be brought under irrigation.

I has been mentioned in the President's Address that an effective strategy for Family Planning Programme is being worked out. We have not been able to achieve our goals due to some hurdles. I know that some States have fixed targets in respect of Family Planning but they are not achieved in the real sense. They write factitious names and say that they have achieved them. People belonging to certain religions do not follow Family Planning. Unless Family Planning is made applicable to all simultaneously, we shall not succeed in our endeavour to implement this programme effectively. On the one hand the population is increasing and on the other hand new problems are arising as a result thereof. Our young Prime Minister has always been advising the people to take to Family Planning so that unemployment is reduced and the growth of population is curbed. All sections of society should support the Family Planning programme and no party should take shelter of the plea that such and such religious party does not want Family Planning. Some kind of incentive should, therefore, be given to attract more people towards Family Planning. The result of increase in population is that our urban areas are being converted into slums.

[Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

The unemployed from the villages are migrating to cities for jobs. I would like to know from the Government that if the 20 point Programme is living implemented effectively, then how is it that the people of villages are migrating to cities? It is good that we are going to improve our educational policy and the Education Minister has hinted that more funds would be allotted for education in rural sector. As per the new educational policy, when we talk of new technology for providing jobs in the rural areas, some people oppose it on the plea that the new technology will increase unemployment. But a leading leader of C.P.I. and a prominent leader in India, Shri S.A. Dange has said...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) :  
Not C.P.I. but AICP.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :  
This is the later development, previously they were all one. In 1969 he said on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi at Bhopal—

[*English*]

“Every social reformer and liberator of backward classes and of castes must welcome and encourage the growth of machine both in the factory and in the field”.

[*Translation*]

And my point is that they want to discourage machines on the plea that unemployment would increase but there is no alternative to the new technology. I would like to stress that the new technology would help in reducing unemployment and increasing productivity. If the productivity increases, the country will make progress. We do not want star war. We want peace.

19.00 hrs.

We must take effective steps about our trade deficit. Shahabuddin Sahib has said many things against the Government. I would like to know about his reaction to the Bill,

introduced in the House Yesterday. He has said nothing whether it is a wrong or a correct measure. This communal bias which you want to follow is not good. I would say that communal parties in India should be banned. Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis and other communal forces are taking to the streets in a bid to show their strength. We respect all religions. They may follow different religions at their homes but outside they have only one religion *i.e.* Indian and no other religion is there. Unless we follow this concept courageously, we cannot maintain unity.

Our new Prime Minister is leading the country boldly and we must cooperate with him. We must ensure his security. The children of Prime Minister cannot attend the school, because the teachers have expressed their inability to ensure their security. They cannot play with other children in the school and enjoy life. So, the security arrangement should be made more stringent and the disruptive forces should be dealt with an iron hand.

With these words I conclude my speech and support the President's Address.

19.02 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
Nineteenth Report

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :  
I beg to present the Nineteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 hrs.

19.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 27, 1986/Phalguna 8, 1907 (Saka).*