

12.20 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S
ADDRESS - CONTD.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Janarthanan may continue his speech.

*SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli) : Hon. Speaker, Sir, let me continue from the place where I stopped my speech day before yesterday as my contribution to the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. I humbly submit to this House, the comparison made in the media between Indira Ji Government of 1966-1970 and the Government of 1991-94 headed by Hon. Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao.

12.21 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

We find that there was famine, drought and shortage of foodgrains. Earlier, we have also obtained wheat from the United States under the PL-480 programme. With great difficulty we have managed such situations then. We believed in Self-sufficiency, and we strove hard following the path of Gandhiji. But now we find a mention of 'self-assurance' in the Presidential Address. It is a total departure from the Gandhian ideals. I would like to add that this trend is quite disturbing. Our country is an agricultural country, full of farmers and I have to point out the problems created by this Government to the farming community

This Government has miserably failed in protecting the interest of farmers. Subsidies have been withdrawn. There is no proper planning to encourage effective agricultural policies. In the years to come, these imperial forces with whom the Congress Government is shaking hands would see that our industrial and agricultural production are checkmated. The Congress Government has, perhaps, taken a vow to lead the country to the Mexican situation. I think, I am not wrong in saying so.

The Government claims that because of the new economic policy it has created 1,480 million mandays of work and employment opportunities. How many new beneficiaries have come above the poverty line has not been stated in this President's Address. Therefore, I had to hint at this also.

Further, while moving the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar raised a question as to when the Tamil Nadu Government would be holding Panchayat elections in Tamil Nadu. He said that we should give a reply. Since he wanted to know as to whether Panchayat elections would be held at all,

I would like to make it clear in this august House that Panchayat elections would be held in Tamil Nadu.

I would like to emphatically put on record that All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam folded by late *puratchi thalaivar* M.G. Ramachandran and presently led by our General Secretary *puratchi thalaivi* will never shy away from elections. We, the AIADMK people were never afraid of elections at any time in history and we are not going to be afraid of elections, whether it is Panchayat elections, or Parliamentary elections(Interruptions)

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central) : The election pledge was that soon after the general election, Panchayat elections would be conducted. But so far, no election to corporations is conducted. I am representing Madras.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will have a chance to speak.

SHRI R. ANBARASU : Let them conduct elections.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Anbarasu, wait, you will have a chance to speak.

*SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Who is afraid of elections? Whether it is AIADMK or Congress-I will be clear when we hold elections in Pudukkottai Lok Sabha constituency. We are prepared to face any election. It is also our...(Interruptions)

SHRI R. ANBARASU : Reply to my question. Why election to corporations is being postponed for the last four years? Can you reply?

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, he is intervening unnecessarily.

*SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Since Panchayat elections were hinted at by Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar I was referring to it. I am very proud to tell this House that the Congress was using Mahatma Gandhi's photo, Nehru's photo, and Indira Ji's photo and using our leader MGR's photo for elections and for their political combinations.

Therefore, I thank the Congress that they have surrendered to our Leader, *Puratchi Thalaivar* MGR and without his photograph, they cannot see the people of Tamil Nadu.

Therefore, we are prepared to go in for a Panchayat election or a Parliamentary election or an Assembly election.

Coming to the Constitution, I want to tell the House what Nehruji had said about the nomination for Governorship. He said and I quote :

"The Governor 'must be' acceptable to the Government of the Province."(Interruptions)

* Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

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SHRI R. ANBARASU : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Office of the Governor cannot be discussed on the floor of the House.

*SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, he is unnecessarily interfering. He is spoiling the decorum of the House.

SHRI R. ANBARASU : Sir, he is misleading the House. This should not be allowed here. The Office of the Governor should not be discussed on the floor of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

*SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : I quoted Nehruji as to what were his principles for appointing Governors.

SHRI R. ANBARASU : He has quoted the Office of the Governor.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : I have not quoted the Office of the Governor. I have just quoted what Nehruji had said about appointment of Governors....(Interruptions)* Are you opposing Nehruji?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Anbarasu, kindly take your seat.

*SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : I am just telling you the history of the Congress as to how Constitutionally they were obliged to appoint the Governors. Under the Constitution, the Governor is a formal Constitutional Head of a State who, in the discharge of his functions, except in a few matters in which he can on his own individual discretion, is required to act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the Head. This is not the function. This is the guideline upon which the Governor is to function. Prof. B.G. Kher has said the following and I quote :

"I do not agree with a comment that he is a mere figurehead. A Governor can do a great deal of good if he is a good Governor. Similarly he can do a great deal of mischief."

These are not my words. These are the words of Prof. B.G. Kher. Now, I will quote what Nehruji has said. He said and I quote :

"My ideal is to have eminent people, sometimes people who were not taken too great a part in politics."

These are the words of Nehruji. But what is happening in Tamil Nadu and Tripura? It is altogether a different thing. The Sarkaria Commission's Report is being kept in the cold storage till now...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order?

SHRI A. CHARLES : My point of order is this.

Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Yesterday, the judgement of the Division Bench of the Madras High Court has come on this subject. Is it in order to discuss the functioning of the Governor here?

*SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : I am not discussing the functioning of the Governor.

SHRI A. CHARLES : No, Sir. The propriety demands that it should not be discussed here. I feel it is not proper.

SHRI R. ANBARASU : The functioning of the Governor cannot be discussed on the floor of the House. If they have any grievance, let them go and represent before the Hon. President of India or meet the Prime Minister. The floor cannot be used to discuss the functioning of the Governor. The matter is also *subjudice*. Therefore, Sir, I humbly submit to the Hon. Deputy-Speaker, that it should not be allowed like this. Whatever he has said about the functioning of the Governor should be expunged from the record. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. CHARLES : Only the interim judgement has come. The main application is still pending. So, I feel that it is not proper to discuss this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Okay. I shall just reserve my ruling so far as this aspect is concerned.

*SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have quoted Prof. B.G. Kher. I have quoted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Now, I am going to quote Alladiji. Is it prohibited in this Parliament? I am quoting the leading elders.

SHRI A. CHARLES : You are quoting about the functioning of the Governor.

*SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : I am not quoting Mr. Chenna Reddy.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, he has specifically mentioned about the Tamil Nadu Governor. In this regard an application is pending before the Madras High Court.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has stated how the Governor should function. He has quoted some eminent personalities.

SHRI A. CHARLES : He has quoted them in the context of the functioning of Tamil Nadu Governor.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Sir, Governors will come and go but Alladi and Nehruji will remain in this country for ever...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please continue. The time is very short.

(Interruptions)

*SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Sir, I am quoting Alladi :

"The Governor should be a person of undoubted ability an position in public life who at the same

* Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

time has not been mixed up in provincial party struggles and factions."

These are not my words. These are the words of Alladi. This is a quotation of Alladi about Governors and not about a particular Governor. So I want to tell Parliament that even the report of the Sarkaria Commission is being kept in cold storage and the painful fact is that in many cases Governors are hoisted to destabilize the State. This is the state of affairs.

I want to submit through the Motion of Thanks on President's Address and would request the Government not to keep Sarkaria Commission Report in cold storage for the integrity and unity of the country.

Today, I came to know from the media - I am speaking on Motion of Thanks on President's Address so I am quoting from the media the views expressed by the President - that President Shanker Dayal Sharma is understood to have impressed upon the Centre to intervene in Tamil Nadu and avoid a Constitutional impasse there in the wake of the State Assembly adopting an unprecedented resolution regarding recall of the Governor. The people of Tamil Nadu are very much agitated.

SHRI R. ANBARASU : For what?

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : For your action...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. ANBARASU : Sir, an unprecedented resolution was passed which is illegal. If this is allowed, every State will pass such a resolution...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You speak when you get a chance.

*SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : I am speaking on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address and I am reading the view of Rashtrapatiji which has appeared in the media and nothing more than that... *(Interruptions)* Of course, it is an unprecedented resolution but we are forced to do so. This is because the people of Tamil Nadu and the elected Government are being harassed in day-to-day administration. So I request the Congress people to follow the path of Pt. Nehru...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. ANBARASU : You want to follow the path of your Chief Minister. There is an unprecedented *(Interruptions)* * ... in the State. There is no democracy in Tamil Nadu and no political party is allowed to speak. Do you want them to tolerate such type of a situation? Members of Legislative Assembly from the Congress Party are not allowed to speak in the Assembly. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This word will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are so many Members to speak. Please do not intervene. Mr. Janarthanan kindly conclude.

(Interruptions)

*SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Therefore, I request the Government not to keep the Sarkaria Commission report in cold storage. Please implement it.

The Government in the Centre is a minority Government and I warn that if you go on doing like this ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. ANBARASU : The Central Government is a majority Government, You correct it. ...*(Interruptions)*

*SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : How? By getting 8 Janata Dal Members, it has survived. Shri Subramanian Swami helped you. You know, everybody knows... *(Interruptions)*

The AIADMK Party will be forced to take the stand on the basic principle of Arinjar Anna, which he had given up. The Congress Party will be squarely responsible if we are forced to take such a stand.

I oppose the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address because there is no mention about the Southern Grid gas connection; there is no mention about the Cauvery dispute and there is no mention of completely unit-gauging the railway lines in Tamil Nadu within 1995-96 in the President's Address. So, I oppose the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : (Hyderabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity of speaking on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address because I have to go to offer the Friday prayers. We express our feelings here whenever Motion of Thanks is taken up for discussion but no results are forthcoming and it has become a sort of annual pilgrimage that we should come here and speak our mind without any action being taken on that.

I would like to say that we are faced with great many problems which need our almost attention. It is deplorable that even after facing electoral debacle in six states on the basis of withdrawal of support by the muslim community, the Congress has not woken up nor has it solved their problems. Muslims did not support Congress because the Prime Minister of India was responsible for the demolition of Babri Masjid. Even the muslims owing their allegiance to the Congress did not exercise their franchise. I understand that Congress will be wiped out from the political scene of the country after a year from now because no attention is paid to the problems even today. The minorities are living under the shadow of death in this country. Those who offer

* Translation of speech originally delivered in Tamil.

** No recorded.

* Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

prayers on roads in Hyderabad are arrested under TADA. Will any Hon. Member of the Congress contradict it here?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai) : I say it is totally wrong.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : You will say like that.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Now admit, I am a Congress Member and I say that it is totally wrong.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Such cases are sub-judice there and you are saying that it is totally wrong.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : I am saying that it is wrong to arrest anyone under TADA for offering prayers on roads.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : You are saying that it is wrong but people are being prosecuted there. We have many times raised our voice against these atrocities here but no attention is being paid. On the other hand what treatment was meted out to an Assembly Member in Hyderabad for engineering defections? According to a local police statement published in a newspaper, a person was apprehended in Calcutta for playing with Pakistan in connivance with the son of an M.L.A. of Hyderabad and a revolver was found in his possession. At first, the son of the M.L.A. is arrested but as soon as he leaves the party he belonged to, the court case against his son is withdrawn. On the other hand, a film star is arrested under TADA and he is still languishing in jail.

You have made an announcement of making a grant of Rs. 500 crore available to the minorities. We have been hearing for many years now that a Minorities Financial Corporation was going to be set up. But we are not aware what happened to that, who is pocketing the whole money and who is being benefited? My point is that announcements are made on papers alone but practically no action was taken so far.

The result is, as you see, that the Minorities Commission has been constituted, a person made its Chairman but no powers are vested in him. No action is taken on his report. The problem of minorities is not going to be solved unless their problems are solved. At the time of independence, there were 30 per cent muslims in Government offices but there are zero muslim employees today. When Pandits migrate from Kashmir, camps are set up for them in Delhi and elsewhere and other facilities are also given but a Kashmiri muslim migrant can not even beg for his livelihood. When Kashmiri Muslims were begging from door to door in Hyderabad, the police arrested them for this crime. There is ban on their begging here. Does not it reflect your dual policy? You say that there is the IAS or IPS cadre in Maharashtra, in Andhra Pradesh today but where does the Kashmir cadre exist? You say that Kashmir is

the head of India and what are you doing for the people of Kashmir? The Kashmiris who were begging in Hyderabad during the month of 'Ramzan' were arrested and put behind the bars. We got them released from there. Those poor people are not allowed to beg. Is not this injustice? Thousands of muslims are arrested under TADA today. There will be no remedy to the situation unless TADA is repealed. You should remember that the same TADA will prove to be counter productive for you and you will see its results after one year.

You took no action on the issue of implementing Urdu. Likewise there was this problem in U.P. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav appointed Urdu translators, Urdu teachers in Uttar Pradesh. Then, there were riots in Hashimabad and Maliyana in Meerut and the people filed a suit there but nothing was done for us. We are watching what is happening in the Congress ruled states. It is only perpetrating atrocities and excesses on us. We are lagging behind in education. I would like to draw the attention of Mani Shankar Aiyar ji to the fact that despite getting no financial assistance from you we are ourselves running and maintaining our educational institutions. You issue the orders to the effect of granting 50 per cent seats to the non-minorities in the minority institutions. Is it not injustice?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : We hand over to them the Supreme Court orders and quite astonishingly they are saying that we are doing injustice to them.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Let me complete my sentence first. You listened to the word injustice but did not listen to the latter part of the sentence as to how was this case filed in the Court? The Supreme Court said that they have given no verdict with regard to the minorities but your state, which is ruled by Congress denied to accept it. When they went to the Supreme Court, they said that it will stay here till a decision is taken. I requested your Ministers to present themselves in the Supreme Court but they did not do so.

See, the atrocities, we give education to our children on payment of fee whereas the children of the minorities get education free of cost. If it is not an atrocity, then what is this atrocity is worse than those committed by Britishers you are committing *more worse* atrocities than those committed in South Africa during pre-Mandela regime. The institutions are ours, the funds are ours, yet our children have to pay fee for education whereas the children of minority community get it free of cost. What has the Government done in this respect. It sat idle. I wrote several letters in this regard, but neither you nor the Prime Minister nor the Education Minister did anything in this regard. A lot of letters were written and telegrams were sent to you, but you kept mum. Today you say whatever I want I may speak as if we are taking part in Urs where we visit once in a year, offer flowers and go home thereafter. Whatever you like you do and whatever we like we will do. But remember that if our problems are not resolved democratically, we will be

compelled to resort to other measures. How long will we continue to suffer? For how long we have to suffer? We have sacrificed everything. We have set up our madarsas, Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges, I.T.Is. The Government did not contribute even a single penny, but today, when those institutions are running smoothly, the Government orders 50 per cent reservation and tells us to import free education. Should we pay fees for the education of our children otherwise the Government will announce that it is going to move the Supreme Court against atrocity?

There is Article 31 (a). The Government should pay attention to it. Had it followed it earlier, all these issues might not have been raised today? But the Government did not do anything. During the time of elections they call us their brethren, apples of their eyes. How long should we continue to be befooled? Today we have awoken..(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Be it the Hindu or the Muslim, the tendency of a community is the same. We have complete evidences thereof. There is no difference between the duo...(Interruptions)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : This is wrong..(Interruptions)

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : You talk about secularism. I am being oppressed. The death Knells are ringing again and again. I am against oppression. You are oppressing therefore, a secular. I am speaking against oppression, therefore a communal. Is it not strange?... (Interruptions) Still you have not learnt a lesson. Only we will take you bearing on our shoulders. Then you will know the reality. You, please say whatever you want to say by your actions not only by saying. As we are being oppressed so we are raising our voice. But you are denying it and saying us communal. It is as peculiar type of secularism and you are its claimant..(Interruptions) I am not understanding for whom these are ringing, for congress or any other else. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR (Faridkot) : Sir, I want to make a humble request to you. My Party has sent the names of certain Members to you who will be speaking on the President's Address. I had requested my party that I would also like to speak on the President's Address. We are twelve Members from Pubjab but nobody has spoken on this. I would like to point out that some senior Members of the House, like Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, have said that we are not taking this President's Address seriously. Members are not present in large numbers during the debate. If on this President's Address, which may be the last President's Address for this Lok Sabha, we are not allowed to speak, then I want the protection of the Chair, whatever time you give to me, I would like to speak on this Address.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your party's Whip has not sent your name, but anyhow, you have sent one letter and it is here.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : That is what I have requested in the letter, Sir. Will I be given a chance?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, at the end will get a chance.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : Thank you, Sir.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved by my friend Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

While making some observations, I would like to say that the President has depicted in his Address, a correct and true picture of what India today is. But I may say that the President has not mentioned the course of action that his Government has to take in the years to come.

The present political scenario is fast changing in this country. Now there is one-party rule but I do not think after the next elections in 1996, any single political party in the country will be able to command majority. The trend in the country is to have a coalition set up. First in Kerala and then in many other States, we find coalition Governments. This shows how the people of India have taken the present-day politics and what they are going to decide in the years to come. In such a scenario, the ruling party has an onerous responsibility to respond to the needs of the people of this country.

Quite unfortunately, on many sensitive issues, the Government has taken a lethargic attitude. Even while supporting the Motion of Thanks moved by my friend, I have to point out many of the most serious issues that the Government has not addressed to. For example, there is a very sizeable section of a minority community in this country, which, I would say, is perhaps the largest among the minorities in the world. Fifteen crore people belonging to that community are not to be neglected. Their views, their aspirations and their feelings are not to be brushed aside. The first and the most important thing which the members of the minority communities in this country want is a sense of security. Whichever party gives the sense of security to the minorities, they will support that party. The minorities have their experience in a State like Uttar Pradesh. They know what was the treatment meted out to them under different regimes there and what is the treatment they are now getting from the present State Government. Therefore, the minorities, by and large, support the present Government. Whoever opposes that Government, the minorities, by and large, oppose those elements, whether it is the Congress Party or any other political party. What happened in Maharashtra, everybody knows. There was a Chief Minister - of course, my friend - who was very nice in talking but was doing nothing. Everybody knows the humiliations meted out to the minorities in that State. I myself had taken a

delegation of the members of the minority community and my party leaders to the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

And he has promised everything about action to be taken. But even after 9-10 months I say that he did not do anything. I went to the Hon. Prime Minister. But I am sorry to say that, though the Prime Minister had very favourably disposed of to our request, unfortunately he was not able to do anything because all the promises were thrown to the wind by the then Chief Minister. Now everybody says : 'Oh! Muslims, what is happening to them?' Of course, I am the one facing the present political set up in Maharashtra. While one party has been humiliating a section of the people, naturally they will go to reverse the political process and when the results come you say : "we do not agree, what happened to Muslims." What is happening now in Maharashtra? Who are the People who are opposing it? Who are responsible for it? When the ruling party and the Government are opposing and humiliating a section of the people, how could you just expect those people to go to the seashores in Maharashtra and say that B.J.P. - Shiv Sena should not come? This is the reality. This, unfortunately, the Congress is losing sight of. That is what I say, it was indiscriminate treatment to the minorities which results to this situation.

Of course, we are opposing the present Maharashtra set up. In Maharashtra we have problems. What happened there? There is a leader, of course the leader of a section of the people, against whom I have absolutely nothing personal. But when he said that the minorities of India will have to be treated like the Jews of Nazi Germany, what was the Government doing? Did you take any action on it? When he said that he was supporting the demolition of the Babri Masjid and encouraging his *Sainiks*, what did the State Government do? What he said that he will wipe out a community, what are you here doing? But we do not find any sincerity in those people who supported him at that time and opposing him this time. We have been taking note of it.

Therefore, under these circumstances, what I would like to ask the Government is that : Is this stand of the ruling party? Take some very positive steps to bring all secular and democratic forces together. Why should it be? It is because fascism is growing like anything. It is growing like a monster and who will have to check it up? Is it not the party of Jawaharlal Nehru to do that? Is it not the party of Shrimati Indira Gandhi to do that? Is it not the party of Rajiv Gandhi to do that? The fascism is growing like anything and directly or indirectly you are also supporting it. What is going to happen to this country? That is what I am asking.

Therefore, so far as the minorities are concerned, they have taken a positive stand — whoever supports them, whoever advocates their cause or whoever is their natural ally — they will definitely be their ally. They have not mortgaged their support to any political party of this country.

My party, the Indian Union Muslim League endorses fully the stand taken by the Government under Shri Narasimha Rao in the matter of Indo-Pak, relationship. The normalisation of relationship between these two countries is essential for the subcontinent. And also a good neighbourly relationship will only help the millions of the people living on both the sides. I take this opportunity to say that the Government of Pakistan will favourably respond to the stand taken by our Government to normalise the situation between the two countries.

In respect of Kashmir, the Government of India is committed to the comity of nations that elections will be conducted there. And everybody supported that political process. But there is one thing to be taken care of. When an election is to be conducted, we have to bring the masses of Kashmiri people to participate in the election process. All the party leaders — I know my friends in other parties also who attended the Geneva conference and other conferences supported India's stand— support it and nobody is opposing to what the Government is taking up there. But there should only be some transparency in the matters affecting Kashmir.

Secondly, I want to talk about autonomy. Even our Prime Minister has assured to the people of Kashmir about autonomy within the framework of the Constitution. The autonomy should be given. Some amount of autonomy should be given to them. Then only the masses will come to participate in the election which will be a success, because Pakistan will do every nefarious thing to upstage the process of election because it will be a great blow to Pakistan in the international sphere.

Therefore, the Government should take very serious steps to assure the people of Kashmir with respect to the amount of autonomy that will be given to them.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, I would like to mention one point about TADA. What is happening in this country? The Congress is a mighty organisation. Does the Congress think that they cannot rule this country without the help of a draconian law like TADA? How many innocent people have been put to difficulties and hardships in this country? The rulers are sitting here and in the States and under their very nose the innocent people have been languishing in the jails for no fault of theirs under TADA. Is it not the duty of the Government to apply their mind to this question? I shall say that TADA, as such, has become synonymous with the repression of a particular community in this country. You cannot deny that fact. The Government will have to look into this matter to find out who are responsible for this. Therefore, I would say that you have to scrap this TADA immediately. That is one thing.

Another point, Sir, is that there are a number of issues relating to the community. In Kerala, we have taken a stand, the people of Kerala, the Government of

Kerala and all Parties in Kerala have taken the stand to treat the Muslim minorities as Backward Class and they have been given representation in the Government in proportion to their population. Here, in the Government of India, what is the representation given to the largest minority community of this country? It is only 4.4 per cent in the lowest strata of the Central Government service, whereas this community, this section of the people have more than 15 per cent representation. So, why the Government did not take any such step? Let there be proportionate representation in the services, in the quasi-Government undertakings and also in the nationalised banks. Only after Dr. Manmohan Singh has taken the charge. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : Proportionate representation should be given in the Cabinet also.

SHRI E. AHAMED : It is up to you to say so. If you have some Ministers in the Cabinet, it will not satisfy the people. You have to do something for the masses. Why is it Mr. Jena that you are not responding favourably to my idea of having representation proportionately to the population of minorities in the Government Service?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : I am one of the advocates of that idea.

SHRI E. AHAMED : You may say that at least in the judiciary they should be given. But you did not make any such demand so far.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : That is our Party's stand all along.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Your Party has a different policy in respect of each State, though I do not want to say that. Your policy in Orissa will not be your policy in Karnataka and your policy in Karnataka will not be your policy in Bihar.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Mr. Ahamed, you got it wrong. They have two policies in Orissa. One is the policy of Biju Patnaik and the other is the policy of Srikanta Jena.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : It is absolutely wrong. Our policy is one and we are implementing that policy everywhere in a uniform way.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Therefore, Sir, I would like to submit before this House that the minorities should be given representation in the Government service in proportion to their population. And the most important thing is the people of India as a whole, particularly the minorities would request the Government to take stringent action against those leaders who are creating hatred among the people of this country. The people of this country want to live in peace and happiness. But there are people, self-styled leaders who have been advocating a certain philosophy which is creating hatred among the people of this country. I would say that there shall be no difference of opinion if all political parties join together and also put their heads together to see as to how these people are to be kept under check,

whether it is in Maharashtra or U.P. or Andhra Pradesh or anywhere else. These are the people who are creating hatred among the people. The people of this country want to live in peace and happiness as Indian citizens of this country. And therefore, Sir, the Government should take some positive steps in this direction.

The Government should not only take, they should do something.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. Some confusion is thrown.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Some imbalance was there because both had to board the plane.

[English]

I will give you a chance. Some confusion is thrown by Shri E. Ahmed.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President's address gives an account of works of the Government for the whole year and the achievements of the Government are also mentioned. After going through the President's Address we feel that the Government always turns a blind eye to the challenges before the country. Today so many challenges are before the country and we are surrounded by so many evil designs but the President's Address gives an account of both the previous and the current year. I think it is a very important document.

Sir, there are so many problems and miseries before the country but the Government is quiet indifferent to them. It has become obvious from the President's Address that the Hon. Members of this august House are the citizens of this country. They have not come here from any fairy land. Therefore they know it very well that no any concrete result will come out from this debate. Moreover, whenever any good result is expected, hectic activities are witnessed here. But today those hectic activities, unrest etc. are being seen outside the august House but not inside the house because people feel that the present Government will not bring about any change in its style of functioning. Even if the people of the country reject its policies the Government will hardly awake.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the position is that the interest which should have been taken by the Hon. Members of this house in President's Address is nowhere. Everyone is guilty for that. The public life in the country is defamed in this Address. The cases of multi-crore rupees in Bank scam are taking place for the last three years. As per the JPC Report, diversion of funds allocated for power, water and development into speculation market was made. This august House has

to discuss only. Bank scams, and security scams during all these years. Only heated exchanges were seen between both the Congress and the opposition but the Government remained least concerned about it. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the entire nation and the public realise it that there is plundering everywhere in the country. The persons who have been given authority are not serving the people. The corruption has become so rampant that people are reluctant to have confidence even in good and honest persons so. One may lead an upright and honest life for one's self-satisfaction but respect has been lowered, among people and political persons have lost their credibility, Nobody can guess that the facilities of Gas Connection and telephones which are given to MPS to serve the people of their constituencies, people are getting these facilities on payment. Thus it has become a business. This august House has been tackling the issue of corruption for last three years but no one is concerned with this and nothing has been expressed therefor in the President's Address. Who has pocketed this national wealth, who is involved in such embezzlements and who are prosecuted therefor? Has it yielded any results? The people of the country have confidence in elections democracy. But when the Parliament an apex body becomes helpless, useless and gives no result, how long do we tolerate such democracy? It is a serious matter. The Government does not say anything on it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government always talks about new economic policy and globalisation. It claims that the country has huge foreign exchange reserve. But everybody knows how the country has earned huge foreign exchange reserve. It is claimed that the country has made industrial progress and its economic condition has become sound as it was never before. Shri Manmohan Singh, and the Government machinery, radio and television are claiming everyday that prices and whole sale price-index have come down. But the people of the country are not prepared to accept or believe their claims. Had it borne even an iota of truth or reality, the people of the country might not have felt any trouble to accept it.

The Government claims that the country is progressing, the prices are coming down, there are huge reserves of foodgrains, and development works are being carried out in full swing. After the Independence, Mahatma Gandhi had stated that he was not a great economist but he had experience much more than great economists as to what was the problem of the country, what were its reasons and what were their solutions.

Do not go into the bookish details and don't get trapped into the jugglery of words. If the Government of Delhi, Lucknow and Ahmedabad say that they have done this or that and have brought socialism then do not listen to them. There are people in our country called Banihar who depend on their daily wages. Such people can be found everywhere. They make their bread

by doing labour and if you do not find any change in their life then take it for certain that the Governments of Delhi, Lucknow, and Ahmedabad are making false assertions. From that very day put your life at stake to change that rule and bring the truth on this land. The major part of the population is comprised of such people in our country. He lives everywhere and can be found everywhere.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Have they given liberty to the Government of Patna also.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : You are speaking right. Mani Shankar ji, the country is poor. The country has the highest number of helpless, and unemployed people. The number of lepers is the highest in this country. We are among those who have faced maximum defeats in the History. The Britishers ruled Orissa, Bengal, Bihar and the Eastern Uttar Pradesh for the longest period. We have been in power for the last 5 years. You have ruled there for 40 years. If we have committed the crime, we are ready to face the punishment but please tell how much your punishment will be? You have made eight five year plans and have implemented them. The freedom fighters of this country had foreseen the path of prosperity of this country through these Five Year Plans. Is it not sad that if the Prime Minister of our country belonging to any party goes to America, he is not given two lines coverage by the media or in the front page of newspapers there? If a small minister of China pays a visit there, the whole of USA gets stirred up. This is the condition. Therefore the number of the poor, and the helpless people in the country is very much. You have painted the picture of the nation in a tactful way and have said such things through this House which the people are unable to understand. I have been the Minister, I know many more things. If you ask any economist, he will not speak the truth but an illiterate person of the country will tell you the right thing and the factual position. Our country mainly depends on agriculture and handicrafts. Both of these areas are in vulnerable condition and ridden with problems. Our agriculture is a gamble in the hands of weather and water. Our folk songs are full of clouds, water and weather. Wherever you have made water available in the fields, the life style of the people has changed. Go to Jagdalpur, Orissa, and Bihar, the labourer earns five rupees there and where water is available in the fields, the labourer earns 60.70 rupees. Where water has reached to the field, the employment opportunities and life style have changed. The face of the people gleams there. It is written in it that the other occupation is of handicraft but Mahatamaji did not used to weave Khadi. There had been a weaver in our country, who was not attached to a particular religion caste. His name was Kabir. He was neither Muslim nor Hindu. Everyone tried to know about his religion but in vain. He wrote songs while working as a weaver.

Pathar pooje hari milen to me poojoon pahar

Ta se to chhaki bhali, pis khaye sansar.

Kabir ji has written much on hard labour. Craftsmanship was second popular occupation in our country and when our craftsmen were having a hold on the world market, the British came to our country from abroad. With the advent of machine age our country was enslaved. We were paying tributes to Marorji by saying that he was a Gandhian. We were acting like hypocrites since Gandhi was not a God or a Bhajan. We have set up his statue in front of the Parliament House. This sort of hypocrisy will ruin our country and this country has been ruined continuously. Pratap Singh Kairon belonging to the Congress Party, was the Chief Minister he took all the money of the Five Year Plan for irrigation and that is why there is gleam on the faces of the people of Haryana and Punjab. They have become affluent. Only those people have become prosperous, in whose villages roads have been constructed and electricity and water supplied to their fields. You have done nothing for the fields. The Government claim that they have rich store of foodgrains. It is very unfortunate that schemes are announced to provide rice at rupees two per kilogram to the poor but we are trapped in such a world set up and the set up in our country has taken such a turn that the land has given us foodgrain to live on but we are unable to eat it and it becomes unfit for human consumption.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when our Prime Minister pays a visit to the USA, he is not given even two lines of coverage on the front page. If our country is weak, our Prime Minister whether he is from Congress or opposition will not be honoured. If Gorbochev comes to our country, he speaks his mother-tongue but our people speak English. We make a reference of Gandhiji and Morarji in connection with language but I would like to say that not even a single thought comes out of creative translation, it is created by education and experience. The one who works in the field or grows vegetables, has his own skill. This type of knowledge is not called knowledge. I have said that a famous poet of this country belonged to our area and his poetry is much more scientific than any other science in the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that we have never thought about our fields, the poor, the agriculturists and the daily wagers. We are saying that our foodgrain store is full. Even then the people are sleeping unfed. It means that something is wrong somewhere. We have made such a trap in the world that the coming new economic policy is employment generating. There is not need at all to tell you about the miserable state of unemployment in our country. Everyone, be it the labourer, the farmer or the one who works with pen are unemployed. The Government claims that everything will be alright with the proper law and order position.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the condition of our foreign policy is that after the disintegration of the USSR we are in problem. We get jittery the movement the USA costs an admonishing glance. It proves how weak we

are. On the other hand have a glance at Iran. The Hon. President of that country paid a visit here, I think that after a long time a reputed person has been to our country. Iran is a powerful and brave country and a person, who speaks bold paid a visit here. He said that he was proud of secularism and the traditions of our country. He said that there should be confederation of Pakistan, India and Bangladesh. Late Dr. Lohiya used to say that the partition will not let us live peacefully. Today if you inquire into the reasons of poverty and unemployment in these three countries, you will come to know how much is spent on the security and safety in these countries. After the disintegration of USSR, we were not able to find out a way. Arabs of rupees of this country has been spent for 45 years for the non-alignment movement. Many meetings were conducted throughout the world. Today, God knows where is the non-alignment movement. Our foreign policy is fully useless. Even after so many years of independence we have not thought anything about the labourers. There is no mention of remedy of communalism in this address. Nothing has been said about the caste system in this country. When the elections were conducted in Bihar, such an atmosphere was created by the elites of the country as those who live in Bihar are not human beings. Electoral reforms are talked about. There is no mention of the Electoral Reforms Bill for the whole of the country. All the parties have given their reports about the electoral reforms and the Goswami Committees report is lying unimplemented. If the polling booths are set up in the areas of the poor then a lot of electoral reforms can be possible in a democracy, but we are not ready to do so. All the problems have cropped up from the caste system. We are not even ready to discuss about it. Everyone says that the caste systems is not good but even then everybody is entrapped in it and I do not blame them. This caste system has been in vogue through ages. Its merits and demerits should be discussed honestly but we are playing the role of a hypocrite by saying that there should not be any caste system but still we are perpetuating it. Some way out should be found for the social policy but we are unable to decide about it. The social policy was due to the pact between Baba Sahib and Gandhiji and the reservation policy was made to unite all the castes of our country but the caste system has not been discussed in this House. None is ready to think that the Muslims settled in this country have decided to settle down here at their sweet will.

Why are they so less in number in all jobs? We have never seriously considered it as to what is the contribution of those 90 per cent people, who are involved in production, work hard and create wealth in running the country? We have opened separate schools and made new travel-routes for us. Thus, we have created a small world for ourselves which is living the 20th century. It is for such a handful of people, the international markets have been opened up and these people have taken hold of the whole world by using all

their cunningness. If we happen to meet the Hon. Colonel, he would try hard, to convince us that there is no problem at all. However, I understand his compulsion. He is the Minister of such a country which has become so handicapped with poverty, unemployment and hunger that now nothing works here. I do not mean to say that when we shall come to power, these will be removed. However, we will have to stand up with a strong resolution to run the country honestly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issues of caste system and social policy have never been properly discussed in this House. The merit is frequently discussed on the question of reservation. This is the prevailing trend in the World as to what is property right. The developed nations have made rapid progress in the field of Science, technology, creativity, etc. Now they want to patent all the products.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that the weak and the backward classes should be uplifted in society but when we talk of uplifting these poor people an atmosphere of abuse and hatred is created against them in country. Wherever they go stones are pelted on them and their limbs are broken. We also see that the speeches made in the House appear in the newspapers on casteist lines. It will be known once a proper discussion is held on that. I believe in caste. There is nothing wrong on it. When caste has played a vital role for thousands of years in matters of marrying off daughters, earning a livelihood and at the time of birth and death then how can we say that people will cease to have caste sentiments. If we are not able to solve this problem then it will be difficult to solve other problems too. When nothing is being done towards evolving a social policy, and there is no resolution then how will this problem be removed? I feel that had we provided jobs be it the job of a peon, sepoy, Collector or a captain to those people who went in for inter-caste marriages during the last 50 years. This problem could have been solved to some extent. Had the Government given a guarantee of security to the people suffering from the onslaught of caste then the question of caste-system would not have arisen.

I do not want to go into the issue of caste and community, but when there are 6 Chief Ministers belonging to higher castes, nobody bothers but if a poor person rises to a higher post, people find it hard to digest because we have not drifted away from thousands of years old society. The views change but the deep-rooted cultural ethos do not. That is why, I want to say that the Address does nowhere mention casteism or a social policy.

We raised a great hue and cry about TADA. Today so many people in our country are being harassed under TADA. I feel, people belonging to minorities have been more victims of it. They feel very insecure terrified. The TADA has been hanging over them like a democle's sword. It has been argued that the situation at some places is so grim that it may lead to disintegration of the country. Hence, such a law is

deperately needed there. When the Government had brought this legislation, it had agreed with the view that this law would be implemented only at places which were very sensitive and where the security and unity and integrity of our nation was threatened. Now when there is no more danger to the unity and integrity of our country, the political workers are being rounded up in a large number. Among them includes mostly the people belonging to minorities or, our muslim brethren. Will we not alleviate their pains and pangs? The number of people who lost their lives in riots and personal feuds is ironically about 20 times more than those who gave their lives in the freedom struggle. This country is going through a very strange phase. We are ready to fight among ourselves but in the event of a danger to our nation. We are not ready to fight the separatist forces. Our TADA Act is also faced with the same fate. The implementation of TADA is also partial. Shri Bal Thakre speaks out that he stays beyond the purview of any Indian law but when an ordinary citizen does something wrong. (Interruptions) Yes, if Shri Mohan Rawale will say something he will be arrested.

I want to say that unless the implementation of laws is impartial it will not help build our nation but it will break the heart of the people instead. The law of the nation is effective while arresting Sanjay Dutt but it is rendered ineffective in case of Shri Bal Thakre. That is why I want to say that TADA should be scrapped. There are several states where TADA was not used at all. Further, nobody was booked under TADA, the law and order situation of these states is going on smoothly. However, there are certain states which are not in favour repeal of TADA. Several cabinet Ministers and several Hon. members of their party agree that whatever is happening in the name of TADA should be stopped but some people support it. I, myself had been incarcerated under MISA for four and a half years and I fully understand the pain and trauma one undergoes. Moreover, nobody cares to listen one's grievance the board for hearing the grievances is also constituted by the enslaved Government. I have studied in an Engineering college. I am an Engineer and have always been a topper and never slided to number two rank. Even then, I had to suffer for a period of four and a half years under MISA. Therefore, I can feel the pain. I am also aware that some people spent two years in jail during emergency and then sought pardon. Now they are trying to show themselves to be very brave before us. I am of the view that the country cannot become stronger in this manner. The Address has not mentioned it also.

We celebrate Diwali and Holi. On the occasion of Diwali, we pay obeisance to goddess Laxmi. Though goddess Laxmi has never visited the poor's house, yet the housewives raise the winnowing basket and remove poverty, welcome Laxmi (wealth) and the same basket continues to be in rogue even today. This Government is also functioning in the same way. Poor mothers sisters

and daughters in the country have been suffering under poverty for thousands of years but despite that they would offer the prayers and would continue to say, 'welcome Laxmi (wealth), remove poverty'. However, the poverty refuses to be abolished. Every house is attacked by poverty. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end, I would like to submit that this is the first Address in respect of which I have spoken. I agree that I could not fully utilize the time limit but I am distressed to say that we also could not make this discussion lively. This House has been torn apart. While speaking on the President's Address I would also like to say that despite several flaws, this House is the best House in the country but the liveliness of the discussion has died down and the members have become indifferent. When this House is in session, it adds lustre to its functioning and the members take keen interest in it. But when the House is adjourned, we go to our constituencies and get entangled in several problems. Nobody takes the standing committees seriously. When nobody is ready to implement the recommendations of JPC then who will be ready to take these standing committees seriously? It is difficult to commit any irregularity in this House as all the proceedings are being matched and every word is being noted down. No other place is more powerful than this. There was no mala-fide intention behind weakening this powerful place. It was done with bona-fide intention. This House gives a dejected look as if people are sitting in a morgue. A divided House does not augur well for the nation. I agree with Swamyji that this is a very powerful place. This House has its own dignified place but it has lost its vivaciousness. Its main reason had been the delegation of responsibilities of this House to various committees. Earlier, we also used to seriously attend the standing committees but now we have got it right that a committee meeting only entails giving speeches and partaking break-fast.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say to the Government, through you, that they can blow their own trumpet through the President's Address that they have really made our country better but the country continues to be infested with poverty, hunger, unemployment, deteriorating law and order situation and several other new problems and diseases. The problems are agguanating with an increase in the post-independence age. I am constrained to congratulate on the President's Address because it is a mouthpiece of the Government. I strongly oppose it. I consider this Address a mere customary formality. The new economic policy is destroying our country. As a result of this policy, 10 lakh people have been retrenched from the domestic industries.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my conscious does not allow me to thank on the Address. That is why, on behalf of myself and my party I strongly oppose it. I thank you for allowing me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar on 25th April, 1995 on the President's Address to both the House of Parliament assembled together on 13.2.1995. The New Economic Policy and other policies of our Government have produced good results. Our country is going to be counted as one of the rapidly growing economies of the world.

The law and order situation in our country is under control. The recent elections have proved that the elections were conducted peacefully. There were a few incidents only in Bihar and that the Government is vigilant over secessionist and communal forces that pose a threat our unity and integrity. They are taking sufficient action against them.

Sir, the GDP has risen to 5.3 per cent from 4.3 per cent in the previous year. Our industrial production has increased by 8 per cent. The foreign exchange reserve rose to 19 billion dollars from 15.1 billion dollars. The imports went up by 23.9 per cent and the exports by 16.9 per cent in dollar terms.

Sir, in agriculture, the production of foodgrains has risen from 182 million tonnes in the previous year to 185 million tonnes this year. Irrigation facility has been provided to 2.77 million hectares. So, the total goes up to 87.82 million hectares.

Now, Sir, I will come to the Ministry of Rural Development, which looks after the people living in the rural areas. Our country is a country where more than 80 per cent of the people live in the rural areas and crores of people suffer from under-employment and starvation. This Ministry provides food and clothing to those people who suffer from starvation and other difficulties to maintain their families. You are quite aware of the fact that actually for rural development Rs. 7010 crore has been earmarked and for EAS and JRY, Rs. 5055 crore has been earmarked. These schemes are working in 2275 most backward blocks of our country. In addition to this, Sir, intensive JRY is implemented in 120 most backward districts.

Panchayati Raj is another main and important subject of the Ministry of Rural Development. Sir, we have passed the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Constitution (Amendment) Acts which provided Panchayati Raj and Nagar Palika throughout the country. This imposes responsibility on the State Governments to hold elections regularly and to decentralise administrative and financial powers to Panchayats viz., district, intermediate and village Panchayats.

Sir, Article 243(m) prevents the State Governments not to extend Panchayati Raj System in Schedule Areas. So also Article 243ZC prevents the State Governments not to extend Nagarpalika in Schedule Areas. Now most of the States have formulated their Panchayati Raj Act

according to our Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Act and (Seventy-Fourth Amendment) Act. Some of them have already started holding elections for Panchayati Raj.

Now, when this Article 243(m) prevents the State Governments to extend this Act to rural and Schedule Areas, there will be a vacuum if the Parliament does not extend it to those Schedule Areas. According to Article 243(m) 4 (b), the Constitution authorises the Parliament to extend this Panchayati Raj Act to Schedule Areas. It is the responsibility of the Central Government and the Parliament to extend this with additions and alterations to the Schedule Areas. The ordinary Panchayati Raj Act, which is mentioned in Article 243 is in general and applies to other areas other than the Schedule Areas.

The Government, the Planning Commission and the task force employed by the Planning Commission have reported that it is time for the Government to think over the peace and good Government. In the Fifth Schedule, Part 5(i) and (ii) it has been mentioned that for the peace and good Government, the Government of a State having Schedule Areas can frame regulations in consultation with the Tribal Advisory Council and send it to the President for his approval for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Regarding Nagarpalika also the Parliament has to extend the additions and alterations to the Schedule Areas which is conducive to the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, it is my earnest request to the Government of India that they should come forward with a Bill as soon as possible to fill up this vacuum and extend this Panchayati Raj Act to the Schedule Area whereby the people especially the tribal people can be benefited and they can be helped to have their own self-Government with proper representation and decentralisation of power to help themselves ...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali)
Sir, TDP has not been given a chance so far.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will speak next.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHINMAYAND SWAMY (Badaun) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address introduced by Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

It would have been fortunate, had the President's Address not remained merely an official report and rather reflected the problems and challenges before the country, so that all the Governments, political parties and the citizens could read their faces and thought of removing the flaws. Further, they would have understood their responsibilities and the Address would not have evoked such a lukewarm reaction. Moreover, there would

not have been any 'ifs' and 'buts' and this august House would have welcomed this Motion of Thanks unanimously.

It is natural for an ordinary person like me to have utmost faith and respect for the Hon. President. But if the discussion on the President's Address is affected by 'ifs' and 'buts' it is not a matter of honour for the nation. I would expect from this august House that the Government be requested to make the President's Address comprehensive in future so that all the problems, miseries of all sections of people and the challenges before the nation are reflected therein and there is curiosity among the people as to what the Hon. President is going to say about their welfare.

The President's Address has been discussed here elaborately. Our Hon. learned friend Shri Aiyar is adept in proving the wrong as right. He has utilised his talent fully to present all the achievements but talent cannot alter the truth. Talents have their own limitations. A talented orator selects certain words, by which he adeptly presents wrong as right. However, the truth remains truth and the false remains false.

While discussing law and order, it would have been better, had the challenges in maintaining law and order been also discussed. It does not belong to us to express our satisfaction over law and order situation prevailing in the country. In Uttar Pradesh, the crime graph is on the increase continuously. The Government also knows as to how rapidly it is increasing. Today, the situation has come to such a pass that the Chief Minister of the State has to give clarification in foreign countries in this regard. He is placed in the docks. I went through today's newspapers in which it has appeared that the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister had to clarify in foreign countries that no incidents of abduction were taking place here and that these were all rumours.

Security of the nation is the foremost need of the hour. Today, how much security we are able to give to the common man? A few days back, I was abroad. They have shown keen interest in our economic policy and they wish to invest in our country but the same question was posed to me as to what arrangements will be made to provide security to the investors, their properties and their children? When this question was being asked there, the child of a tycoon of Ghaziabad was abducted and there were different sorts of rumours.

Life enjoys the uppermost place. All resources are mobilised through this very life. If we fail to provide security to our life and extend the facilities and benefits; give freedom to and arouse fearlessness among people, our entire machinery is placed in the dock, and everything becomes meaningless.

On several occasions, the attention of the Government was drawn to the situation in Uttar Pradesh through Calling Attention Motion. During the Zero Hour also, the Hon. Members from all sides had drawn the

attention of the Government as to what extent law and order has deteriorated there. It is not confined to Uttar Pradesh only. North-East region, Southern region or Kashmir region is also affected by the law and order problem. The House is well aware of the recent developments there. The biggest example of providing security to the common man is that today a large amount is being spent on the security of the VIPs alone. Had the law and order situation been normal in the country, the life of common people would have been secure and the funds being spent on VIPs like the Hon. Prime Minister, former Prime Ministers Hon. Member of Parliament and the Hon. Ministers would have been used in developmental works and providing means of subsistence, education and employment to common people. But, we have not been able to make it effective. Had we been able to maintain law and order and peace, we would not have been compelled to live in such an insecure atmosphere. On the one hand, we associate our country with Gautam Buddha, Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Mahavir, and on the other hand, we feel ourselves so insecure that there is hardly any citizen, parliamentarian or legislator of the country who moves without.

14.00 hrs.

Security guards or who has not been provided any security. The issue of security has been raised by me several times in this august House. I admit that some persons are exceptions who venture to move without any security. It is their personal courage due to which they disown their security. However, there is still an atmosphere of insecurity in the system.

It has been stated that no major riot has taken place in the country. Does the Government want that let a major riot take place and then it would be mentioned? What is the criterion of a major riot? Can the pre-riots in Karnataka - be it on the issue of Urdu or Hubli incidents - not be construed as riots? Can such minor riots not be covered under the definition of riot? So long as casteist hostility and communal tension exist there and national feeling is not aroused among the citizens, the issue of riots will remain unresolved. It appears to me that sometimes these riots are perpetrated for achieving political mileage also. Otherwise, there was no logic behind telecasting Urdu news bulletin just few days before the elections in Karnataka. Nobody has grudge against Urdu, but had the decision been taken in time, nobody would have complained. Similarly, had the Hubli issue been resolved, as Shri Deve Gowda did, the riot could have been averted there. But, when this issue is linked with politics, political interests or one's ego, troubles starts cropping up there and it takes the shape of riots.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Shri Aiyar has levelled allegations against the B.J.P. on the Ayodhya issue. In this connection, I would like to submit that the Government should adopt clear-cut approach on it. In

no way, the Ayodhya issue should be used to save one's own skin or to make one's side strong. The Ayodhya issue needs to be dealt with in a transparent manner. May I draw the attention of the Hon. Members sitting on the treasury benches to the statements of the Hon. Prime Minister on this issue. Has there been any consistency in these statements? The statements made from the Red Fort, in Lucknow and in the Congress Working Committee meeting were quite inconsistent with each other. So these statements created a lot of confusion and trouble. We know that the Union Government has failed to get judgement from the Supreme Court. The Union Government had sought the opinion of the Supreme Court on it, but the latter turned down the request. The Supreme Court held that it was out of its jurisdiction and it cannot tell whether there was a mosque or a temple in the beginning. It rather suggested that this issue can be pursued through a dialogue. I would like to know from the Government whether any effort was made or any initiative was taken or any discussion was held in this direction after the Supreme Court gave its opinion. Perhaps not or I do not have any such information. But this issue ought to have been discussed and a solution have been found through consultations and dialogue. Our Hon. colleague, Shri Shankar had stated that the issue had been sub-judice for last 430 years. We hold the Court in high esteem, but should we allow this issue to remain subjudice for another 430 years? If this issue remained pending in the Court for such a long period, resentment and tension will brew-up which may provoke riots. The Court has expressed its opinion that this issue cannot be settled by the court. The Government should venture to introduce a Bill in Parliament, discuss over it and elicit the opinion of Hon. Members of Parliament on it. It is the House of People and the nation's interests are linked with it. Every child is associated with it. Then, why the opinion of Parliament is not sought on it? Parliament should give its opinion on it and another Bill should be introduced in this regard. But the Parliament is not prepared to do so and the Government just wants to hide this fact.

Sometimes you set up Ramalaya trust, it is really strange that a trust named Ram Janmabhoomi Trust was constituted in 1986. It is already functioning and registered with the Government of India. It is functioning independently. Though we accept it that Vishwa Hindu Parishad has been banned without any reason. There is no justification of it but some serious reason behind it. The institution is banned for just two speeches and an institution, which has a large number of its members and working comprehensively throughout the country is banned. We accept it and it is correct that the Government have banned it and its reply would be given at appropriate forum. But there was no ban on Ram Janmabhoomi Trust. You would have given this work to that Trust by making some amendments if needed. But

you have not done so and constituted a paralled Trust with the help of Shāṅkaracharyas which is the highest institution of Hindus. Government officials were sent there by planes and convinced them. The Government has set up a separate Ayodhya cell. The officials of Ayodhya cell prepared a draft and got their signatures on it later on a few out of them stated that as the script was in English which they did not understand and thus they did not agree with it. Thus strange situation was created, a situation of doubt was created. Even today the policy of the Government is not clear on this issue. Hon. President has also been asked to say something on it but it will also not serve any purpose what do the Government want in this respect and what is its policy.

Sir, my clearcut submission is that there is no other alternative for it. Either the Government should solve this issue through bilateral talks or by bringing a Bill in Parliament and there is no any other solution of it. But it will create much more problem and tension if you follow the third option of delaying the matter for a long time and then, there will be no option for you.

Sir, Hon. Aiyarji had put forth his point on Jammu and Kashmir very effectively. The situation has been definitely improved there and the country should feel obliged therefor, but it not to upto the extent as it is being claimed. It is really surprising that at present identity cards are talk of the town all over the country and identity cards are being prepared. A photo must be attached with identity card for the whole country and in certain states election Commissioner has made it compulsory for holding elections. So long as identity cards would not be prepared no elections will be held there. People have moved to Court but why the issue of identity cards was not raised in Kashmir? Identity cards are needed move there where such foreigners come to occupy the holy Charar-e-Sharif and Hajrat Bal and for sending them back the Government has to bow on their feet and is compelled to request them if they wish, the Government is ready to send them back honourably. The Government makes arrangements for the safe return of terrorists from Charar-e-Sharif wish to send them to Pakistan but after Gresting Sadhvi Ritambhara praising itself as if it has done a commendable job. This is not the way to keep balance. If the Government wish to keep balance it should use its conscience and impartiality must be maintained and there should be no injustice towards any side.

Sir, more than 7 lakh people of Kashmir are living outside. So long as their names are not included in voters' lists which are being reviewed at present and they are not given photo identity cards, what does it mean by elections and if elections will be held what type of elections it would be? If these elections will be held as in Assam and Punjab were held earlier such type of elections will be the mockery of elections because elections are the backbone of democracy and whole democratic system depends upon it. It will be really difficult to inculcate people's faith in democracy when

they loose faith in elections. Therefore such efforts should be made so that more and more people may take part in elections and for obtaining concurrence of all. How will you hold elections in such a terror sticken atmosphere at gun point this question is looming before the country and every one is asking this question but you are repeating it that you will hold elections. Perhaps you may have some magical method of holding elections.

Accordingly Government's policy for dealing with secessionists activities in north-eastern region has been applauded but I would like to know why this policy is going to be failed in Nagaland. It is appearing daily in newspapers about Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram as to how tribes are conflictting? How conflict is being created by making them scapegoat but nothing has been suggested for solving this problem. I would like to say that such type subjects should come before the House and so long as these are not discussed here the President's Address is incomplete.

You have signed the Jharkhand agreement in September, 1994. Why do such demands for separate Vananchal, Utranchal or Jharkhand come? Why are people raising demands for separate states for their rights. At present one state is so big in our country that neither it has beginning nor the end while other one is so small that it can be crossed in a leap. The geographical situation of a State is equal to a district of another State. Bastar district is so long that it is equal to Haryana State where administration cannot run smoothly. In such a situation if they demand for a separate state then it is not improper, because people want that their difficulties and problems should be looked by the administration effectively. A Commission was set up in this regard which discussed about small states, some work was done but it was kept pending thereafter. The problems of daily struggle for separate state, loss of human labour, wastage of time and tension and conflict created by these could be solved if the matter of small states is decided once for all. We should ponder the issue. We talk about Uttaranchal. I request Hon. Ayarji to visit Badrinath-Kedarnath, I will make arrangements for it. I would like to show you the plight of villages in those areas. Every year I used to go to Badrinath ashram. I know that people have to face a lot of difficulties to reach their native villages. In such situation if people of this area demand for a separate State to elect a governing body as per their aspirations and requirements, they should be given a separate State. Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly has sent twice the Resolution passed by it for getting your approval, but you are delaying the matter. You are not only using the delaying tactics but commit excesses against the people and rape the women who are raising their voice on this matter through your friendly Government. The incidents of 2nd October at Rampur Tiraha and Khatima are proofs of it. That Government was functioning with the help of your support.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a personal submission. I belong to Dehradun region and lived there since childhood. I had visited Badrinath-Kedarnath on foot and I agree with you that Uttaranchal State is really needed. I am also in favour of Uttaranchal and the Government is considering the matter...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, just now Aiyarji has told that he is in favour of Uttaranchal but on the other hand people demanding Uttaranchal are fired and women were raped and this all was done by the Government functioning with their support. I do not understand as to how Aiyarji put forth his logic.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMY : I thank Aiyarji for supporting my point by saying that he is in favour of Uttaranchal. It means that Central Government as well as Uttar Pradesh Government is in its favour.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : I have said that I am in favour of it and Government is thinking over it. I can do something if I were the Minister.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not in the hands of Swamyji to make you a Minister.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMY : I thank Aiyarji for his honesty and we will be able to take some decision on this issue if it is debated with such honesty.

I would like to add one more issue with Uttaranchal. There is a region named Chhatisgarh in Madhya Pradesh which elects 90 MLAs for Legislative Assembly. This area is very poor. A large number of people belonging to this area work in brick kilns in various parts of the country. You may visit any brick kiln and find out that most of its labourers belong to Bilaspur or this area. It is a very poor region. In spite of enormous forest resources, minerals and prosperous, area from viewpoint of natural resources, people of this area are very poor. Most of the people who took part in the movement for separate Chhatisgarh State are today in ruling party. My friend Shri Pawan Diwanji had initiated the movement for separate Chhatisgarh State, Chandulalji is no more among us who led this movement. But it is very sad that important issue like Chhatisgarh has not been mentioned in President's Address. It is also not discussed in this House.

Prior to elections, every political party promises to accord it the status of a separate State if it is voted to power but in reality, nothing is done. The people continue to remain backward there. You should talk about it if you are talking about Vananchal and Uttaranchal. It is your Government in Madhya Pradesh headed by Hon. Digvijay Singhji who won the elections

on the promise that a tribal person would be the Chief Minister of the State if the Congress was catapulted to power. I thank you for having found a tribal like Raja Digvijay Singh in the whole State of Madhya Pradesh. If this is the Congress definition of a tribal, then, I have no comments to make on it.

The C.B.I. has submitted its report of the incident that took place in Uttar Pradesh. It reminds me of the Belchni incident of Bihar in which modesty of 6-7 women was outraged, but the rape case could not be established. At that time, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha. After visiting the spot, she raised her voice here in this House that such a Government should not be allowed to continue. The incident of Rampur Tiraha in Uttar Pradesh is not the only one of its kind. The Government records reveal that 2000 women were raped in the State during this year. What is the Government waiting for? I fail to understand what is the justification of letting such a Government to continue? To my mind a Government that fails to protect the honour and self-respect of women should not be allowed to run any further. But what and whose report is being awaited? The C.B.I. has proved it. I think that Address is incomplete without a mention of it.

The constitution of a National Human Rights Commission is a good-step. The person appointed as its Chairman has held very high offices and I respect him. But, will you take any action on his report? He also visited the hilly areas of Uttarakhand and comprehended the plight of the women. He may also submit his report within a few days.

The members of the National Commission on Women also visited the area and submitted its report. Then, what is the Government waiting for?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, electoral reforms are talked about but I can't understand that the Dinesh Goswami report is before us and a Bill has also been brought forward in this connection in the name of electoral reforms. Which only provided for the measures aimed at alienating a particular party from participating in elections.

The other day Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal said in a mood of humour 'what will be your fate Swamyji'? I thank you people for giving me an opportunity to become a Member of Parliament. I will not cut a sorry figure if I am not given such opportunity again but they are trying to prevent the entry of sages and seers into this House whereas the Bill makes no provision for preventing the entry of Mafia here. There can't be any electoral reforms if measures are not taken to check the criminals. Recently Panchayat elections were held in Uttar Pradesh. The common people are more directly associated with the Panchayat elections rather than Lok Sabha or Assembly elections. I would like to pay tributes to late Rajiv Gandhi for having tried to take democracy to the grass root levels. Powers were being

delegated to the people at the lower levels but the way electoral malpractices were resorted to in U.P. elections is reflective of a rehearsal of following the path of Shri Laloo Yadav of Bihar during the next year's elections. Surprisingly, an M.P. is staging a dharna at Ghaziabad today to protest against the manoeuvre of declaring a candidate having secured 3600 votes as a winner against the one who secured 5600 votes and had virtually won the elections. A particular Tehsildar was made instrumental in getting a woman candidate defeated and when this conspiracy was unravelled the women candidate was declared as a winner and the Tehsildar arrested. So, this was the situation in Panchayat elections and in Bihar Legislative elections and we found ourselves in the opposition.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : What was the reason of your debacle in Bihar?

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMY : I do not know but you are fully aware of how you have won elections there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now turning to economic reforms, it is an important issue. The Small Scale Industries are being ignored. I would like to cite an example. Recently, the Ministry of Petroleum issued an order saying that foreign companies will take over the manufacturing of full-fledged cylinders in place of small units that manufacture various parts of the gas cylinder to assemble it later. This way, thousands of workers engaged in these small scale industries will have to face starvation. During the course of a question, our Hon. Member, Shri Lodhaji suggested that these sick units should be entrusted to the workers as they will run them with zeal and enthusiasm and can also make their livelihood. This will not only generate self confidence in them but will also increase production. They are the citizens of our country and have the capability and ability of running these industries smoothly. They will prove that besides putting in labour, they possess administrative, managerial and production capabilities also. This will generate self confidence in the worker to stand on his own feet. The country will also benefit from it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the newspaper reports reveal that foreign companies will now manufacture ice-cream, cold-drinks, tomato-sauce also. Tomorrow they will start producing vegetables, rice, chapati etc. and will make entry into our kitchens, as well. The cost of potato chips is so high and the farmer does not get remunerative prices for his potatoes. In this connection, I would say that the Indians should get their proper share. People can't wait for too long.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are repeatedly ringing the bell. I have many things to say but would merely say one thing that no measures have been mentioned in this Address for solving the basic problems responsible for creating a great crisis in the country. Hence, I say it with a heavy heart and painfully that

I do not support this Address. Better if such things and found place in his address.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Each Hon. Member will have ten minutes to speak. If I ring the bell, that does not mean that the speech is excellently good and that you are very much encouraged to speak more. It is an indication that you should make efforts to conclude your speech. Each Hon. Member shall have ten minutes because many Hon. Members want to participate in this debate.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Sir, this principle should have been followed right from the beginning.

With due regard to the Presidential institution, I would like to say that the address of the President delivered on 13th February, 1995 to the Joint Session of the Parliament is nothing but a routine white-washed and sweet coated report of the Congress Government in the process of brushing out an annual ritual. The Address lacks reflection of realities of the Government functioning. Mention has not been made even about the vital problems and their priorities.

The past four year rule of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao Government deserves an entry in the Guinness Book of Records, not for its achievements but for its misdeeds, abuses, failures, scams, corruption, anti-poor, anti-farmer anti-democratic postures, unprecedented price-rise, unabated unemployment and for having disrespected the secular fabric of the society by demolishing the Babri-Masjid.

This Government started as a minority Government. People did not give them majority. But whatever majority the Congress Government is claiming in the House now is only a manipulated majority by organising split in the anti-Congress parties and thereby they have been claiming the majority.

They are not actually ashamed even to claim the Congress majority in the House. People did not give them the majority.

The Government has adopted anti-democratic posture. Shri Rajiv Gandhi himself had introduced this Bill of Anti-defection. This has been flouted successfully by Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao's Government.

The biggest scam took place during this particular period. That is the world's biggest scandal involving more than Rs. 1 lakh crores of public money. It took place during the time of this Government. The so-called one time sensational Bofors scandal is reduced to insignificance before the present share scam.

In Bofors issue, one Foreign Minister has lost his job while attempting to suppress the revelations of the names of the persons who were found guilty.

In share scam issue, the present world biggest share scam claimed the positions of the two Hon. Minister.

The Government made a big farce of the action taken against the guilty despite the clear findings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the CBI agencies.

The famous sugar muddle wherein the Government wanted to throw the entire blame on the bureaucrats but in the process exhibited lack of coordination between the Government and the bureaucrats, ultimately resulted in sending home one more Minister unceremoniously.

You are aware that the railway engine scandal wherein a sizeable amount of Rs. 550 crores is involved, was struck down in favour of the overseas suppliers with staggeringly high price, much against the recommendations of the concerned technical experts. The purchases were made by stage managings the entire issue.

The economic sovereignty of the country is mortgaged to World Bank and IMF. The dictates of these two institutions are now prevailing in the country. Ever since Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao came to office, the economic policies are placed in the hands of the IMF and the World Bank.

Foreign debts increased to more than rupees three lakh crores. Both internal and external debts increased to about rupees six lakh crores now. The debt-servicing also needs raising of new loans. Unless new loans are raised, even the debt-servicing could not be made.

In the name of liberalisation and globalisation, the country has become a partner to the GATT proposals. The Dunkel Draft was agreed upon *in toto* much against the wishes of certain States. Even the Andhra Pradesh State Assembly has passed a unanimous resolution and sent it to the Union Government stating not to accept the Dunkel proposal which are going to be harmful particularly to the agriculturists. In spite of this warning, in spite of the warnings of the Opposition Parties as also that of the eminent economists of the country, these proposals were accepted and the country has become a partner to the GATT proposals. This is going to be quite harmful to the prospects of the Indian economy.

Next, inflation could not be controlled. This is still in double-digit figure. Till yesterday, it was almost more than 10 per cent. This resulted in the abnormal increase in prices of essential commodities - most unprecedentedly by more than 100 to 150 per cent in respect of certain items as recorded during the past four years. This trend is much against the election promise made by the Congress Government during the 1991 elections where they said that if the Congress was voted to power, then the prices would be rolled back to 1990-level. This could not be kept up by the Congress Government.

Unemployment which assumed the alarming dimensions and the so-called industrial liberalisation policy of this Government aggravated the situation. The Congress Party's election manifesto and its promises could not be adhered to. Its election promise of creating one-crore additional jobs every year could not be achieved by this Government.

Coming to the agricultural sector, agriculture is given a raw-deal and step motherly treatment during the Congress Government. The Congress Government is making tall claims that it could achieve production of 106 million tonnes of foodgrains. This is nothing but a false claim that the Government is making. When we look back into the past years, when we take the averages during the past ten years, the production average of agriculture has not crossed 2.5 per cent annual growth as against the 4.5 per cent annual growth rate targeted. The country could achieve only 2.5 per cent growth rate. So, this is not a big achievement. Even today, the per capita foodgrains availability in this country has not crossed about 480 grams per day per head - which is not a big achievement - as against the 454 grams which this country could enjoy in the year 1947. So, on the agricultural front, much could not be achieved during the tenure of this Government.

About fertilizer prices, you have seen that it has gone up like anything. The price of DAP, which was sold at hardly about Rs. 4600 per tonne in the year 1991-92, has gone up to Rs. 11,000 per tonne, a prohibitively high price. The agriculturists are not in a position to purchase fertilizers and adequately apply to the soils. This has caused a lot of imbalance in the application of nutrients to the soils. As against the normal proportion of 4:2:1 of Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash that is to be applied to the Indian soils, now the ratio stands at 9.3:3.1:1. If this trend continues for some more time, the Indian soils are not going to be productive enough to produce crops. The required nutrients are going to be out of application in the near future.

The much-awaited Agricultural Policy has not seen the light of the day. Though it has been said that the National Agricultural Policy is going to be evolved and given to this country, till today that has not seen the light of the day. Similarly, in respect of agriculture, it was said that it would be treated on par with industry. Even this also has not been finalised. I do not know as what happened to the recommendations that were submitted by the Bhanupratap Singh Committee and the Hanumantharao Committee with regard to agriculture.

They recommended for evolving the National Agriculture Policy and also for treating the Indian agriculture on par with the industry. These recommendations have not seen the light of the day. The much promised single zone for the movement of agricultural product in the country which was promised by the Union Agriculture Minister, quite a number of

times on the floor of the House, has not been materialised. Till today, there are several barriers for the agricultural products to move from one place to other. Even district barriers are there. They are not treating the entire country as a single zone.

Due share for the institutional loan is not forthcoming to the agriculture sector. As you are aware, about 40 per cent of the institutional loans are flowing to the priority sector. At least 23 to 24 per cent should come to agriculture. But now it is only 16 per cent that is going to the agriculture sector and thereby agriculture is not being given its due share.

Coming to the crop insurance, a comprehensive crop insurance was promised by the Hon. Prime Minister. But it has not been formulated so far. If the proposed power tariff of fifty paise per unit in agricultural sector, as suggested by the IMF is going to be implemented, it is certainly going to be suicidal for the agricultural sector. Acceptance of Dunkel proposal is nothing but spelling out the death knell to the agriculturists. Above all, public investment in agriculture has gone down plan after plan. It was 34.5 per cent in the First Plan and now it is only 19.5 per cent. As such, agriculture was given a raw deal.

I have mentioned already about the withdrawal of subsidies and decontrol of fertilizers resulting in abnormal increase in prices. Unless this is going to be rectified, the agriculture is not going to survive in the country and the food production is not going to be comfortable. The prices of the pesticides have also gone up in the recent past by about 100 to 200 per cent during the past four years. Therefore, the problem of spurious pesticides and lack of proper checks are the worrying problems of the farmers.

As you are aware, how the secular fabric has been demolished in this country with the demolition of the Babri Masjid. It has shaken the confidence of the Muslim minorities and the Babri Masjid which stood as a monument of secular fabric of this country, enshrined in the Constitution, was demolished. Now they are formulating that they are going to build another Masjid. If a Masjid is built now, it will not be called as the Babri Masjid. Since it was constructed by Babar, it used to be called Babri Masjid. If this Government constructs a Masjid now, then this is going to be called as the Narasimha Rao Masjid and not the Babri Masjid.

Opposition parties are expressing dissatisfaction over the functioning of this country. But one must feel ashamed that the ruling party Members themselves are coming up with cut motions expressing their resentment over the functioning of the present Government. These are all the reasons why the Congress was routed out in the recent assembly elections in almost all the States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat. In the case of Karnataka, the party was thrown to the third place whereas in Andhra it could not even get the minimum number to be called as the recognised

opposition party. Realising the mood of the people and the anti-Congress wave throughout the length and breadth of the country, the Congress Party has lost its right to rule the country, hence better step down in the interests of the country and the people.

Recently Assembly elections amply prove that the immediate requirements of the Indian masses are the welfare measures underlining the minimum basic needs such as Rs. 2.00 per kilogram rice scheme; *pucca* houses for the weaker sections; janata cloth scheme for the poorer sections etc. It is proved that they are no longer populist schemes but the productive-oriented welfare schemes.

Our Leader Shri N.T. Rama Rao has emerged as the pioneer, the crusader, the messiah, and the trend-setter in the country in designing such welfare measures for the poorer sections and implementing them successfully. His message that the society is the sacred temple and the poor man is the virtual God and serving this poor man is serving God is being emulated by almost all the political parties now-a-days. Several political parties have come up with such welfare measures in their election manifestoes. Recently even Mr. Antony, the Chief Minister of Kerala, has also come up with a proposal that a cheap rice scheme should be promised to the people. Realising the importance of these schemes, several political parties including the Congress Party, have announced such schemes in different forms in different States. The Union Government should realise its importance and assist the State Government by sharing the burden of such accepted schemes.

Shri N.T. Rama Rao, our leader, has personally requested the Prime Minister soon after assuming the charge as the Chief Minister with a representation to share the burden of Rs. 2 per kilogram rice scheme, besides the loss being incurred in the implementation of total prohibition scheme. But, unfortunately the Union Government has not responded so far. On the other hand the Prime Minister, in his party forum, in one of the Congress Party meetings, has almost ridiculed that Shri N.T. Rama Rao has promised in his election manifesto this Rs. 2 per kilogram rice scheme and now he is coming to the Centre for assistance. Sir, it is to assist the poor people, to assist the welfare measure and not to assist any political party. I therefore request the Union Government, rather we demand from the Union Government, to share this burden which is being borne by the Andhra Pradesh State Government.

The food security is the felt need of the the present day. Now the food security is to be given top priority and if necessary this issue is to be discussed in the National Development Council which is going to be shortly held where all the Chief Ministers would participate and where this policy should be taken up in favour of the welfare measures.

The total prohibition is resulting in a loss of Rs.1200 crore to the Andhra Pradesh State Government. This also should be assisted by the Union Government. This is not a new policy that has been formulated by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. This was the scheme initiated by the Union Government earlier, as early as 1977. The 7th Finance Commission had also accepted and recommended this. About four States were given 50 per cent assistance during those days, when Shri Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister. The implementation of this total prohibition is not merely any other populist measure, but this improves the economic position of the rural families. This would go a long way in improving their economies. The health of the rural masses would also be improved and the productivity of individuals would be increased. Besides these, crime rate and atrocities on women and such other evils in the society would also come down with the implementation of this particular policy. Hence we request that this should be assisted.

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar while moving the Motion referred to the cooperative institutions and said that the democratic values will be maintained by the Congress Government in the cooperative sector. This is far from reality. In Andhra Pradesh, when the cooperative elections took place in 1990 they had nominated two members on the cooperative bodies. They were given voting right. With this voting right to the nominated people only, they have captured the power the cooperative institutions. This is quite anti-democratic; this is not in keeping with the principle of democracy. Though we have raise it on several occasions in this House that this is going on in Andhra Pradesh, this has been accepted and endorsed by the Union Government as such. They do not have faith in the democratic values to set in the cooperative institutions...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are others also who want to participate. Please conclude. Before 3.30 p.m., all the Hon. Members have to finish their speeches.

(Interruptions)

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Another concept is this...(Interruptions) that the Central Election Commission should conduct the elections for the local bodies: if it is so, then the entire federal system will be demolished...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Venkateswarlu, you have taken almost 20 minutes. Kindly conclude.

(Interruptions)

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Lastly, I must say only one word with regard to the constitutional crisis that is prevailing in Tamil Nadu. I am not trying to cast aspersions on any constitutional institution. There are two institutions which are constitutionally created. One is the Chief Minister and the other is the Governor. Now unfortunately these two institutions are dragged to the streets. We are worried about only one thing. The

respect of these institutions should be maintained and the Central Government cannot be a mute spectator for all that is going on in that State. I say that it cannot escape from its responsibilities in maintaining and protecting the constitutional provisions as such. I request that the Central Government should respond immediately as otherwise it will be taken for granted that this is in league with the atrocities that are going on as far as these institutions are concerned.

Since the Address lacks reflection of realities and since the Government did not come forward to finance the welfare measures being implemented by the Andhra Pradesh Government such as 'two rupees a k.g. rice scheme' and total prohibition...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Venkateswarlu, you are employing a very wise device.

(Interruptions)

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Besides, it is also involving itself in misdeeds, abuses, failures, scams, corruption and so on; and therefore, I oppose the Motion moved by Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

[Translations]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : On the one hand the Presidential Address, is the progress report on the other hand it envisages the annual programme. If a student fails in his class, what progress report will he have? Can the Government point out any progress in the Presidential Address of this year against that of the last year? If it is your achievement that there was no major communal riot in the country, during the last year, then I think that the demolition of the mosque in Ayodhya was your failure. It has been stated in para 3 that the Government is making efforts to keep an eye on the secessionist and communal forces that pose a threat to the unity and integrity of the country. Consequently the ruling party was voted out in Maharashtra and Gujarat and power went in the hands of so called communal forces. I would like to point out that the setbacks received one by one by the Congress. The Muslims are not happy with the policy of the Government. The Nagpur incident has proved that the tribals, the scheduled castes all over the country are not happy with the Government. In the wake of increasing unemployment, the youths are not at all happy with the Government. The linguistic minorities are also not happy with the Government. Two and a half lakhs of industries have been closed down and labourers are being retrenched. Therefore, industrial workers are not happy with the Government. So, how would the ruling party get their votes?

The persons in the ruling party also state that persons belonging to a particular community only were arrested under TADA, therefore, it should be repealed. Perhaps Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar will also agree that it has been used to arrest a particular community therefore, it should be repealed. I would like to know

from the Government whether it proposes to repeal it or not. If it is a fact that TADA has been misused to arrest persons belonging to persons of a particular community only, TADA should certainly be repealed. But will the Government take any action against those Chief Ministers who are responsible for such misuse? What action will be taken by the Government against such elements in the party, in the Central Government and the State Governments?

In the Presidential Address this time there is the mention of the issues of Kashmir, North Eastern region, the Jharkhand and the Uttarakhand, the totally disturbed areas, in paras fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth respectively. But nothing significant has been stated regarding this issue in it. The Government could not find out any solution to this problem so far. Kashmir is discussed widely. Everybody knows the situation in Kashmir. The roads are blocked there. So, foodgrains are not being supplied there and people are in great distress there. All is well there. The Pakistanis are infiltrating there. The action taken by you against the trained Pakistani infiltrator is a right step. If required, the people of the country are ready to launch an offensive against them. We want to solve the Kashmir issue ourselves. Any external force trying to worsen the situation there will be dealt with iron hand.

I would like to submit that we will certainly fight out Pakistan on Kashmir issue, but against whom should we fight on the distribution of Cauvery water issue? Nothing has been stated on Punjab. Today Punjab is calm. But it is calm on the gun point of Shri K.P.S. Gill. The problems in Punjab are dormant. The Government did not think over the important issues of Abohar and Chandigarh. The Government can suppress the demand of people on gun point for a few days. But until and unless their genuine demands are fulfilled, the actual problem is resolved, nothing will be achieved. Today the youths in Punjab are silent, but the Government should not be under the impression that they have forgotten everything. I am not talking about the Golden Temple and the riots in Delhi. I am talking about the former military General A.S. Vaidya who was killed at Punjab. And they forgot everything, this incident might not have taken place there. It is not an easy thing. But the Government does not think over it at all.

The promises made by the Government during elections are not fulfilled after the elections. That is why the ruling party was voted out in Karnataka. You managed to get 25 seats only in Andhra Pradesh and were just reduced to a bundle of bids.

Moreover, the Government dismissed the Bhandari Government and tried to install the Government of its own choice there but the party faced such a humiliating debacle in the hand of Janta Dal that it could get only one seat. Yet it did not take any lesson from it. It could form Government in Manipur through political manoeuvre only. The Government must contemplate. It thinks that the BJP has been voted to power in four states like

Maharashtra, Gujarat etc., so it is very happy. But it has forgotten that there is another force in Tripura, West Bengal, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. It is forgetting the left front and the National Front. Under certain compulsions we could not engineer any alliance in Orissa, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Otherwise the present situation might not have cropped up. But next time we will form an alliance. This is the call of time. The democratic and secular forces are emerging now. They are ready to assume the reins of the Government.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : The left party is likely to make alliance with us.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : That's nice, if it is ready to make alliance with your party. But first you should control Shri Kumaramanglam.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : You yourself should control him. He belongs to your group.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : I am happy that you have admitted that he belongs to my group. There are still certain good persons in the Congress to whom I can introduce you now. The JPC Chairman Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha is one of good persons in the Congress and he is likely to leave the Congress. He is alleged to have bogged down your Government. But he is an upright and honest man.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : I also have prepared a report. I also should be appreciated.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : I did not call you dishonest. I did not allege that you were involved in the sugar scam. You were not given any Ministerial berth. Had it been so, we could judge you what kind of a person you are.

Regarding achievements I would like to tell you two or four things. It has been stated here that significant progress has been made in various fields. But the Government did not pay attention to the growth rate of population during the period of 1981 to 1991 as per the census report. That time growth rate of population was 2.14. If compared against the food production no progress will be seen. Our food production was raised by 1.01 per cent last year. If we tally it with the population growth, we will find that the food production is very inadequate.

Today industries are being closed down. The Government has failed to establish any consistency between the GDP and the GNP. In such a situation the Government is closing down its business and industries and inviting the Multi National companies.

The Government must invite them. They had been, they are and they will remain in future also. But I want to state only this much as to in what direction. The Government is taking the core sector and the service sector? You refer to West Bengal frequently. Is West Bengal not a part of our country? It is the helplessness of West Bengal that it has to follow the Union Government.

15.00 hrs.

We also are compelled to follow it. But the foreign capital and the multi National Companies are coming into our country. Their entry will spoil the core-sector and we cannot prevent it. The patent law has not been amended in other countries. But the Government is very much worried about passing it. It should pay attention to all these issues.

Lastly I would like to point out that hill people right from Kashmir to Meghalay or to say Arunachal Pradesh are worried for their backwardness. The Government is least concerned about them. Recently new Government has been formed in Tripura. In the face of protest made by the Chief Minister there the Government withdrew para military forces. It caused huge damages. It appears that the Government wants to help the secessionist activities. You, however, may go on aiding and abetting the agitation. But I would like to state that the people outside are saying that Shri Narsimha Rao is the last Congress Prime Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER : He does not talk about people here...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh) : The Bharatiya Janata Party also is saying the same thing ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : You think that I will take their side. I would like to tell the Bharatiya Janata Party one thing. The people of India are religious. They believe in religion. They love religion. All right, I am an atheist, you may instigate them for a while. But the people of India are not communal. The people of India want that a democratic and secular force should come in power in the Centre.

With these words I am constrained to say with regret that I cannot support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. I rather oppose it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri P.G. Narayanan. Then Shri Shravan Kumar Patel and Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, thank you very much for allowing me to speak on the Motion of Thank on the President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur) : Sir, I have been asking you so many times to allow me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Okay, you have sent a slip.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM : Sir, all the Parties have been given a chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Yaima Singh, you are a single individual. There are a group of persons. According to the list and according to the norms, I am

calling the names. I am not exercising any discretion. Kindly oblige to sit. You will have a chance.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM : Sir, being the only and single Member, shall I resign from this House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, No. Who said that? It is not my saying. Your name is listed here. According to the norms, I will call your name also.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If everyone wants to go out of the House after speaking early, who is to sit here? It is not fair on your part to make such remarks. There are three persons from Congress who have given their names. You have given a letter. Certainly you shall have to wait for your chance because the Whip has not sent your name.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : I will have to wait means, I will speak!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I wish so. I wish, you should have a chance to speak. Yes, Mr. Narayanan.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : Sir, I want to press only one point. A serious Constitutional crisis has cropped up in Tamil Nadu following the continuation of the present Governor. The State Assembly has passed a Resolution demanding his recall and asking the Centre to consult the Chief Minister before a Governor is appointed...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Adoor) : How can you pass a Resolution?

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam) : The Resolution is passed. How can I explain? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us hear what he wants to say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : Sir, it is an insult of the Assembly. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us examine them. If whatever remarks he is going to make are according to rules they will go on record, otherwise they will be removed from the record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Narayanan, you put the fact in such a way that it does not harm the Constitutional provisions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : Yes, Sir. I am aware of that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Narayanan is on his legs. He is the leader of a Party. He should be respected.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : Sir, the Resolution which was passed in Tamil Nadu Assembly is nothing but one of the principal recommendations made in the Sarkaria Commission's Report. Another important recommendation made by the Sarkaria Commission was that active political persons should not be appointed as Governors. These principal and important recommendations have been neglected by the Government so far. Sir, the entire Report of the Sarkaria Commission has been kept in cold storage by the Central Government for the past several years. It is because of the indifferent attitude and scant respect for federalism by the Central Government. The Centre cannot escape from its responsibilities by merely stating that it is not aware of the situation in Tamil Nadu. The other day, Mr. Shukla stated on the floor of the House that he was not aware of the situation. Sir, the Central Government is unfit to rule the country. After all, Governors do not jump from heaven. They are nominees of the Government of India and are accountable to it. Sir, I charge that the Centre's pretension that it is not aware of the situation in Tamil Nadu, and the sanction given by the Governor...** against the Chief Minister is far from truth ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We remove the name of the Governor. Mr. Narayanan, do not use names.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have removed it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : On the other hand, I have information that they are collaborating with the Governor to destabilise the Government of Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : Sir, this type of blackmailing tactics resorted to by the Centre will definitely pose a threat to the unity and integrity of the country.

Sir, while intervening in the discussion on the Resolution in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, the Chief Minister revealed one startling news. When she met the Governor in August, 1993. She was ill-treated and insulted...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These are all administrative matters.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Janarthanan, your Leader is on his legs, kindly resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : Sir, this type of discourteous and obnoxious behaviour is not expected of the Constitutional Head. There must be, generally, a cordial working relationship between the Chief Minister and the Governor...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai) : If she was insulted, why did she wait for two years to tell us? Why did she keep it as a secret?

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): She informed the Prime Minister and the President of India...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, you please sit down. Whatever they are saying will not go on record. You cannot ransack the House like this.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : She had written to the President and the Prime Minister regarding the insults and ill-treatment meted out to her by the Governor ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : She had made a public statement just after the Governor had...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : She had states this in the Assembly also.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : The Constitution Head should counsel the Chief Minister as a friend and a philosopher but on the other hand, our Chief Minister, being a lady, was highly insulted and humiliated by the Head of the State. This itself is a good reason to warrant immediate recall of the Governor. Our heritage and culture will not tolerate insult to womenfolk. The people of Tamil Nadu are agitated following the insult meted out to the the Chief Minister who was elected by them. A corrective action is called for by the Centre to prevent violent reaction.

Sir, while strongly condemning the uncivilised behaviour of the Head of the State, I ask the Centre to recall him forthwith. I also demand that Article 155 of the Constitution should be suitably amended so as to provide for consultation with the State Chief Minister before the Governor is appointed. Sir, already the Speaker has directed the Government to answer suitably when replying to the debate. Sir, I hope the Government will take immediate steps to solve this problem. Sir, I have great respect to the President of India. I am unable to support this Motion of Thanks moved by my colleague, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyer.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the first place I would like to thank you for having given me this opportunity to participate in the discussion. Sir, the President of India in his Address had recounted the progress made on the economic, domestic and on the foreign affairs fronts during the previous years. Sir, since majority of my colleagues in the Treasury Benches have spoken on the new economic policy as well as on the affairs which are

** Not Recorded.

** Not Recorded.

going on in the nation, I would like to begin with the success that India has achieved in the foreign affairs. Sir, the year 1994-95 has indeed been an eventful year in regard to improving relations with the major nations of the world. The long awaited visit of the Prime Minister to the United States of America, the United Kingdom and to Russia materialised during the year with much success in the development of close and friendly relations. During the Prime Minister's US visit, America showed a greater understanding of India's stand in regard to Kashmir, recognising and declaring Kashmir as a bilateral issue between India and Pakistan to be settled bilaterally under the Shimla Agreement. The US administration also did not appreciate the Pakistan's role in engineering militancy from across the border and of waging a proxy war against India. It is noteworthy that the recent visit of the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mrs. Benazir Bhutto to the United States of America did not bring much success to Pakistan and the Kashmir issue was also left as it was. Any relaxation was also not shown so far as the question of application of Pressler Amendment is concerned. So, the Prime Minister's visit also gave boost to the Indo-US trade and economic relations which has resulted in a number of investment proposals from the American investors and collaborations with the American firms in high-tech areas and infrastructure sector. The pronouncements also showed greater understanding of India's stand on Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

As a result of Prime Minister's visit to the United Kingdom, the Indo-UK ties also got the boost, not only on the diplomatic and economic front but also on the defence front.

The United Kingdom Government has expressed its keenness to develop closer defence ties with India. So far as the Prime Minister's visit to Russia is concerned, the cryogenic engine deal was revived and the ticklish issue of India's debt repayment to Russia was also amicably settled.

15.19 hrs.

(SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY *in the Chair*)

This year India had the proud privilege of hosting Dr. Nelson Mandela, the first elected President of the South Africa. This was indeed a landmark in the history of our fight against apartheid and racial discrimination which was started with the clarion call given in the beginning of the century by Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi to abolish racism in whatever form it was practised in South Africa in particular and anywhere in the world in general. It was all the more a matter of great pride and privilege to the people of this nation to have welcome Dr. Mandela on the Republic Day as a guest of honour.

Pakistan once again failed to move its resolution on Kashmir in the UN Human Rights Commission. It required the broad vision and statemanship of the Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Raoji to have chosen the Leader of Opposition, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji to head the Indian delegation to the UN Human Rights Commission which by itself showed to the world that whenever the question of India's unity and solidarity arises, Indian people are one.

India's demand for expansion and further democratisation of UN Security Council is gaining support from different member nations around the globe and the day is not far when India will find itself among the permanent members of the expanded Security Council.

Madam, so far as the economic reforms are concerned, we have to compare the situation which prevailed in 1991, before the new Government took over and the present scenario. Madam, when this Government came into power, the situation was indeed very precarious. The balance of payment situation was alarming, inflation was in double digits, almost 17 to 18 per cent and foreign exchange reserves had considerably dwindled. The NRIs had lost confidence in the Indian economy and we had to pledge our gold worth millions of dollars abroad. India was almost inching towards a situation where we would have got into a debt trap.

From that the situation has been retrieved and now the balance of payment situation is comfortable. India has got a record foreign exchange reserves of over 20 billion US dollars. Even the growth in the country is picking up and industrial growth is almost 8.7 per cent. For the first time India has been successful in repaying IMF loan amounting to 1.1 billion US dollars ahead of schedule.

Madam, all economic developments have got to be evaluated and seen with the angle of benefiting the poor people of this nation. The stabilization of prices is indeed a very important factor. The Government is fully aware of this. Article 47 of the Constitution of India enjoins upon the States to ensure that the nutritious level of the people is looked after. Almost 35 per cent of the people of this nation are still below the poverty line and therefore, the Government has introduced the public distribution system. We also have the revamped public distribution system under which 800 new blocks are likely to be added.

After the announcement of the Budget, the inflation has already come back again to single digit and the wholesale prices of important commodities has also shown stability and downward trend. The Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna, announced by the Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao on August 15, 1993 and implemented from 2 October, 1993, which was designed

to provide self-employment to unemployed youth in the urban areas, has also been extended to the rural areas. Over two lakhs of youths have been benefited this year against 31,797 last year. Economic growth has created new jobs for our people and in the words of Finance Minister, six million new jobs are added each year. In the year 1994-95 the increase is expected to be even higher.

Madam, the Government has also paid utmost attention to the rural development. In the Eighth Plan, 30,000 crores of rupees have been earmarked for the central plan outlay for the rural development. In this year's announcement which the Finance Minister made, Rs. 7,700 crore have been allocated for rural development purpose.

Madam, one of the Members in the Opposition had mentioned about the population explosion. I personally feel that the Government must pay utmost attention to curtailing the population of this country. We are almost three times more than what we were at the time of independence. Every year we are adding a new Australia to this nation and unless and until stringent measures and effective steps are taken up, I do not think India will be able to achieve the target that it has set about to achieve. For this purpose, I would suggest that not only incentives should be given for curtailing family but also other punitive action should be taken in form of taxations for people who maintain large families.

Madam, so far as the situation of women in this countries is concerned, although they constitute 50 per cent of the population of this nation and the Constitution guarantees equal rights for women, the representation of women in public bodies is far from satisfactory. It was Rajiv Gandhi who for the first time, through Panchayat Bill tried to ensure 30 per cent representation for women on the elected bodies. If you take the example of Lok Sabha, there has never been a situation where more than 10 per cent of the members have been women. So we should try to do something so that the situation of women in this country is improved.

Madam, in the end I would like to conclude with one problem which is facing the Maha Kaushal Region of Madhya Pradesh. I belong to the Maha Kaushal Region. The Railway Ministry had formulated a Committee, which was known as Sareen Committee, which went into the question of setting up Railway Zones in the nation. The Tenth Railway Zone, according to the recommendations of that Committee, was to be set up in Jabalpur and that Committee submitted its report to the Government. Just recently the Railway Ministry again appointed another Committee to go into that question and the second Committee has also recommended Jabalpur to be the Tenth Railway Zone headquarters. And yet we are facing some obstacles. I would like to urge upon the Government to ensure that - agitation is

going on in the minds of the people of the Maha Kaushal Region - Jabalpur's right is given. I think, Jabalpur is the key centre of the Maha Kaushal Region and it would be in the fitness of things if this place is declared as the headquarters for the Central Railway Zone.

Madam, I thank you very much for giving me the time and I support the Motion moved by Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Madam, I rise to oppose the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address presented here. Before I corroborate my stand with the help of some facts and arguments, I would like to make it clear that I have a serious grievance against the Government. Apart from deepening the present crisis, the Government is working in contravention of national traditions and seriously jeopardising the future. After independence, India is ranking high in terms of rampant unemployment, largest number of people living below the poverty line and the largest pool of illiterate people. I would like to correct it for the information of those Hon. Ministers and leaders that India has the largest number of literates after China, India has the largest manpower after China, and India has the largest number of people living below the poverty line after China. Our fight for independence and its achievement is rendered futile if we are demoralised and discouraged by the progress and prosperity of other nations. To my mind we should not link the failures and wrong policies of this Government with the country's debacle. In 1950, the foodgrain production was 5 crore tonnes against a population of 35 crore in our country. There have been many failures for which the ruling parties have been responsible. I can't dare say that we are not responsible because many parties formed the Government turn by turn but the Congress had a lion's share. Today, India produces 18.5 crore tonnes of foodgrains as against five crore tonnes and our population has increased from 35 crore to 90 crores.

Madam, Chairperson, my gravest grievance is against the Government's economic policy. Fortunately, the Hon. Prime Minister is present here. An integrated economic policy was formulated in our country. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was its pioneer, and it was a national policy. The private sector has never been extirpated. The Tatas, the Birlas and others have been flourishing here. The Public Sector has consistently been subjected to assaults for the past few years. Even profitable industries in Public Sector are being sold out and the drum of the success of the new economic policy is being beaten in the name of earning the foreign exchange. In a nutshell, we are setting our own house ablaze in order to warm our hands. Neither this Government nor our Parliament is empowered to plunge our country into such a grave crisis. As you have brought

many a basic policies for this country of 90 crore people in today's changing world order, an integrated economic policy becomes equally important. In this connection, I would like to differ with the views of some of my friends regarding increase in unemployment. I would say that we have failed to exploit the skill and brains of the youths which can be used for augmenting the country's production.

We will be incurring losses if, with a view to removing unemployment, we over staff our offices and maintain surplus workforce in our factories. But everybody's talent is not being utilised. We have a population of 90 crore, i.e. 180 crore working hands. Every hand should be imparted skill and proper technical training. Our Hon. Finance Minister and the Prime Minister are at present only seeing the beacon light from abroad. The Hon. Prime Minister had been active in the freedom struggle. To me, the greatest power is the manpower. We need the most suitable micro and macro technology.

15.31 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

My submission is that with the help of this, We can compete with the multinational companies (MNCs) and give job to every hand. Hence, development of good technology either by private or by public sector should be encouraged- be it in the direction of farming or setting up cottage industries as well as small scale industries. A small country like Switzerland is the fore-runner in the field of watch manufacturing in the world today. There, a child in the family makes a switch, another manufactures one part, an elderly member manufactures another part and yet another member of the family assembles these parts. But we are not making use of the available talent. We tend to become employees rather than the owners. There is a scheme in the name of the Prime Minister, for lifting the people above poverty line but it is not being properly implemented. The excess funds are going down the drain. These funds are not properly utilised. A part of these funds is pocketed by the bank staff, another part by the block level officials and the remaining part by those who avail these but the poor get nothing. Today, we have become cowards in the name of democracy. I am talking of the common people and not of any particular party. One can become a millionaire within 5 years if one goes in for production. I would urge upon you to conduct investigations in some areas. I am ready to offer not only my area but two-three districts for the purpose so as to assess the work done there. How can it be that we should sow the seeds and somebody else should eat the fruit. Kalidas had also foolishly cut the same branch he was sitting on. Likewise, the funds allocated by the Government are not being utilised.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our sovereignty will be in peril once we encourage the foreign entrepreneurs. The Hon. Finance Minister was pained when I said this last year. Mir Jaffar gave certain facilities to the East India Company as a trading conglomerate and we were enslaved for 200 years. These industrial giants will certainly influence the country's political circles because many people are ready for sale and these companies will surely buy them. Those holding the financial reins will not leave politics unaffected. Therefore, it will jeopardise our economic sovereignty followed by political sovereignty. At least no MNC should be allowed to enter into production of consumer items. The indigenous industries and industrialists should be encouraged and a technology that we are not able to develop should be procured from abroad without any demur. I am saying this because I went through a sensational newspaper report only yesterday that 40 per cent of the economy of an affluent nation like USA is controlled by one per cent population.

How can wealth be controlled by 20 per cent people here? In America, the sources of income are in the hands of 5 per cent people. The people might not be owning even a small piece of residential land, but they live in rented mansions.

MR. SPEAKER : Time is very limited, so please conclude.

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA : I am concluding. Coincidentally, I am the last speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : You were offered to speak first but you always like to speak last.

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA : Now, I shall only say that I will not give reply to what Mr. Speaker said.

In such a situation, I think that we are faced with an imminent danger by way of changing the draft of the Patent Act. I was present in the House when this Patent Act was brought forward in 1973 and we passed it after deliberating on its pros and cons but the way the Government is trying to present it today is not a welcome step. Our Act also provides for patenting and its provisions are very flexible. Many countries, companies and individuals can do it other way round also as the products, the goods will be patented but it is an invasion of our science and knowledge, human rights and human development. We will do our utmost to oppose it and see that it is not passed. I would like to urge upon the Government not to take any such step.

Here, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the issue of holding elections in Kashmir. We have been repeatedly expressing our opposition to the President's rule, yet we were earlier compelled to vote but this time we will not cast vote. I would like the Government to make all the preparations for elections in Kashmir. The militants and the President of Pakistan

should not be given the veto power to stall the electoral process according to their sweet will. The Government should conduct elections there. I say it on behalf of my party that we will not support any Constitutional Amendment Bill aimed at extending the President's rule in the State. Some danger is indeed involved in independence but democracy is no exception. The answer to this is a better democracy. Here, there is no question of doing away with democracy. Therefore, as I had urged earlier, the Government should make full preparations for elections. I fail to understand why some of our colleagues on the other side oppose it. The elections should be free and fair there, no matter whosoever wins and comes to power. In the House, the elected Member will say that has a right to call it 'Independent Kashmir'. He has also the right to say that they should secede. At times, we also talk nonsense here, some other people might do so as well.

MR. SPEAKER : Jha Saheb, please conclude now.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Leaving aside some insignificant points, I would lastly like to touch upon the issue of farmers.

MR. SPEAKER : I have been saying it since morning that the Hon. Prime Minister has to give reply in the other House also.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : With regard to agriculture and pricing policy, we demand that the farmers should get remunerative prices. There are demands that consumers should get items at cheaper rates. As a whole, the inflation is on the increase. This Government does not have any integrated price policy. So far as this integrated price policy is concerned, the basic producer should get remunerative prices. There should be parity between industrial and farm production. Some limit, be it 20-25 per cent, should be fixed for what the real producer gets and the price the consumer pays. The loot by the middlemen is needed to be checked. All farm production ingredients like water, electricity, fertilizers and other implements should be made available to them on cheaper rates. In case such a policy is not formulated, then, in the capacity of the Secretary-General of Akhil Bharatiya Kisaan Sabha, I would like to warn that we will gherao the Parliament on behalf of the farmers on 9th August. It will not be good to pave way for the foreign market by decreasing the farmers' produce.

[English]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM : Sir, I have to express with great disappointment that not a single word has been mentioned in the President's Address in respect of the affairs of the State of Manipur. (jjj/1540/pb)

The State of Manipur is now in shambles. Many innocent persons have been shot dead by the CRP men. There is uncertainty of life in that State. Hundreds of houses have been burnt in broad daylight but no

military man was there, no CRP man was there and no State Armed Police man was there. So, this is the condition of that State. But there is no mention about all this in the President's Address as if it is not a part of the country. That is my grievance, Sir.

Since the time is very short, I shall only touch upon the points that I want to place before the House. Even though the situation in the State is like this for the last about four years, I am sorry to say that neither our Hon. Prime Minister nor has the Home Minister visited that State. The Prime Minister or the Home Minister should have at least visited the State to console the people and to instill confidence among them. But it was not done. So, my point is, what positive action is going to be taken by the Central Government in respect of the State. Is it the policy of the Government that the revolts will be crushed by armed power and by guns only? If this is the policy, then I am sorry to say that it will not be successful. So, I am proposing that the Government should first take steps to declare general amnesty to these underground revolting youths and then they may proceed with other political considerations.

The Government may have a dialogue with the people who are demanding the review of the merger agreement. They are demanding some other territory for having seceded a very important part of Manipur, that is, Kabow Valley. It was a part of Manipur and was given away to Myanmar. People of Manipur State are to be convinced as to which region are they prepared to give in lieu of that.

I also urge upon the Central Government that there should not be any appeasement policy towards the revolting militants. It is learnt that the Government is going to appease these militants by integrating some part of Manipur with neighbouring States, say, Nagaland and others. That would not be acceptable to the people of Manipur. If the people are forced to agree to it, then there will be a civil war in the State. The people of this State fought against the Britishers with a patriotic zeal to protect their motherland, their territory. So, there will be no compromise as regards the integrity of the State of Manipur. I urge upon the Central Government not to proceed with the idea of appeasing these militants by offering them certain parts of the State.

Now I would like to come to the present state of affairs in the State. There have been innocent killings and raping of women. Very recently, on 17th April, a girl was kidnapped, raped and killed.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM : It is now understood that a close relative of a member of the present Council of Ministers is involved in this rape but he is being protected by the Government. I have just received a message to this effect. So, this is the state of affairs in that State.

Sir, it is a very sorry state of affairs. I will take only two more minutes to complete.

MR. SPEAKER : You have taken more time. Please conclude.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM : Sir, what was the result in the last elections in the State? Out of 59 seats for which elections were held, Congress won only 21 seats and the rest 38 seats were won by non-Congress parties. But the Congress Party was allowed to form the Government. This is strange. It is very strange. It is not fair on the part of our Hon. Prime Minister to welcome those defectors to Delhi and assuring them ministerial berths and other things. It is not fair. With this unfairness the Government was formed.

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar was proud of that while initiating the debate on this Motion. But we are quite against it.

Lastly, I only want to mention one issue. I have many other points. But I shall leave them.

MR. SPEAKER : There is time for you make those points afterwards. Please conclude now.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YAMNAM : Sir, I want to mention about shifting of Assam Rifles from Kangla Fort. The Kangla Fort is situated in the heart of the capital city of Imphal. It is considered as a very important place historically and there are temples. Considering that the occupation of that place by the Assam Rifles, a paramilitary force, is affecting the sentiments of the people, and they are hurt, the Central Government has taken a decision to shift that. But it has not materialised.
..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Yaima Singh, please sit down now. What Shri Yaima Singh is saying further is not going on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mohan Rawale to speak now. Shri Rawale, please be brief.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur) : Sir, just a minute please. Manipur is facing a problem. I urge the Prime Minister to visit the area and see for himself how the people are suffering. With these words, I oppose this Motion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just a minute please. The Hon. Member has said about territorial dispute of Manipur and he has mentioned that some territory of Manipur is being thought over to be transferred to Nagaland. It is totally wrong. Government is firm in this regard. No proposal will be entertained by the Government of India as far as territorial integrity of Manipur is concerned. We shall be maintaining it. We are firm about it and we shall not entertain any such proposal.

*SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay - South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 1st May is "Maharashtra Day". Bombay Corporation represents Bombay.

MR. SPEAKER : You can speak in Marathi. It is being translated.

*SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Trivandrum has been renamed as Thiruvananthapuram, Varanasi has been renamed as Banaras, Cochin also has been renamed. It is demanded by residents of Bombay that Bombay should be renamed as 'Mumbai' All the 'Negarsevaks' of Bombay Corporation belonging to different political parties have demanded that Bombay should be renamed as 'Mumbai'. A resolution was unanimously passed in the Corporation as early as 1985 to rename Bombay as 'Mumbai'. But so far, the name of Bombay has not been changed. The name 'Mumbai' is mentioned in the Constitution and laws. I met Hon. Prime Minister personally and he said that he had no objection to change the name of Bombay to 'Mumbai'. The name of 'Peking' has been changed. It has made no difference. It is an international capital. There is no mention of change of name of Bombay to 'Mumbai' in President's Address. So, I request the Hon. Prime Minister to give this gift 'Mumbai' to the residents of Bombay on the occasion of 1st May. The name of 'Sahar' Airport should be changed to Chatrapati Shivaji Airport.

The are a large number of textile workers in Bombay. Many Textile Mills are lying closed. The Government has allocated only Rs. 1 crore per year for revival of these Mills. For all NTC Mills only an amount of Rs. 1 crore has been allocated. But for Voluntary Retirement Scheme, the same Government has allocated Rs. 300 crore. So, is it the policy of the Government to close down the mills? In this President's Address, there is no mention of revival package, working capital or raw material for these mills. If the mills taken over by NTC are not nationalised, the mills will have to be handed over to their respective owners. Mr. Venkatswamy who has now become Cabinet Minister had told in this House that the Government would bring forward a resolution regarding rehabilitation and modernisation of textile mills. But so far that resolution has not come before the House. Because of non-availability of raw material many mills will have to be closed down.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak briefly about national language. Most of the countries have their own national language. But, I am sorry to say that India has no national language. In Germany, England, France, they have their national languages. Germany, English, French. But unfortunately, Hindi is not the national language of India. In this country, we have national animal, national bird, national song, national flag, but unfortunately, no national language. Hindi has not become the national language as yet. This is the misfortune of this Government. It is an official language

** Not recorded.

* Translation of speech originally delivered in Marathi.

but not the national language. Hindi is spoken by a large number of people.

I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity. I want to raise only one or two points. Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar referred to 'remote control'. I have great respect for Vajpayeeji and Advaniji. The recent Maharashtra elections were won mainly because of Balasaheb Thakare. He has said that one who grows up here must love this soil and his motherland. He says that those who do not love 'Bharat Mata' should quit this country. Mr. Thakare has the courage to say that. He has said that if there are two children in the family and if we give discriminatory treatment of them, that creates quarrel among them. We, Hindu and Muslims are children 'Bharat Mata'. *But do we not have Common Civil Code?* when Shah Bano case was there before the Court, Rajiv Gandhi had said at that time that they would introduce Common Civil Code. But Shiv Sena Chief who is propagating Common Civil Code is called as traitor. Shiv Sena Chief loves the country.

In this House, Shri Rajesh Pilot, Home Minister had come to Bombay after the bomb explosions. I had toured with him at that time. On 24th February, Mr. Pilot said that Pakistan and ISI are behind this bomb blasts. More than 300 persons were killed in the blasts which included many poor people. The CBI Chief Prosecutor Mrs. Natarajan had said in the TADA Court on 14th July that this is an international conspiracy. There was plan to have bomb blasts in major cities Madras, Ahmedabad, Calcutta etc. She had said on 15th July in Bombay TADA Court that a meeting was held in Taj Mahal Hotel to hatch the conspiracy of bomb blasts. In this meeting Memon and other culprits who are at large were present. But this Government withdrew the charges of treason against them keeping in mind the elections. But, there is no reference in the President's Address to charge them again for treason. Shiv Sena Chief Bal Thakery did say that he was proud of those who demolished Babri Masjid. But, you should understand why did he say this. When Hitler won first World War.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : It was an incident which had brought shame to the country and had lowered the name of the Indian people everywhere in the world.

[Translation]

How is he trying to justify it.

[English]

This is absolutely wrong.

*SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : When Germany won the war, in France, the symbol of Germany, the Pillar was demolished. When Hitler won France, the first thing that

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

he did was to demolish that symbol of insult. What we asked for was only our Temple. That is our belief and faith. This is the Temple for which lakhs of people have sacrificed. More than a lakh people have sacrificed their life. Are these people insane?

[Translation]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is totally wrong that it generated tension throughout India...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You need not give the reply. Please sit down.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna) : The question raised by the Hon. Member.. *(Interruptions)* Had not the Communist Party supported the division of India? ...*(Interruptions)* That party that supports Pakistan is talking like that today...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur) : Sir, I am on a point of order. I am very sorry that I have to make this point of order. An Hon. Member is saying something in the House attempting to create a division amongst the people of this country and trying to extol something which, I believe, is treated as an event of national shame. Now the Hon. Member is extolling the virtues of demolition. Where are we going? This House has to represent certain basic minimum principles. The ethos of this country should be harmony among the people. This is a very very serious thing. I hope the Hon. Member will at least control himself. He has got many other places to speak about this. Let the inside of this House not be diluted in this manner.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Member who are making the statements on the floor of the House should realise what are the implications of the statements they are making here. They are making a sort of confessions. They should understand the implications of such confessions made on the floor of the House.

*SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Sir, the people had a feeling that Babri Masjid is a memorial of a foreigner. Everybody has love in his heart for Lord Ramachandra. They fought for it with this feeling in their mind. I myself went there. There is a Temple of Sita and Laxman. Here the prayers are offered even after 47 years, it was locked. This country is 'Hindustan'. We have accommodated you. We have accommodated all religions in India.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Somnath Babu has expressed his feelings here. My point of order is that he is the only Member of his party. There should be some time limit.

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

[English]

*SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : I am speaking with honesty.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rawale, you should please conclude now.

*SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : I would like to speak about Bangladeshis. Recently, there was a news that 32 Pakistani intruders who crossed the border were killed. I had asked a question to Mr. P.M. Sayeed who had told me that 78441 Bangladeshi persons were caught on the border. UNICEF record says that more than one and half crore Bangladeshis live in India. Home Minister has said that more than 5 lakh people are there in the cities. In Bombay bogus ration cards were issued to them. A person called Chaudhary was caught. So they must be sent back to their country.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rawale you must now conclude.

*SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Yes Sir. The Government has not taken any action to remove these foreigners and there is no mention about it is the President's Address. You speak about Kashmir. We are losing Kashmir because Article 370 is in vogue. Mani Shankar Aiyar proudly says that in V.P. Singh's regime 560 militants were killed while in our regime 1500 militants were killed. Do you votes.

On Independence Day in Kashmir 'Pakistan Jindabad' slogans are given and on Pakistan Independence Day these slogans are given there. Who is responsible for this? If you had deleted Article 370 this situation would not have arisen. I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Sir, the Hon. Member Shri Mohan Rawale has stated that his leader and his organisation is responsible for the demolition of the Babri Masjid.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : I have said that we are proud of those who demolished the Babri Masjid ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Why is the Government not taking any action against them? Let the Prime Minister clarify the position as to what exactly they are proposing to do in this regard.

Translation of speech originally delivered in Marathi.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is a time to speak. You can speak later on.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : I want to say something. I have given my request to the Hon. Deputy-Speaker. I have got a signed slip given by the Hon. Deputy-Speaker saying that I would be allowed to speak. He has given me that slip in writing. Therefore, I would like to speak for five minutes... (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, we were here at that time... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by our senior and able colleague Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. While initiating discussion on the Motion of Thanks, Aiyar ji took my name and said that there is peace and tranquility in Punjab. I agree with him. He also said that terrorism has been eradicated from Punjab but if there is somebody who can pose a danger to the Chief Minister of Punjab, it is Jagmeet Singh Brar. My friend said so in the House. In this connection I will conclude with a couplet of Faiz Ahmed Faiz and would like to tell my senior colleague :

'Garuro Sarvo Saman Se Keh Do Ki Phir Wahi Tajdar Honge,

Woh Khasokhas Jo Waliye Chaman The Garurs Sarvo Saman Se Pahle."

AN HON. MEMBER : Kindly explain it.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : I do not want to waste my time explaining it. It simply means :

'Bazaare Aqal Unhin Ke Dam Se Roshan Hai,
Jo Gahe-Gahe Junoon Akhtiyar Karate Hain."

You should not take ill a feeling expressed from the heart. I welcome what my able and intelligent friend said and would like to add that I pose him no danger.

At first, I would like to tell the House that our Hon. Prime Minister visited Punjab eight days ago. He was given a warm welcome there. He paid a visit to Punjab after three years.

MR. SPEAKER : We have a very limited time and we have no time for such discussions.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR (Faridkot) : People were present there and he was affectionately welcomed. Sir, kindly listen to me. You are interrupting ... (Interruptions)

First listen to what I say.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot impose yourself like this.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : I am not imposing myself. I am saying that the people of Punjab gave a hearty welcome to the Hon. Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I am telling you to be brief.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : I would only like to add that false promises have been made to the people of Punjab for the last 40-45 years. The Hon. Prime Minister made an announcement of writing off the loan of Rs. 6500 crore at Ludhiana because the people of Punjab had fought for the cause of national unity. In this House, which represents 80 crore people, I would only like to say that the Prime Minister has made a great announcement. I alongwith all the people of Punjab welcome it but I don't know whether Rs. 6500 crores will be written off or not? It is said in the terms of reference sent to the Finance Commission that only 1/3rd amount of the interest accrued on Rs. 6500 crores which amounts to Rs. 900 crores may be written off. The Hon. Prime Minister has stated:

[English]

"There will be no further recovery of loan from Punjab. The pending clauses of Rajiv Longowal Accord will be implemented and central assistance will be provided."

MR. SPEAKER : You are not allowed to read from newspapers.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : I am not reading from newspapers. I am reading from the Prime Minister's authentic statement, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Did he give it in writing?

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : Yes, Sir, He has to reply to the debate and our great leader will reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you understand that time at our disposal is very limited? Both the Houses have to be attended to.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : Secondly, as the time is very short, I have never walked out of the House. I follow the House etiquettes...(Interruptions). One of the statements made by the Prime Minister is as follows.

[English]

Punjab is the most peaceful State in the country. He said, 'restoration of law and order in Punjab and Assam borderlands have been the major achievement of four year old Government of our party.

MR. SPEAKER : What is it that you are reading?

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR (Faridkot) : This is a statement of the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not going on record. Newspapers have not to be quoted.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : We have all heard it.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not quarrel on this. Do not carry on this kind of a discussion.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : I will not quote the speech...(Interruptions)

One of the Prime Minister Statements is.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing this statement.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : I would like to say that the move from Repea of TADA was initiated in Punjab with a signature campaign of hundreds of people. The TADA was introduced to fight the powers across the border and establish peace but not to use it against the minorities. More than, 15000 people are languishing in the jails of Punjab. Same is the fate of other minorities in the country. In the presence of my party leaders here, I may submit that if TADA was introduced to establish peace in Punjab, then draconian law should now be repealed as the purpose has been achieved. Otherwise, it is sending very wrong signals to the minorities of the country.

Sir, I would like to submit one more thing. Being a Member of Parliament I can express my views that...(Interruptions)** I have also read the Constitution of this country and have done Post-Graduation in Political Science. At least I know that...(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRI R. ANBARASU : I am on a point of order...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to hear his point of order.

SHRI R. ANBARASU : The administrative action of the Governor cannot be discussed on the floor of the House. The High Court of Madras has also dismissed the petition.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : He has no business to raise it...(Interruptions)

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : If he knows a little English, he should read the judgment in between the lines...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : My ruling on this point is that the Governor's action cannot be discussed in this House. The matter which is *sub judice* cannot be discussed in this House and those who are raising these kinds of matters should carefully read it. If it is against the rules and the Constitution, it will not form part of the record.

** Not Recorded.

** Not Recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rawle ji was speaking just now. I would like to comment on one thing that the great leader of our country and leader of opposition Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji and Shri Advani ji were listening very attentively to the speech of the Hon. Member of their allied party, Shiv Sena. When we go around the country, one question is raised that the symbol of lion is fixed in the office of Shri Bal Thackery.

MR. SPEAKER : We do not have time to discuss these things.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : I would like to comment a simple thing. If someone says in his speech that 15-17 crore minority people should be expelled out of the country and if someone becomes man eater then I would like to say one thing to the leaders of the Bhartiya Janta Party...

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Bala Sahib Thackery never said so.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : I would like to submit in the House that may be due to our mistakes the Bhartiya Janta Party's dream to come to power have been true but it will never come to power in the Centre if it makes such remarks...(Interruptions)

I would like to conclude after mentioning two points only. I would like to submit by heart that the Minorities Commission of India, the Scheduled Caste Commission of India, the Backward Classes Commission of India and the Safai Karamchari Commission of India are set up for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Central Government has served them notices to immediately shift their offices out of Delhi, whereas stress has been laid in the President's Address to pay more attention towards these classes. On the contrary these commissions have been asked to shift their offices out of the capital which is a gross injustice with these classes. I would like to urge upon the Hon. Prime Minister to pay attention towards it.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the Hon. Member that, that order has been cancelled.

MR. SPEAKER : Alright, it is not being done. Your suggestion has been accepted. Please take your seat

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : There is no time. You should also understand that there is time constraint.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : Now I will make my last point. I would like to submit that I am very much

thankful to the Hon. Prime Minister for what he has done for Punjab but if the ruling party and this country think that by waiving off the loans, peace can be restored in Punjab, then it will be a big misunderstanding.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down, you are doing a great service to the nation.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : I am not delivering a communal speech. I am speaking the truth. I am speaking about the outstanding issues of Punjab. Punjab has not got the capital for 29 years. Even after the massacre of 15000 people and setting up the Commission, the culprits of the Delhi riots have been apprehended and moving freely. Not even a single person has been punished. What more big danger can be to the country than this. Therefore, my submission is that those cases should be settled immediately and the people responsible for it should be arrested. At last I would like to submit that..

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, it is not going on record. You please sit down. I am not going to allow you. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)**

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Members, who have participated in the debate and given very valuable suggestions. I do not propose to take up points alongwith the names of Members who have raised them. I have culled out a few items, a few issues, on which I would like to submit to the House my views.

Sir, we have come a long way since 1991 and the conditions of 1991. I do not want to remember them nor to remind the House of them. I will only say that in this long journey of the nation, we have come to a point where we can look to the future with certain amount of confidence and optimism and that is the main thrust of the President's Address to the Members of Parliament. I would endorse that spirit. I would endorse that optimism because what has been done during the last four years does justify that optimism. Facts, figures, situation as we have seen from time to time - we have lived through these four years - all this is witness to the fact that the optimism of the President, or *Rashtrapatiji* is fully justified.

Sir, there seems to be some forgetting of what we said last year and the year before last because when we talk this year, we seem to think that we are saying something for the first time. Sir, I would like to remind the House that ever since 1991, the spirit of the Government's actions has been the same. The purpose of actions of the Government and the policies of the Government has not changed. It has been on the same lines. And from 1991 to 1992, of course, we were only

** Not Recorded.

doing fire fighting. From 1992 onwards, you will find a continuity in the programmes, in the policies, in the attitudes and in the thrust of whatever the Central Government has been doing. I started in 1991 to say that our actions have followed the basic principle of continuity with change. As our economic situation has improved, our commitment to the poor has manifested in higher outlays, and higher and higher outlays can be seen from the figures which are available to the House. Year after year, this has happened. This has been a common thread all through in the President's Addresses, Budgets and policy formulations. As a result, every year from 1992 onwards saw an increasing number of programmes being fielded. In 1992, I had clearly stated that we would not accept the proposition of unlimited capitalism and leave the poor out. Our position was stated very clearly. And in 1993, I had stated that the Budget of 1993-94 intended to give a major push to our policy of reducing poverty and increasing employment. This is what we called 'human face' from day one. We are not calling it for the first time this year. Uplift of the poor is an article of faith with us. That is why in 1994, there was a note of optimism in the President's Address and this year that optimism and self-assurance has been vindicated.

Our thrust and commitment to the basic philosophy of the Congress has continued uninterrupted. While our achievements have been significant, there are many problems which still face the country. There is no gainsaying that. And to these problems, reference has been made by the Hon. Members and I would like to respond to as many of them as I can.

Sir, the first criticism which has been levelled not only today but year after year against the new economic policy is that the policy is wrong and the policy is against the interests of the country. Sir, this criticism, I do not have to answer with any great stress and do not have to belabour the point too much because my task has been rendered easier by what has been happening during the last few years or at least a year, maybe, more than a year when successive Governments not ruled by Congress have come back to the same line; and during the last two or three days, we can see in the newspapers, a line up of Chief Ministers, 'just-elected Chief Ministers', coming for investment, from wherever it is available, making it absolutely clear that they have no hesitation in getting this investment because they know, as we know, that this investment is necessary. The only difference is that some people read the writing on the wall a little earlier; others read it a little later; but eventually all read it; and that is the great thing about this country; and I do not have to answer that point at all.

But there is one point this year, Sir, which has been stressed a little because of certain exigencies coming in the next one year, I presume; there has been a wedge being driven between the foreign investor and

the local industrialist. Now, this is something which does not exist; this discrimination does not exist; but it is sought to be portrayed like this. I would like to appeal to Hon. Members not to do this because this is not going to be in the interest of the country. We have not made any distinction, any discrimination against the local investor or local industrialist; and in fact, whatever local industry needed as protection, that has been given and that will continue to be given; but it cannot be the protection, the absolute protection to keep out everybody from outside as the protection that they have enjoyed for the last 30 or 40 years. There has to be a change and that change has come. It is possible that some Members might say that the pace of this protection or the withdrawal of this protection, lowering of this protection has been a little quicker than necessary. That is a matter of perception; and I feel that according to Government, according to all calculations made by the Government, all assessments made by the Government, this protection or this withdrawal of protection, lowering of the protection has not been to the detriment of the local industry.

There has been some criticism that the policy of encouraging foreign investment has been at the cost of domestic industry. The decision to invite foreign direct investment was on account of our need to add to resource availability, induction of modern technology and upgradation of marketing and management skills available in the country. Accordingly when any foreign company has sought fiscal tax or tariff concessions, it has been advised that proposal-specific-concessions are not part of our system. We do it across the board; there is a change in the policy; everybody falls in line with that policy. And there are an favourites played in this game. Such changes are made as part of the Budget and are applicable to all companies in a sector irrespective of whether they are Indian, joint ventures or foreign owned. We are consistently monitoring this aspect to ensure that Indian companies are not put to any disadvantage.

Some Hon. Members mentioned that the policy has encouraged the take-over of Indian industry by multinationals. This is not true. Where the Indian companies have, for instance, for reasons of infusion of capital or technology, sought to allow the foreign company to enhance their equity stake, the Government has accorded permission. However, we have made it incumbent upon Indian companies applying for such a change in equity structure to have the endorsement of their own Boards of Management or shareholders of the Indian company before Government accords such approvals. All these moves have been voluntary decisions of the company and not predatory ones or imposed by the Government.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What about Maruti?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Maruti is not today's Maruti is an old case.

I am somewhat surprised to hear that domestic industry has been adversely affected by the policies. Now, I am quoting some figures. The financial results of the corporate sector do not seem to indicate this. I understand that the provisional financial results for 135 major companies for the six months period ending in September 1994 have shown high level of profits. Except for five companies, all the rest have done well and the percentage growth of profits over the previous year for many companies has been, in figures, upto triple digits - not even double digits but triple digits. As a sample, this does not reflect a domestic industry which has been hurt by the reform process.

I should also like to once again state that foreign investment has come into sectors to which we have attached importance. I would emphasize that 83 per cent of approvals accorded for foreign equity investment has been in the priority sectors with the major share being in power, oil refineries, metallurgical industries, chemicals, transportation, food processing, electronic equipment, etc. Even the balance of 17 per cent consists of the service sector (8 per cent), textiles (4 per cent), leather and rubber goods (0.8 per cent), soaps, cosmetics and vegetable oils (0.3 per cent), trading companies (0.3 per cent), fermentation industries (1.0 per cent) and miscellaneous industries (2 per cent), namely, jewellery, toys, locks, sports equipment, etc. Thus, there is clearly no distortion in the investment pattern in favour of an undesirable proliferation of consumer industries...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, please do not interfere.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I would wish to draw the attention of the Members to two interesting features of the foreign investment proposals approved by the Government. In the first three years of the policy, the number of projects approved for companies in which foreign equity exceeds 75 per cent were only 8.7 per cent of the total. This illustrates that investment is mainly coming with Indian partners and this would ensure that Indian companies are getting the benefit of upgraded technology, marketing and management inputs, inflow of the additional capital injection and increased employment. Similarly, if we take the total number of approvals accorded for projects with foreign equity exceeding Rs. 300 crore, these amount to only 13 out of 2526. On the other hand, those with foreign equity below Rs. 3 crore were 2006. It would be evident that the companies that are availing of the advantages of foreign investment are not big multinational giants but small and medium companies. Their partnership with emerging small and medium entrepreneurs should be encouraged rather than shunned. And this is the answer to the criticism that has been levelled in this connection, Sir.

Figures are so clear. All in all, I feel that industry has adjusted well to the changed economic environment. In 1994-95, the growth in the manufacturing sector was

9.2 per cent. It is particularly noteworthy that our capital goods sector has shown resilience and its growth in the same period has been 24.7 per cent above the previous year. Surely, this does not reflect an industrial sector under pressure from foreign capital !

In addition to this, we are in touch with the local, domestic industrial sector almost all the time, continuously. I have had interaction. I am sure other Ministers have had interaction. I am equally sure that Hon. Members of the Opposition, leaders of the Opposition, and Chief Ministers of the States other than Congress States are constantly in touch with them. We have not come across any such direct or indirect complaint that the Indian industry is suffering as a result of foreign investment coming. This has not come to my notice. But I would certainly like to know if there are any instances of this kind and if there is any such prevailing feeling that such a thing is happening, I would certainly like to know about it. I am telling you, I have not come across it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What about the Bombay Club?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This is what I am saying. If there are instances, yes, we can certainly go into them. But as a policy and as a general fallout of the policy, this has not happened. That is what I would like to tell.

Sir, there has been some criticism about the WTO. This is again a matter which has been figuring in our debates...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : If Indian industry is not suffering, how come every other day, one industry is being closed down in West Bengal?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Every third day, I meet a very large, a very influential delegation of Members of Parliament particularly from West Bengal's CPI (M) or CPI, buttressed by some union leaders — their own leaders — and they come and tell me that what all we are doing is wrong. All that I have to do is to refer the matter to the Chief Minister of West Bengal. Nothing else!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Are you not paying any heed to them?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Mr. Speaker Sir, Shri Somnath Chatterjee has netted more foreign investments in the last six months than the entire Government of India has done in four years. So, his rhetoric also has very suitably changed. This change is a welcome change.

Sir, about the GATT, we have been the contracting parties right from the beginning. I remember very well when we had these discussions in Punta Del Este in Uruguay, Shri V.P. Singh who was the then Finance Minister, accompanied by Shri K.C. Pant who was then perhaps the Defence Minister and a very important delegation went from here. We have been fighting the

battle on behalf of the developing countries right through. I may also say, Sir, that in this battle, many of the other developing countries, even big developing countries, fell by the wayside. If anyone has continued the battle throughout, it is India and maybe one or two others. But many have had to yield. We have not yielded. But this is a multilateral forum. Now, in the Non-aligned, in the G-77 or in any forum of the developing countries, what we have been saying consistently and persistently is that we want a multilateral system of trade. This has been there and we have been saying this for the last 25 or 30 years.

And whenever one country seeks to dominate another through bilateral arrangements, we have been opposing it; opposing it tooth and nail. Therefore, today when we have a multilateral forum finalised, working, to say that all this is wrong, is something like putting the clock back. I am afraid, we cannot do that and we should not do that. It is not in the national interest to do that. Yes, when there is multilateral negotiations, there is always something like a 'give' and something like a 'take'. We will have to see how far our interests are being served and I am absolutely certain, Sir, that in all these long negotiations, very persistent negotiations, hard negotiations, our Government has done extremely well and, on the whole, we have come out with more gains and that is how we have become the champion of the developing countries. I do not have anything to be ashamed of it. I do not have anything to apologise for this.

Sir, I now come to some of the important matters that have been raised like the social sector. Now, again in continuation with the human face that we have been advocating, I must submit to the House that in the very first Budget presented by this Government, we had clearly stated our commitment. As I just said, for rural development more was allocated. I think these figures have been quoted by many other Members, I do not have to repeat them. What I would like to say is that every year we are yielding some new programmes for the alleviation of poverty and increase in the employment opportunities. Special programmes targeting poor and the weaker sections have been initiated in the last four years. These programmes include revamped Public Distribution System, Employment Assurance Scheme, *Mahila Samridhi Yojana*, Prime Minister's *Rozgar Yojana*, Intensive *Jawahar Rozgar Yojana* and Artisans Tool Kits Programme. Under the revamped Public Distribution System, as Hon. Members know, foodgrains are supplied at reduced price, that is reduced by about Rs. 50 per quintal less than the Central issue price. Now, on this point I would like to say—some Members have raised this point, it is a very valid point - that the market price and the RPDS prices are more or less the same. Therefore, the off-take is coming down. I agree that this has been the scene. But why is it happening; we are not very clear about it as yet. We are making studies about this and my own feeling is that we may have to raise this differential of Rs. 50 further so that in the RPDS blocks, in the shops run there by the Government, it may be possible to sell those commodities at even cheaper prices than they are selling

at the moment. But it is also possible that the diminution in the off-take has other reasons. It is possible that people go to the open market. They have more advantages in going to the open market and buying things rather than going to the fair price shops. Fair Price *shopwalas* may not be very regular and so on. There may be many many reasons. We will have to do into those reasons. But I agree that this differential of fifty rupees is not necessarily the only reason. To the extent this reason is found to be valid, I would certainly like to go into it.

In fact, Sir, our study today is centred around the poorest families and their family budgets. We are going there and from there we are building up the policy structure of what is to be done on prices; what is to be done on food subsidy. Food subsidy, as Hon. Members know, was Rs 4000 crore until last year. This year it has come to Rs. 5,200 crore. Now, it is not just a matter of raising it. The point is : Why are we raising it? What is the advantage of raising it?

It is possible that we may be raising it; but it may be going only to the FCI and their officers and their expenditure etc., and may not reach the ultimate consumer. So, now we are chasing this point from the beginning to the end. That study, that exercise has been started, Sir. I would like to know what is the percentage which the producer gets and what is the percentage which is wasted between the producer and the ultimate consumer. We have come to the figure of 61.2 per cent which is what the producer gets. I agree that the other people are getting too much and a part of what the other people are getting should go to the consumer or to the producer. In principle I agree, but how is it to be done? We have a huge organisation like the FCI. If you do not have that organisation, in a country like India, it is not possible to have food security. Because we have had four or five good seasons, are we going to gamble with our security? This would be very wrong. But, at the same time, if you have this very huge organisation, as it is today, how are you going to bring down the difference between what the producer is getting and what the consumer is getting and in between whatever is being got by the other people. This is the question we are addressing, Sir. In the next few weeks, I am sure, we will be able to find some way of getting the producer a little more, or the consumer a little more of this concession so that the middlemen it is not the middleman, just not a trader but it is an organisation whatever the 'middleman', is getting that expenditure is reduced to the minimum and the benefit goes either to the producer or to the consumer or both, if necessary.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) : Free movement of foodgrains is not yet being permitted in all areas.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : We have experimented with free movement. It has not been found useful all over the country. We see that if you allow free movement today, some States will stand to gain; many States will stand to lose. It all depends on whether the State is a surplus State or a deficit State. This is well-

known. We have tried it for the last 20-25 years one way or the other and we have seen that there has to be some way of tracking down what is happening in the movement of foodgrains, because the whole country being one, we have to see that disparities in prices also should not be too much.

Sir, the supply of improved tool kits to rural artisans, Sir, is a very quiet programme. But this has been going on in a very successful manner with great benefit to the artisans in our villages. So far 2.46 lakh artisans, that means almost half the villages or maybe more than one third of the villages, have been covered. The artisans are happy. They are not really any longer going to the cities because their tools are better. They are able to become more productive and that kind of unbanisation has been more or less reduced. The scheme has been extended to all the districts in the country this year, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister is speaking about the rural development. He has been given wrong information regarding that all these are paper figures only. Nothing like this is going on in the villages. Please get it rectified.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, after the speech of the Prime Minister is over, questions can be asked. I would request you, Sir, not to allow any interruptions.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we are about it, we are interrupted but when others ask about ask something nothing happens.

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have seen. I am not leaving anything to chance. I am not only supervising these things personally, I have kept this Ministry with myself with some idea, some purpose. I am myself monitoring every one of these programmes, not 100 per cent but as a sample. Tomorrow I am going to Orissa. We have had a programme of visiting villages, sitting with the District Collectors sitting with the people who are beneficiaries, finding out what is happening. and calling the bank people also in the PMRY we are involving everybody including myself. That is why I have kept this Ministry with myself. I can say with certain amount of personal knowledge—I am not saying that 100 per cent of everything that I am saying is happening—but I am at least able to see something is happening and I am able to satisfy myself that something is reaching the people which was case earlier because so many barriers were the way.

Now, I will come to Tool Kits Programme. We have now started giving power tool kits. Now, the artisans are

saying that they have electricity in the village why should they use the old tool kits which do not use power. We are now changing. In Punjab, the other day, a number of people told me that Punjab has electricity in every village; so why do you not change this? I have immediately made a commitment there publicly that wherever the tool kits do not run on electricity, will be changed and a new tool kit, power driven tool kit, which, of course, costs about Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 more than the other one, will be given. But we are prepared to do that. Wherever there is electricity in every village, any village—we are prepared to change that.

To promote self-employment amongst the educated unemployed youth—one Hon. Member was just saying that all this money is being wasted—now I would like to assure him. If he wants it, he can come with me, I will give him the list of those who have been benefited. I will give the list of what they are doing, what each one of these beneficiaries is doing. I have called for those lists, blockwise, districtwise, and villagewise, if you wish. But, of course in a country of this size 30,000 or two lakhs or three lakhs, does not make any impact, I agree. But, then, this is how you start. Maybe next year, we will go to five lakhs, after that we will go to ten lakhs. This is how every boy or girl who is a little educated, not very much educated, not highly educated but he cannot go out of the village because he has no money. Now, he is being rehabilitated in this manner. We can show you all the details, give you all the details that are needed. If there are any bogus things, I am prepared to take action. In this, the bank people, I am told, in many cases, are not cooperating to the extent they should. Now, we are pulling up the bank people. We will see to it that they cooperate and even if they have any difficulty in their actual operation, then we will see that those difficulties are removed. So, Sir, the programme is so designed that it covers all sections of the society and all areas in the country.

Last year, as the Hon. Members know, an Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme had been started to cover 345 Class-II towns and would involve urban local bodies in accordance with the Seventy-fourth Constitution (Amendment) Act, in all aspects of the scheme. A provision of Rs. 100 crore has been made and I am sure that it will take off this year in a real way, in a big way. The Eleventh Schedule of the Seventy-third Constitution (Amendment) Act relates to the Panchayats in the rural areas and it provides for 29 functions which could be entrusted to them. Now, this has to be really done to the hilt. This has been done only partly at the moment because the Panchayats are in the process of coming into existence and when they come, all these will have to be implemented and most of the programmes that we have started would be made over to the Panchayats and it would be possible for the Panchayats to ground them up, to field them wherever they want.

Sir, this year, for the first time, those who are not covered by any of these programmes are being covered. Like old people, like survivors of families whose main bread-earners have died, a provision of sustenance of pre-natal and post-natal maternity care to poorwomen for first two births, creation of a new rural infrastructural development fund, expansion of the mid-day meals scheme for school children, a group life insurance scheme of the LIC to be implemented by Panchayats in the rural areas and schemes for assistance by way of better credit for small scale industries, khadi and village industries. I am very glad to say in this connection, Sir, that under the Indira Awas Yojana, we have doubled the target; ten lakhs of houses will be built this year.

I have also now decided that the families of ex-servicemen, Sir, who belong to those villages will also be included among the beneficiaries of the Indira Awas Yojana. Yesterday, I have also decided that this benefit will be extended to the para-military forces also. Yesterday I had a very pleasant experience of some social reforms among the para-military forces. Some young men had died in action in Kashmir. Now, for their widows, just about 20 years, 22 years, 23 years old, a social organisation, among them, has managed to arrange their remarriages with young men from the same forces. I saw the them...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the Hon. Members...

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am on a different point. It is not about money I am speaking.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharya, this is not good.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is about transformation I am speaking and if this is appreciated, we can certainly think of how much we can take it up. That is a different matter. So, in Indira Awas Yojana, the point I am making is that all these sections are also being included.

Now, I will come to Jammu and Kashmir, Sir. This point has been raised by many Members. Sir, I would say what has been done in Jammu and Kashmir. Steps have been intensified to control militancy through sustained operations against terrorist in order to reduce the fear of the gun. The security forces have scored a number of significant successes. Secondly, a number of detainees including the prominent secessionist leaders have been released. They have not only been released but they have been allowed to come to Delhi. They have been allowed to have free discussions with many leaders of the political leaders. They have been allowed to visit some embassies etc., and this kind of general interaction is being encouraged which is taking place.

The delimitation process is underway and the work of revision of electoral rolls is also expected to be completed shortly. In the context of our efforts to revive the political process it was important that the civil administration became functional. The restoration of the morale of the local administration coupled with

disenchantment of the public with the militants has improved the overall ground situation. And I am saying this with a certain amount of responsibility. It is not just to tell the House what is not true. I am saying all this from not only reports but from very very reliable sources. I understand that there is a general improvement and people do want elections. They do want the electoral process to start. They are still afraid of the gun. That fear of the gun although much reduced still remains. This is the position, Sir.

There has been a noticeable step up in the pace of developmental activities since one year. Since one year we have been paying special attention to the developmental aspects in Jammu and Kashmir. A special plan assistance of Rs. 993 crore was given to Jammu and Kashmir in 1994-95. The schemes are being closely monitored. I have personally deputed two teams of Union Secretaries drawn from fifteen sensitive Ministries of the Government in critical areas of development. Under various Central sector programmes, an amount of Rs. 200 crore was made available during 1994-95. There has been a marked enthusiasm among the people to come forward and avail of the benefits under programmes like the IRDP, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme.

Let me mention the comparative picture of achievements with 1993-94. Whereas in 1993-94 under JRY employment provided was 25.50 lakh mandays, in 1994-95 it was 65.93 lakh mandays. Under Indira Awas Yojana whereas in 1993-94, 390 houses were built, the figure for 1994-95 is 1697 houses.

Million well scheme - 1,563 wells in 1993-94; and 3,409 wells in 1994-95. The step up which has been achieved is to be noted. Rice supplied to the States increased from 36,200 tonnes to 44,000 tonnes and wheat allotment from 20,000 tonnes to 30,000 tonnes per month.

Since the people of J and K have a preferences for coarse rice, special teams were deployed to bring this rice from Punjab, Haryana and UP to J and K. So far 45,000 tonnes of rice has been moved to the Valley since October 1994. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Have the expenditure been made on Kashmir valley only or on Jammu and Laddakh also.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The expenses have been made everywhere.

[English]

A massive programme has also begun on top priority to restore schools, bridges, hospitals, electric installations damaged by the militants. The Terrorists had damaged 450 educational institutions ranging from primary schools to colleges. There are all being repaired. This is the work that is being done.

I shall not give too many details. What I would like to submit to the House is, I have noted the opinions of all the Members on this matter. I am being very careful in submitting to the House the exact position as it is today, from all accounts, conditions are improving for the electoral process to be taken up. I am consulting with the leaders of the Opposition Parties. Right now I am engaged in that. The Government has noted the desire for more autonomy voiced in several quarters. Soon after completing the round of consultations, I will take the Parliament into confidence with clear cut proposals. This is what I propose to do in this Session and in the next few days, I would like your indulgence to give me some time to take the House into confidence.

On Defence, a mention has been made in the House of the Agni and Prithvi programmes. As Hon. Members are aware, Agni is a technology demonstrator and the project has been to our satisfaction. I visited the factory only three or four days back.

As far as Prithvi is concerned, the phase of user trials is over and subsequent activities are in hand. I would like to assure the House that there is no question of any outside pressures compelling us to delay or to compromise on our defence requirements. Whatever, we believe, needs to be done to secure the defence of the nation will be done.

Sir, about External Affairs, I would very briefly say that in the next two-three days we are going to have a Summit of the SAARC countries. I would not like to say anything about our relations separately with individual countries at this juncture when the SAARC Summit is to take place. All I would like to say is that we are trying our very best to improve relations from our side. There has not been any lapse. We would appreciate if this is properly responded to.

For the first time, we are going to have the SAPTA (South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement) being initiated this year. For ten years, we have not been able to make any headway in the SAARC meetings and SAARC Summits on the trade arrangement or trade relations between the countries. This should have been done long ago but for the reasons which are not so unknown, this has not happened.

17.00 hrs.

This year it is going to happen and I would like to submit to the House that this is a happy augury that within these seven countries some preferential trade treatments are also going to be given to one another and this will really result in what we have seen, in a combination like the ASEAN, in the last 15 to 20 years how ASEAN has gone from strength to strength. In the same manner it is possible for SAARC also to perform in the coming years.

These are what I really wanted to place before the House, Sir. If there is anything more, I am prepared to respond...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, many vital issues such as price rise, unemployment, exit policy, sick industries have been specifically raised. Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister has not even referred to them. These are the issues which are vitally concerned to the people. ...*(Interruptions)* These are very important issues which have been raised by the people everyday. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : What about the Tamil Nadu situation? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal) : Please say something about the Muzzaffarnagar incident.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : These are the very important issues on which we must know the Government's mind...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Say something about the Muzzaffarnagar incident. The report of the CBI is lying pending in the Allahabad Court.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Many important issues such as TADA, unemployment, sick industries, price rise have been raised ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur) : It seems that there is no unemployment, there is no price rise...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SAYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Sir, one or the other new things are being said regarding Mathura and Kashi. A new Ayodhya movement is being launched. It is the duty of the Government to save there.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Law is there for that...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There is a danger of fascism in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I would like to very categorically say that TADA, which was enacted in 1986, was for a particular purpose, for a particular situation that prevailed in the country at that time. It has been used ever since by several States. Some States have not used it; some States have used it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This has been misused...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is being said by the Government that they want to bring some amendments in TADA. Everyone belonging to each party has raised the issue of TADA. What will be its form? TADA has been used in the areas where extremists are active and the people are in jail. In what form the Government wants to bring it. It should also be made clear.

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : While this law was enacted in 1986 to meet a difficult situation created by terrorist activities in some parts of the country, I have no hesitation in saying that some of its provisions were misused causing avoidable hardship to some people. I am clear in my mind that the law, as it is, should not continue. After the Home Minister's consultations - the Home Ministry is just now consulting the Leaders of the Opposition on the options that are open for us, what are the options and which option is the best according to them - he will come to a conclusion. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We have given our opinion... (Interruptions)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Now you please sit down. You are not the whole House.

After the Home Minister's consultations, Sir, the Government will immediately come up with the necessary legislation... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. When I am standing, you should take your seat.

It is true that many Members have raised many important issues. But to each of these issues, it is very difficult to reply on the floor of the House in the available time. Now these issues are collected at one place and the spirit of the enquiry has been responded to. I would allow one or two Members to raise very important issues, not issues which can be raised in the shape of a question to the Government, but very important issues which cannot be raised in the shape of a question and I am sure the Hon. Prime Minister will reply to that. I would request the Members to ask the question and I will leave the discretion with me to allow or disallow or ask the Prime Minister of reply to those questions.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had mentioned the Lucknow visit of the Hon. President of Iran in my speech. He was our Hon. guest. Everyone is agreed with it that our relations with Iran should be strong but whatever happened during his Lucknow visit and a particular party tried to avail petty gains of his visit, tried to incite communalism and he was invited to interfere in the internal affairs of our country. Does the Hon. Prime Minister has the report of the incident of Lucknow.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I would like to submit this much only that some persons may have done something but visiting dignitaries have not interfered in our internal affairs and it appears from whatever he has said that he did not want to say anything which he did not liked. Whatever he said, give strength to our policy.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am not blaming the Hon. President of Iran. Perhaps the Hon. Prime Minister could not understand to what I said or may be. I could not make him understand... (Interruptions).. I am criticising, those who tried to hag the Hon. President of Iran in our internal affairs. Whether the Prime Minister is aware of the fact that when the President of Iran went to Imambara from Amansi Airport the national flag of our country was not there? The leaders of the Congress who were present on the stage at Lucknow, were not allowed to speak. It was said before the President of Iran that the minorities are in danger in the country and only their Government and their party, towards which I am pointing can save the minorities. Who the President of Iran taken to Lucknow for this purpose only? I am the elected representative of Lucknow but I was not invited to that programme. Will the visits of the foreign guests be misused in this say?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : We do not agree to that at all. But, please tell how the leader of a party can be stopped to boast about his party.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I think I will allow the Members to put their questions and I think it will be more convenient for the Hon. Prime Minister to reply to them at one time. Otherwise, there would be so many questions and so many replies.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful for the opportunity given to me. There are so many issues on which he has not touched. We are upset.

But so far as price rise is concerned, this is not a matter concerning only the people who are sitting here but the whole country is affected rather. This concern has been expressed by all the Congress Members. Maybe, because of the whip, they have not said here but outside they are saying. Therefore, this is a matter on which not even a reference has been made and not even a whisper has been made by the Hon. Prime Minister. I would like to know what is the Government's perception and what are the Government's policies on this.

The other thing is revival of sick industries. It is very good to say that all the West Bengal MPs or Trade Unions are going there because we are very keen that these should be revived. Sir, out of the list of companies that has been prepared by this Government when it came into power, many of the companies which should be wound up or were in bad shape, have been revived by their own efforts. They are making profit now. So far as the other units are concerned, we are repeatedly

saying that most of them can be revived but really no serious action has been taken. In Government companies, even wages and salaries have not been paid.

MR. SPEAKER : Somnathji, the Prime Minister has to go to the other House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I am only indicating that these can be easily revived.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Even individual cases which I am receiving from them, I am sending them to the Departments. I am personally taking some interest for getting them revived...*(Interruptions)*

It is not that they are being lost on the Government, it is not like that. These are individual cases. Some cases are good cases, some cases are gone cases.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is not considered. I have given this list. We have been assured unit by review by Mr. Prime Minister, the Finance Minister says so and Shrimati Krishna Sahi says so, but it is not being done.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is why our question is; What is the Government's reply to it?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : To this, my reply has already been given.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why do you not set a time limit or appoint a task force?

MR. SPEAKER : Very briefly, Shri Sharad Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that the visit of the Hon. President of Iran has been fruitful for our country. His statements were balanced. During that period, the Finance Secretary of America had also been here. He had said that if he knew that the President of Iran was likely to come there, he would have rescheduled his programme. I think that his remark is sad in this regard. The Government's stand on it should be made clear.

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : Sir, regarding the situation in Tamil Nadu, are you going to recall the Governor or not? Are you going to solve this crisis?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. That is not possible.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : We are not satisfied with the attitude of the Government. We are walking out.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Tamil nadu is a part of India.

17.13 hrs.

At this stage, Shri P.G. Narayanan and some other Hon. Member left the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister on some important issues in his speech but it is sad that he did not utter anything on the eradication of corruption. The Hon. Prime Minister had said some months back in the House that he would inform the House about the Bofors after monitoring. The Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla had called on the leaders of opposition and assured them that the papers relating to Bofors would be shown soon. The people of this country are worried about the corruptions and Bofors for many years. I would like to know from the Hon. Prime Minister, when the information regarding it would be furnished?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I think I should first of all thank the Members for the excellent cooperation they have given today and I am sure that they would like to respect the feelings of the Members in the other House also where the Prime Minister is expected. So, I would respect the Prime Minister to briefly respond to one or two points which are made now and I think the House will agree that he should be allowed to go to the other House. We can take up the rest of the business here.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (Retd.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : You do not have any feelings in your heart. Nothing is being said about Uttaranchal and on the report regarding it. Nothing is being said about the Muzzaffarnagar incident...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Maj. Gen. Khanduri this is not a Question Answer Hour.

MAJ. GEN. (Retd.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : I have mentioned it in my speech.

MR. SPEAKER : You may be right. You might have raised it. He is not expected to reply to all questions. Reorganisation of the States is not a small matter on which he can respond immediately. You should understand it.

MAJ. GEN. (Retd.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Please give me one minute. I am not talking of the reorganisation...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am very sorry. Although we referred to it with all seriousness yet it seems that the Hon. Prime Minister has no time to deal with it. We are going to the people. There is no point in continuing here. Therefore, in protest, we are walking out.

17.16 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other Hon. Members left the House.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Nothing has been said about corruption and social justice. We walk out in its protest.

17.17 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Sharad Yadav and some other Hon. Members left the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The workers have not been paid wages for months together...(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is not going on record.

17.18 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Basudeb Acharia and some other Hon. Members left the House.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree to it that the reply to all the questions and issues cannot be given in such sort of discussion but there are some issues which are agitating the minds of the people. These have been mentioned in the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : As you say?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There is the issue of Uttranchal. We are not discussing about the reorganisation of the State. The CBI has presented its report to the Allahabad High Court regarding the treatment the Uttranchal activists were given at Muzzaffarnagar and the women were raped there. The Hon. Prime Minister is extending support to that Government. You might be remembering that a number of complaints were received on that day regarding the Panchayat elections. How the democracy was mocked at there Rahi ji, who is present here, had staged a hunger strike on it. The Hon. Prime Minister made him break his hunger strike.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Then how are you saying that we are extending support to that Government.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Congress Party is playing a double game. Rahi ji goes on strike and the Hon. Prime Minister saves the Government. After all Article 356 is there?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is called battle of wits.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I would like to submit that the Hon. Prime Minister should give the

reply. The Government should make its stand clear on the incidents of rape and the bungling in the Panchayat elections.

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, on that day are have the Home Ministry's Demand. I shall request the Home Minister to say something.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what has been said? What is going on between you and the Hon. Prime Minister? What you have said?

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to speak on price-rise?

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Only one small point, Sir...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now now, please. Otherwise I have to allow all others.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is not going on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Shahabuddin Ji, it is not going on record. Please sit down. When you have a point, I give you the time. But this time I do not think you have the time for making a point.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I have been at some pains to explain how we want to minimise, it not eliminate, the difference between the price we pay to the farmer and the price which the consumer has to pay. This I have tried to explain. There are no ready answers to this. We cannot say that we will not pay the farmer fair prices. We have to. But, at the same time, out of that, about thirty-eight per cent or thirty-seven per cent is going in the middle, on the way to the consumer. That is all can be really diminished. We are going into that.

In regard to oil, I am sorry to say that it has been now put on the OGL. Oil prices are stabilising.

In regard to pulses, I am sorry, our country is not self-sufficient in pulses, and in other countries from where we get pulses, the prices ruling today are higher than what they are in India. That is something which the Government cannot help. So, we will have to make do with whatever situation there is today, until the situation in the other countries improves or the prices come down. So, in the case of each commodity, there is a particular way of controlling or bringing the prices down, or keeping them down and not allowing them to go up. So, in each of these commodities, the Government is trying to do whatever can be done. I can explain commodity-wise what is being done. But what all I want to say is,

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** Not Recorded.

ultimately the producer also has to be given a fair price, and that is the basis on which all other things are calculated. We cannot go on increasing subsidies beyond a point. So, how much can we do is the question. It is a question of what we can afford to do. This is how it is. The price situation is not in the hands of one person, not in the hands of one agency that just at the push of a button it can be controlled or brought down.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the Hon. Members who had raised the issue have left the House. The Hon. Prime Minister is giving reply after their departure. Does he want that we should also leave the House, only then he will reply to our questions? What are you doing? Mr. Speaker, Sir, ask him to give the reply Regarding Uttranchal, the Government...

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Those who have gone have not given me the notice that they are about to leave.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No, I had requested you to reply.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would have been better if the Hon. Prime Minister had said something about the Uttranchal. The Hon. Home Minister says that the discussion is going on with the activists but the Hon. Prime Minister does not say something?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am saying.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What would be the fate of the report of the CBI regarding rape incidents?

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I think something would have to be left for the day on which we take up the Demands of the Home Ministry. I shall request the Home Minister to say something about Uttaranchal on that day.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not satisfied with the reply given by the Hon. Prime Minister.

17.24 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other Hon. Members left the House.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister has not mentioned anything about Central assistance to the "One Kg. rice

for Rs. two" programme in Andhra Pradesh. In protest against the anti-poor policies of this Government we are walking out.

17.25 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde and some other Hon. Members left the House.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know apart Bombay from the Hon. Prime Minister...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I do not expect him to do that in the House. It is not fair.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know about the NTC Mills, whether they are paying or not...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon Prime Minister has not said anything about the problems of Bombay. I walk out of the House in the protest.

[English]

17.26 hrs.

At this Stage, Shri Mohan Rawale left the House

MR. SPEAKER : A number of amendments have been moved by Member to the Motion of Thanks. Shall I put all the amendments to the vote of the House together or does any Hon. Member want any particular amendment to be put separately?

I shall now put all the amendments together to the vote of the House because nobody has asked for the amendments to be put separately.

Amendment Numbers 1 to 38, 51 to 65, 103 to 125, 311 to 365, 373 to 388, 433 to 607, 700 to 716, 799 to 834, 846 to 874, 887 to 894, 899 to 912, 927 to 931, 942, 943, 992 to 995, 1052 to 1066 and 1084 to 1097 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the main Motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

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

"That the members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to

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deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 13th February, 1995'

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Topdar may raise his point now. The concerned Minister will sit in the House.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore) : Sir, the employees of the Jute Corporation of India are on hunger strike from 25th of this month. They are demanding that the activities be resumed by the J.C.I. instead of the Government order to reduce the strength and to abolish the J.C.I. organisation altogether. Without discussion in any forum, the Government has unilaterally decided to demolish this organisation. This will have a severe impact on the jute industry as well as the cultivators whose number is no less than 12 lakhs in West Bengal, Orissa and Assam. The Textile Minister is here. I, therefore, request him to kindly respond to these points.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, there is a serious situation in the office of Atomic Energy Commission, Bombay. There has been a hunger strike since 21st of April and the situation has further been deteriorated. The workers have been demanding for the allotment of quarters. There are 250 quarters which are lying vacant. In spite of that these quarters are not being allotted. They had to resort to this hunger strike. Yesterday the authorities of Atomic Energy Commission, Bombay have closed down the office from 2 O'clock and there is a tension there.

I urge upon the Minister of Science and Technology to intervene in the matter immediately so that the situation is eased out and not deteriorated further and the lives of employees, who are on indefinite hunger strike, are saved.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the world labour report, 1995 has been published in Delhi day before yesterday. Do you know that the international labour organisation works for the welfare of the labourers and the Director of the ILO after taking the national renewal fund in doing the structural changes, the World Labour Report, 1995 is about it and it has been stated in it that the main function of the National Renewal Fund is to retrain the works. The Central Government has not done so and after the implementation of the new economic policy only 500 labourers and employees have been given the training. It has also been complained in the World Labour Report that :

[English]

The report predicted the collapse of the welfare social security system if the old workers were pressurised into the early retirement to make the way for the young unemployed. The report highlights the

need for a massive thrust on retraining the workers to deal with the problem of actual potential of unemployment resulting in the structural adjustments. The retraining along with the labour market measures would be a powerful instrument in enabling the workers who were displaced from their former jobs - to return to their employment.

[Translation]

My submission is that after implementing the new economic policy and making the promise to do the welfare of the labourers it has backed out of its promise. On account of it the international labour organisation had to make remarks against the Central Government. Therefore my submission is that the Government should impact large scale training to the workers and should continue the welfare system further as per the suggestions given by the I.L.O. in its 1995 report. The Government had made a promise keeping in view the national renewal fund, but the same has not been fulfilled and the ILO has made a complaints. Therefore my submission is that keeping in view that complaint the employees and the labourers should be trained.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Speaker Sir, the question of the Dalit Christians have been raised continuously in this House for many days and the Government has given assurance time and again. When the National Front was in power, we had also raised the issue. The Dalit Sikhs have been given reservation and the Dalit Baudhs have also been given reservation. The number of the Dalit Christians is much but they have not got any facility as yet. The Hon. Minister of State of Welfare is present here. Sitaramji has also said time and again that the issue of the Dalit Christians will be taken seriously and they will also be given the status of the Scheduled Castes but I am sorry to say that till date they have not been given this status. They are staging a dharna. The Government has ready Bill for 200 tribes. People of all castes including the tribes are staging a dharna. I would like to know from the Government if it contemplates to bring a Bill during this session for the tribes or other castes like the Dalit Christians or the Dhawang issue to give them the status of the Scheduled Caste? We urge upon the Government to bring the Bill in this Session. We would support it therefore the Government should get it passed. Today, I met the Hon. Minister in this regard and we had raised this issue before him. The Hon. Minister is present here. If he throws some light on it, I will feel obliged.

[English]

SHRI PETER G. MARBIANG (Shillong) : Sir, on twentieth of this month, at about 1.30 p.m. in the afternoon, a cyclonic storm hit East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills in Meghalaya and damaged about 20 villages. Sir, about 10 persons were killed in this cyclonic storm, the worst of its kind, and more than a hundred dwelling houses were destroyed and about 20-25 school buildings also were damaged by this cyclonic storm.

Sir, I appeal to the Government that immediate help be extended to the Government of Meghalaya out of the Prime Minister's Relief Fund to provide immediate relief to the people suffering in these areas.

MR. SPEAKER : For assistance from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, you do not raise it in the House. You meet him there and you will get it.

SHRI PETER G. MARDANIANG : Anyway, Sir, I am bringing it to the notice of the Government about these happenings.

And I also support the point raised by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan on the Dalit Christians' issue.

[Translation]

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH (Meerut) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, these days the thrashing of the wheat crop is going on and for this purpose the farmers need diesel but it is not available to them. In my district one kilometer long queue of the farmers can be seen on the diesel pumps. The district administration of Meerut has send the information to the Central Government regarding the pancy of diesel. I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you and the House towards the pancy of diesel in Meerut district and urge upon the Hon. Minister of Petroleum to make available diesel in Meerut district to the farmers and to release the special quota.

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur) : Sir, the serious situation in the public sector units becomes very evident through the decisions even of the officers in these organisations to take recourse to organised and peaceful agitation from yesterday. There is a growing conviction that in the name of liberalisation, what is happening is actually the mass murder of the public sector units by denying them the minimum safeguards which are required by them to enter into competition with the big private companies, principally the MNCs. By denying them working capital or investment for modernisation, such as at IISCO and NTC, denying the requisite Government orders as in the Wagon industry, by refusing Government guarantee for bank loans needed for the revival of the sick industries as at Braithwaite and by allowing mass corruption and irregularities at the highest management level, the viability of these units is being systematically destroyed. Profit making units are being handed over to private sector for peanuts by selling shares at unbelievably low prices. Workers are not getting wages as at Jessops and NTC; at Tannery and Footwear Corporation, no working capital has been provided for revival. And therefore through gross neglect this Corporation has come to a state where the BIFR has ordered its closure. On the other hand, even private companies like M.S. Shoes indulging in unfair trade

practices have no difficulty in getting crores of money within seven days from the public sector banks.

We want to know whether the process that is going on can be called liberalisation or cartelisation.

In the oil sector, the findings of ONGC on the Bombay High and the Krishna-Godavari Basin are being turned over to the multinational corporations on the basis of an agreement which would not only compromise ONGC but deprive our country of oil worth millions of dollars produced in our own fields. Further, in the public sector units, the flight of talent is being forced by denying revision of scales, dearness allowance etc. while there is unlimited increase of perks and salaries in the private sector units.

We feel that there must be an end to this and the way in which the nation's precious assets, the greatest assets, are being destroyed cannot be allowed. This cannot go on like this.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to have a new look at this. The Prime Minister's speech showed that they are entirely oblivious of this whole thing.

I want the Government to open its eyes towards the systematic destruction of the public sector units.

I would request you and appeal to you to immediately allow us a discussion on the subject on the floor of the House.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim) : Sir, people belonging to Tamong community who have come from four States like Sikkim, West Bengal, (mostly from Darjeeling district of West Bengal), Meghalaya and Assam have been observing hunger strike at Jantar Mantar for almost a week now demanding their community to be included in the Scheduled Tribe list. This Tamong community belongs to the same ethnic group to which the Bhutia, Lapchas, Sherpas, Yolmos and Kagatya belong. All of them are from Tibet-Burma stock. While the above communities belonging to the same ethnic group were included in the Scheduled Tribe List more than four decades ago, the Tamong community was unfortunately left out. Tamong community has a distinct culture of their own and also their own customs, social traditions and songs and dances and language and dialect. Tamong religion is Lamaistic Buddhism and they use the same texts written in Tibetan as are used by other Tibetan Lamas. Educationally, economically and politically, the Tamongs are still backward and separate from the mainstream of national life. Despite a number of assurances given to this community by the Central Government, nothing has been done till now.

So, I would like to urge upon the Government to recognise this community or include this community in the Scheduled Tribes List as soon as possible.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, the price of copra recommended by the Commission

for Agricultural Crops and Prices is the same approved for 1994 season i.e. Rs. 2,350/- only. Government of Kerala has sent a proposal to the Central Government for support price for 1995 season on 31.10.1994 itself. But this unfortunate decision of the Commission was taken even after it had discussions with the representatives of the State Government on 21.12.1994. There is only 57 percentage change regarding the support price of copra when the price for 1995-96 is compared to that of 1989-90. During 1989-90, it was Rs. 1,500/- and now it is only Rs. 2,350/-.

For paddy, wheat, barley grain, groundnut, soyabean, cotton export etc., we are having a higher percentage change of 92, 97, 97, 106, 72, 76, 74 respectively when it is compared with 1989-90.

I am having the exact figures with me.

Paddy	1989-90	185
	1995-96	355
	Percentage change	92
Wheat	1989-90	183
	1995-96	360
	Percentage change	97
Barley	1989-90	145
	1995-96	285
	Percentage change	97
Gram	1989-90	325
	1995-96	670
	Percentage change	106
Groundnut	1989-90	500
	1995-96	860
	Percentage change	72
Soyaben	1989-90	370
	1995-96	650
	Percentage change	76
Cotton export	1989-90	690
	1995-96	1200
	Percentage change	74

Only for Copra 1,500 to 2,350. That means 57 percentage change. (kkkk/1745/brv-nsh)

So, I urge upon the Government to immediately declare the support price of copra as Rs. 3500/-.

MR. SPEAKER : I propose to give to all the Members, who want to make the statement, time for making the statement even by sitting after six of the Clock.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Welfare Kamlapuri Bais is a sub-caste of Bias Community in Bihar. That caste has been included in the list of the Backward Classes in Bihar but it has not been included in the list of the Central

Government. The people belonging to the Bais society have met the Hon. Minister of Welfare several times and I myself have written a letter but no action has been taken in this regard till date. On account of it these youth of the Backward Classes are deprived of its benefits. Therefore my submission is that the people of Kamlapuri Bais community should be included in that.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Ram Ganga river flows in my Constituency. Due to the pollution and construction of dam, water is not being released into it. The waste water of various factories is also flowing in it. There the people are in the dire need of potable water. There is the scarcity of drinking water even for animals. Due to the religious sentiments, the people come there on Dusshera Fair for a bath. The water is so much polluted that after having a bath in it, one has to take bath in the well. Now, the Dusshera of Jyaistha is nearing therefore the Government should be asked to release a fixed quantity of water in it. Today, the condition is that the people have launched a movement there. Lest the condition should become explosive through you. I urge upon the Central Government, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Water Resources that at least the potable water should be supplied in my Constituency. Irrigation is not possible since the dam has been constructed. I have raised this issue several times in the standing committee also but a deaf ear is turned to it.

My humble submission is that the Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present here, he should be asked to make arrangements of drinking water at least in the month of Jyaistha. He will get the things done even if you direct him to do so.

MR. SPEAKER : I think that he is not supposed to make arrangements for providing the drinking water but he is to see that the water should not be polluted. Therefore we would like to have his statement.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to bring a very important issue to the notice of the Government. You are aware that poultry industry has developed considerably. Of late, even the pisci-culture as well as the brackish water prawn-culture is making rapid strides particularly in our State of Andhra Pradesh. I wish to bring your notice a serious situation where poultry was affected by *gambora* disease. Similarly, the prawn-culture has received a setback temporarily due to bacterial and viral infections. The need of the hour is insurance coverage. But at such a crucial time, the Insurance Companies are not coming forward to extend the coverage to such risks. The very objective, the very purpose of insurance is being defeated. When there is no risk, when there is no

accidental occurrence, why should a farmer or any industry or organisation take up any insurance cover at all?

This is a very serious situation. I request the Government to look into this matter and take necessary steps to issue suitable instructions to the concerned authorities to extend the coverage of such diseases also to protect the interests of the poultry farmers and pisciculture farmers.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : The National Confederation of Officers' Association which is a confederation of several officers' association, comprises of about 1.5 lakh officers in several public undertakings. They are on strike and have been demonstrating in Delhi for two days. Their main demand is the pay revision.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That has become a part of record. Why is it necessary to repeat this?

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : I just want to support that. The Labour Minister is also here. I thought that when I also say about it, the Labour Minister will have an opportunity to hear about the pay revision once again which has been pending since 1.1.92 and has not been implemented. I submit that that may be taken up immediately as many of our talents are going to private organisations for new jobs, better jobs. So I bring this one aspect to the notice of the Labour Minister.

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal East) : Sir, recently one car belonging to an MP was stolen from the South Avenue MPs flats. Many people including the Hon. MP expressed their concern...

MR. SPEAKER : Such a matter should not be raised.

SHRI LAETA UMBREY : It is about the security. There is absolutely no security in South Avenue and North Avenue.

MR. SPEAKER : Fortunately, the Home Minister is sitting here. I think, he has taken note of this. I am not allowing this. It is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Let us maintain the standard and dignity of the Members and the House also. You could have raised it with the Home Minister.

SHRI LAETA UMBREY : It has been raised.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing this. Please sit down. Matters which belong to us and pertain to us are not raised on the floor of the House. We talk for others and not for ourselves. Please sit down.

SHRI SUDARSHAN RAYCHAUDHURY (Serampore) : With you kind permission, this matter has been raised on more than one occasion. But the problem continues ever since. The Textile Minister is here. The plight of the

workers and the staff of the National Textile Corporation Mills has been raised here for umpteen number of times. But the problem is still there. The Textile Ministry had decided in a tripartite meeting that more than Rs. 2000 crore would be invested for the modernisation programme so that the factory may be modernised. As you are aware, during the late 80s, a tripartite agreement was drawn up in the NTC Mills in West Bengal, Assam and Bihar and accordingly the work pattern and the work load of the workers have been raised. But for the last two to three years, the workers of NTC Mills of West Bengal, not to speak of other regions are also not getting their wages in due time, they are not getting their salaries in due time. The working capital is not there; raw material is not there. So this problem must be met with all urgency immediately.

Just one more thing. As Dr. Malini Bhattacharya has raised the issue of all other public sector units particularly of West Bengal...

MR. SPEAKER : These are not matters to be raised like this. Shri Rasa Singh Rawat to speak.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an important problem.

The way the disease of Cancer is spreading is a matter of deep concern. A survey was conducted and it was found in it that the number of mouth Cancer patients is much more in our country as compared to the European countries. This disease attacks on account of using continuously, the beetle leaf, tobacco, pan masala and the gutkas. Secondly in marriages and function, a special chemical containing ingredients of heavy metal is used in preparing vegetables and sweets to make the colourful. It should be learned alongwith the gutkas and pan masalas in view of the increasing incidences of cancer.

My other submission is that right from the primary health centres to the upper level hospitals including the district hospitals should have the facility of detecting cancer its proper remedy.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is deep soil erosion due to the Buxar from Ganges to Tilakraikahota at in Bihar. Thousands of villages have been hit by the Ganges.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH : The historical part of Buxar is likely to be hit by the Ganges. Besides it, Majhria, Umarpurdiyal, Arjunpur, Ahiravli, Keshwapur and Manikpur villages etc. are likely to be hit by the Ganges. I urge upon the Central Government that it

** Not recorded.

should implement its earlier decision to construct the embankment from Buxar to Koyalewar. To stop the soil erosion of the Ganges barrage should be constructed from Buxar to Tilakraikahota.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, efforts are going on to sell out some of the cement factories to the private sector, which are being run by the Cement Corporation of India and are running in loss due to its mismanagement. On account of it there is resentment among thousands of labourers. In my Constituency, in Nayagaon at Mandsaur, there is a cement factory. Efforts are going on to hand it over to the private sector. The labourers engaged in it have given a memoranda regarding it. I have written to the Ministry in this regard. The labourers are bent upon hunger strike due to the failure of the Government to take any action. The Government should intervene in it and these should not be handed over to the private sector.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, terrorism is spreading rapidly in Jahanabad are of Bihar. You might have been reading about it in the newspapers. 3-4 persons are being killed daily. There is a paralysed Government also. That area have been under the feudals and on account of it they have been exploited much. Due to it they could not make any progress. The poor and the dalit youths are openly joining their ganges. They are doing with full arms and amunitions. Around 10 persons of a marriage party, which came to a village Area, were killed by the M.M.C. people. Such incidents are taking place there continuously. I have raised this issue several times. If the developmental work is given a boost there, these terrorists can be driven away and their parallel Government can be put to an end. The Government must pay attention towards it.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government offices located in the tribal areas of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana in Bihar are by and by being shifted elsewhere. The circle office of the Ministry of Science and Technology has been shifted to Bhuvaneshwar, the Ranchi based Press Information Bureau has been shifted to Kanpur, the Ranchi based office of Film Production Unit and studio have been shifted to Calcutta, the office of Film Development Corporation has been shifted from Ranchi to West Bengal, the Ranchi based Railway wagon factory has been shifted to West Bengal, the two units of regional office of Kendriya Vidyalaya Examination Committee, Allahabad circle office have been shifted to Delhi, the Ranchi based All India Radio Civil Wing Unit has been shifted to Calcutta. The Directorate of Field Publicity is also being shifted. All these will adversely affect the development of the area. In this connection dharna demonstrations and processions also are being held and hunger strikes are being observed by the employees' confederation. The Central Government should stop shifting of offices at the earliest.

18.00 hrs.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Communications to two important places of my area. Muradnagar and Pilkhwa are two major business centres where trade of handloom items is done. Both the places are situated at an aerial distances of 13 and 17 kilometres respectively from Ghaziabad. Whereas the aerial distances from Noida and Dadri are 26 and 18 kilometres respectively. The PCO facility for these places is available at Ghaziabad but not for Muradnagar and Pilkhwa.

I request the Hon. Minister of Communications to provide PCO facility from Ghaziabad for the people of Pilkhwa and Muradnagar so that the traders and common people may be benefited from it.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) . Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister Shri Rajesh Pilot. My constituency is located in the area touching the Bangladesh Border. The road construction and fencing work has already been started there. This is a defence work which is getting too late. The Government will certainly look into it. But here the problem before us is that following the work being done by the C.P.W.D. and fencing work, some territory of our country is being left on the side of Bangladesh. Now the situation has come to such a pass that the trans-border land of our farmers cannot be tilled. We are time and again stating it. There is no fault of Bangladesh in it. The fault lies with the C.P.W.D. and the Ministry of Defence who are constructing road.

Through you I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister Shri Rajesh Pilot once again to pay his attention to it so that the land of our country does not go in the hold of Bangladesh and our farmers are not deprived of their land.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Forests and Environment to terror spread by tigers in my constituency. There is project tiger in my constituency due to which a large number of persons have been killed by tigers. Such incidents took place two years back also. At least 20 to 25 persons have been killed during last three months. Moreover, many animals have also been killed by tigers. The reason behind it is that the tiger which grows old in the project is no more kept inside the forest and it is compelled to come out. Such a tiger kills persons as its preys. I had raised this issue earlier also. The situation today is such that children cannot go to their schools because they have to walk 8 to 10 kilometres to reach any primary, or secondary school or a college. The people cannot return their home in the evening. Such incidents usually take place these days. My request is that certain arrangement should be made for old tigers so that they do not sneak into residential areas and no loss is suffered thereby.

Secondly, the compensation policy fixed for such incidents is very difficult to be implemented in hill areas. For instance if an animal is killed there, a veterinary has to be called on for necessary examination and a certificate has to be issued in this regard. One has to walk on foot at least the whole day to fetch the doctor. So, a veterinary doctor can be brought only if he is available and is ready to walk on foot. Moreover, the animal loses its life before the veterinary doctor reaches there. In such a situation people do not get any compensation. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister of Forest and Environment to provide relaxation to people of hill areas in receiving compensation and arrangement should be made for upkeep of old tigers.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : A statement on this please.

[Translation]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol) : The Coal India Ltd. has accepted security laws and mines are being operated according to security provisions of the laws as a result of which in my area.

MR. SPEAKER : You could have asked questions also in this regard.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARADHAN ROY : Therefore, the Director General, Mines and Safety has declared several villages and towns of my area unsafe. Assurance was given in this very august House that the villagers would be rehabilitated. But nothing has been done so far. There is package for those people also who were allotted plots. There is rehabilitation package for those also who are to be shifted elsewhere. But it has not been implemented so far. Where will the people of our village go? They are just starving. On the other hand, the Burn Standard Company, factory of Fire Bricks, Cycle Corporation of India, IISCO, BALCO etc. all have been scheduled to be closed down...(Interruptions) They are losing their jobs. So, they are facing starvation...(Interruptions)

Sir, therefore, the Hon. Prime Minister is requested to make arrangements for the protection of the residents of my village...(Interruptions)

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur) : Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the grave crisis which has surfaced in northern India and Himachal Pradesh in particular. There is acute shortage of petroleum products and therefore, several mile long queues of trucks are seen there. All the private and Government buses are standing there. The Government of Himachal Pradesh itself has made this point. The Hon. Prime Minister also has revealed it. The Heads of the Government of States will reach Simla to attend the SAARC Conference. The Government has

accepted that it is not certain whether petrol will be made available for them also. Trucks do not have diesel to transport fruits, vegetables, flowers lying on roadside. The public buses and private buses all are facing this grave crisis.

Sir, I have been giving notice to raise this issue for the last three days. People are continuously ringing me up.

MR. SPEAKER : Your giving notice does not mean that you have been given permission.

[English]

You should not mention that notice.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL : All right...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : A statement may be made on this also. Mr. Minister, this is an important matter, do you want to respond?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, first, I would like to state that I do not know whether the Hon. Member has given any representation on the issue of jute. If he has done so, I would shortly convene a meeting and invite the Hon. Member also in this regard. First let me know the problem. Thereafter I would try to solve the problem...(Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR : Please tell about the NTC.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : All know about this...(Interruptions). This will be settled within a week.

[English]

SOME HON. MEMBERS : It is an assurance.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot take an assurance, which cannot be fulfilled.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You do it as quickly as possible.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR : It is a gentleman's assurance. I shall not move it to the Assurance Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I say that the House stands adjourned, I thank you very much for the cooperation extended today.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : I also thank you very much, Sir, that it is because of your intervention and guidance, we were able to finish today.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : They have extended a very good cooperation.

[English]

We should be tankful to them also.

The House stands adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, the 2nd May, 1995 at 11 a.m.

18.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 2, 1995/Vaisakha 12, 1917 (Saka)
