

[Translation]

(vi) Need to declare Jahanabad district of Bihar as 'No Industry District'

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, right from inception, Jahanabad district of Bihar has been extremely sensitive and terrorist infested area. Jahanabad is an industrially backward area. There is no industry there. Therefore, I urge the Central Government to declare Jahanabad district as a 'No Industry District' so that it may make progress through special programmes in terms of industrial development.

(vii) Need to set up T.V. Centres in Bageshwar, Champawat, Didihat and Manila hill areas of Uttar Pradesh in 1990

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry deserves congratulations for its declaration regarding opening of three hundred Doordarshan Kendras. However, the resolve to give priority to hilly, backward and border areas has not been reiterated in the declaration. The hilly areas of Bageshwar, Champawat, Didihat and Manila adjoining the borders of Uttar Pradesh, which are sub-divisional headquarters as well, are even now deprived of the Doordarshan telecast

Everytime, Government gives the same answer in respect of these areas that they would be covered in 1990. Hence, I request the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting to see that Doordarshan Kendras are set up in Bageshwar, Champawat, Didihat and Manila hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh during this year itself.

14.58 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we are taking

up the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Hari Kishore Singh.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Sir, I beg to move:

"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 deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 12th March, 1990."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the President's Address is a document which gives us a bird's eye view of the achievements of the Government and also unfolds its plan of action. Here while hundred days are not enough to assess the achievements of any human institution, much less that of a Government but it does give an inkling into the direction towards which the Government is going to take the country. Viewed from this angle the achievements of the Government during the last hundred days have been substantial, solid and positive. It has succeeded in instilling a feeling of hope and fulfilment in the populace at large and gone are the days of gloom and despair which were the hallmark of the last years of the previous regime. The President has rightly referred in his opening remarks about the situation prevailing in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

15.00 hrs.

He has very correctly drawn the attention of the entire nation to the seriousness of the situation and the challenges to the unity and integrity of our nation. Kashmir is an integral part of India and any attempt to split away has to be resisted with all the might of the Indian nation. The Government deserves our congratulations for taking a firm and decisive action and steps to stem the tide of divisive and fissiparous tendencies and forces therein.

[Sh. Hari Kishore Singh]

In Jammu and Kashmir, the challenge is not only to the integrity and unity of India but to the whole concept of our body politic, of our existence as a free and independent nation because the whole polity of our country in the last four decades has been founded on the concept of secularism, which has been an eye sore of the people in some other parts of the world. The concept of our democratic, secular nation is that those who are born and live here are equal citizens irrespective of their caste, creed, religion or sex and they have equal rights for the fruits of freedom of this country. What is being attempted in the State of Jammu and Kashmir is exactly the opposite of it. It is because there are jealous eyes across the border who cannot see and stand quietly a vibrant democratic, secular and socialist society and polity in our country. They and their cohorts, agents and some misguided souls are deliberately trying to create a situation to undermine not only the efforts and sacrifices made by us in the last four decades to build a socialist, and secular and democratic India but also the legacy of the freedom struggle. This is deliberate because a secular India is an eye sore for the ruling establishments of Pakistan and a change of Government there makes no difference. Their concept of 'two-nation' theory is undermined in the success of a secular polity in our country and, therefore, we shall have to learn to live with this problem of periodic overt and covert attempts at undermining the foundations of our polity.

In this context, the Government has to be congratulated on its initiative towards evolving a national consensus on the issue Kashmir and the debate and the Resolution passed in this House clearly reflects and mind of the Government, the mind of the nation, the mind of this Parliament. While I have no intention of casting aspersion on anybody since it is a very sensitive issue, very delicate issue and we are all trying to evolve the national consensus on this, but those who have been responsible for running the administration over there must share

the blame for the present mess and the fast deteriorating situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The other difficult problem to which the President has very correctly referred to is the Punjab tangle. Here, in pursuance of our policy of obtaining the national consensus, the Government has taken the initiative in involving all sections of the population towards finding a solution to the problems on the basis of reconciliation and consensus. Here, the faith and confidence of our Sikh brethren have to be restored in the impartiality and good faith of the Administration which was rudely shaken during the last months or so of 1984. The riots, the killings, the arson and the loot which were witnessed in Delhi, in Kanpur or in Bokaro and other places have left a lasting ugly scar on our body polity and must be erased delicately and softly with persuasion and efforts.

I congratulate the Government for its courage and determination to constitute special courts to bring the guilty of the Delhi, Kanpur and other riots to justice and that should be appreciated. These courts shall act with firmness, fearlessness and shall not spare anybody irrespective of his right, status and other things. This is essential if we have to make any progress towards reconciliation on Punjab issue which has tended to alienate a substantial section of our brethren from the main-stream of the national life. Here the visit of the Prime Minister to the sacred Sikh shrine in Amritsar Golden Temple and the Akal Takhat has to be appreciated. The courage which the Prime Minister has shown in going to Amritsar in open jeep is something to be admired and appreciated. Let us hope that in the years to come, with the cooperation of all parties, a solution to the Punjab tangle shall be achieved and the Sikh population, in particular, shall be brought into the national mainstream and shall continue to contribute to the prosperity of this nation.

Another point to which the President has drawn our attention is that "the dignity of the nation and the individual rest in no small

measure upon strong and vibrant democratic institution. These, in turn, are closely linked with certain sound and lasting values in our public life." He has rightly emphasised the Government's resolve to fight those trends and tendencies which have tried to undermine the vision and vitality and strength of our democratic polity. This is not an easy task. The power of muscle and of black-money has vitiated the body polity of our country. What was witnessed during the last Assembly elections is something very sad. But, there is no need to be despondent because during the parliamentary elections, the operation and effectiveness of black money and muscle power was nullified, totally and categorically, by our people. So, while legal and constitutional measures, as has been envisaged, in the form of reforms in electoral processes is to be appreciated and welcomed, but the real check on the operation of black money and muscle power is the vigilance and consciousness of the people and here we are proud that our people have reacted firmly and promptly whenever the occasion has arisen whether it was during dark days of emergency or during the rule especially of the last few years of the Safare Clad Coterie. Whenever they have perceived threat to the body polity, they have acted and brought down the regime through their vigilant exercise of ballot papers.

Sir, another problem has to be analysed i.e. the tendency among major political parties to grant party ticket to some of the known criminals. I think that this tendency has to be checked. A consensus has to be evolved on this because a few seats gained here and there with the help of criminals is not going to affect any political party. But it inflicts lasting injury to our body polity. There is a real need for evolving a consensus on this issue. Known criminals should never be encouraged by any political party whether it is our party or their party.

One of the major achievements of this Government is about the feeling of hope it has generated among the young men especially the educated young men. There has been a feeling of frustration among a large

number of unemployed young men and women all over the country—especially the educated ones. This Government is to be appreciated. Its intention is to be appreciated. I hope that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill will come before this House in this Session to provide constitutional guarantee to gainful employment to the people of this country. It is for the first time in our existence as an independent nation for the last four decades that such a guarantee is being considered and is going to be enshrined in our Constitution. I think it will go a long way in creating hope and enthusiasm among the educated population. Similarly, the Government's pledge before the election to grant debt relief to the agrarian sector, to the peasants, to the landless labourers, to the artisans and to the weavers to the tune of Rs. 10,000/- has been mentioned by the President in his Address. I am sure that in this Session measures will be taken to ensure that this relief is granted to the needy in the agricultural sector. I am sure it will go a long way in removing the debt burden on the agrarian people of this country.

Sir, a word about the external situation. There has been tremendous changes in the world situation. The atmosphere of thaw has melted into an ever-expanding scenario of goodwill and understanding among the Super Powers. There has been a marked changes in the Soviet-American relationship. A trend of democratic change is sweeping the entire Eastern Europe and the socialist countries. Even freedom and dignity and democratic institutions are being restored and revived in this part of the world which augurs well for the entire human race. The renunciation of monopoly of power by the Communist countries in Eastern Europe especially by the Soviet Union is a matter of utmost importance for the freedom lovers and democracy all over the world. The developments in the Eastern Bloc of nations once again go to show that men's quest for freedom and dignity cannot be denied for long. Here, the leader of this movement who is responsible for bringing about the changes and in fact the one who has acted as a catalyst i.e. President Gorbachev of the Soviet Union must be

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congratulated and praised. He deserves our gratitudes in a large measure. While there has been a marked improvement in the international situation all over the world, unfortunately in our neighbouring countries the situation is not obtainable and conducive especially when it concerns Pakistan. Unfortunately, Pakistan has failed to respond to the gestures shown by this Government. It is bent upon undermining the unity, integrity and dignity of this nation. As has been shown in the debate, a resolution has been passed by this House stating that it should be clear to Pakistan that, come what may, they are going to be defeated in their designs to undermine our unity and integrity. Indian nation stands united in the defence of territorial integrity and sovereignty.

While talking about our relations with Pakistan and their efforts to encourage divisive and secessionist forces in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and also in Punjab, a mention should be made of the diplomatic initiative which the Government has taken to blunt the edge of Pakistani propaganda. I am glad to mention that today Pakistan stands largely isolated in the comity of nations on this issue.

Sir, the President has rightly referred also to the Sri Lanka situation. While talking about foreign affairs, the initiative shown by this Government to tackle the Sri Lanka situation and extricate ourselves from the Sri Lankan impasse is worth mentioning. The President has rightly referred to the Sri Lankan situation in his Address as one of hope. Let us share his expectations that the Sri Lankan Government shall fully honour all the obligations under the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement and ensure the safety, security and democratic aspirations of Tamil speaking people.

While discussing about foreign affairs, a mention of the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation should be made. The Government in its endeavour to improve its relations with its neighbours has rightly fo-

cused its attention on strengthening the extremely delicate fabrics of SAARC. Let us hope that all member States shall strive to strengthen this valuable instrument for promoting regional cooperation and good neighbourliness. Let us pray that this institution shall one day emerge as an effective instrument for ushering in economic prosperity in the region.

Talking about the international situation, a mention has to be made about the situation in Southern parts of Africa. Namibia is to achieve independence. Our Prime Minister is going to be present on that occasion. It is in accordance with the awareness of the Government and the significance of the emerging scenario in the Southern part of the African continent. The presence of our Prime Minister on the auspicious occasion of Namibian Independence celebration deserves special mention. It is in tune with our close cooperation and association with the freedom struggle in Africa particularly the Southern part of Africa. Right from the beginning specially with the advent of Gandhiji in the Indian political scene, we have been closely associated with the liberation struggle in the Southern part of Africa. The relentless battle waged against colonialism and racialism in and out of the United Nations has been our glowing tribute not only to the memory of the Father of the Nation, but also to the legacies of the freedom struggle. Now when Namibia is going to attain the nationhood, it is too natural that our Prime Minister should be there. Let us hope that the wind of change which is sweeping this region would soon assume cyclonic proportions and bury all the remnants of colonialism and racialism into the Indian Ocean.

The President in his address has rightly mentioned that there is a fresh hope in the atmosphere in the country. The Government is striving for building a strong and purposeful polity to usher in a new order based on equality and social justice so that the poorest of the poor can have his share in the developmental cake.

With these words I move the Motion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRJ BHUSHAN TIWARI (Domariaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to support the Motion. The President's Address elaborates the achievements of the Government during the past 100 days and its future plan of action. A period of 100 days is too short to assess the performance of a Government. But one thing can be noticed that when the Janata Dal Government came to power after the last Lok Sabha Elections, the opposition, especially the Congress (I) and some vested interests spread rumours that this Government is unstable and could hardly last for a week or two or a month or so. It was also propagated by the Congress (I) that the Janata Dal misguided the people and won the elections deceitfully. But the Legislative Assembly elections belied their claims. The congress party was routed in 7 States and the Union Territory and non-congress parties came to power in these States. This verdict of the people is indicative of the fact that the National Front Government is stable and can deliver the goods.

15.24 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTARJEE *in the Chair*]

Sir, this Government inherited a number of problems and had to face a number of challenges. At the same time our party had resolved to fulfill the promises it made in its election manifesto and had to shoulder these responsibilities. All the democratic institutions presently functioning in the country had been degraded and made ineffective by the previous Government and their dignity was undermined. The first step that the National Front Government took was to revive these institutions, ensure stability and upgrade their dignity. In this respect, the first thing to be done by this Government was to constitute the Inter-State Council as per the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission in conformity with the provision of federal structure in the Constitution. The previous Gov-

ernment with a view to perpetuate its regime tried to scuttle these relations by its conduct and deeds. It tried to down grade the position of the States and make the Chief Ministers of the States dependent on the Centre. The Central Government, by announcing the constitution of the Inter-State Council, strengthened the federal structure of our Constitution. It also tried to provide statutory status to the Planning Commission. Though the Planning Commission was set up, it became ineffective with the increasing influence of the former Prime Minister. No plans were ever chalked out by the Planning Commission. Various projects and funds were allocated in public functions during the course of Prime Minister's election tours just as the former Maharajas' used to do. It had no basis and no appraisal either. In this manner billions of rupees were wasted. Our Government reconstituted the Planning Commission and inducted prominent social scientists and economists into it as its members. It revived the National Development Council. The Chief Ministers' who attended the council meeting were given due regard. It appears that the present Government is reviving and strengthening the federal character of the country. The Government also introduced a procedure in which requirements of various States were taken into consideration and their schemes were approved accordingly. All of us know the effects of the economy which was functioning for the last several years. Our coffers are empty. Our country is burdened with internal and foreign debts. Our agriculture and industry has suffered a big set back. The production process has come to grinding halt. There is a need to make improvements in the field of agriculture. Even at the time when our country became independent, Gandhiji, various leaders of the National Movement, prominent economists, educationists and planning experts had expressed the view that without improvement in agriculture, country's economy cannot be strengthened. Today, agriculture has become a profitless profession and people engaged in agriculture are shifting to other professionals, Agriculturists are becoming landless. According to a survey conducted by Shri

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Bandopadhyay the then Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Rural Development during the years 1971 to 1980, about 4 percent of country's agrarian population comprising 1,10,00,000 families have been deprived of their holdings. On one hand the previous Government proposed distribution of land to the farmers but on the other hand they went on becoming landless. What are the reasons for this? The main reason is that agriculture is no longer a profitable occupation. The farmers were not given remunerative prices for their produce which they should have got. The first commitment that the present Government of the National Front made to the farmers was to give remunerative prices to them. It defined the term remunerative prices and constituted a committee to go into it. The Government took steps to link cost of production with the prices. Dr. Dilip Swamy, an economist, made a survey about the prices of major crops and came to the conclusion that during 1971 to 1980, a period of 10 years, about Rs. 40,000 crores were diverted to other areas from agriculture and similarly between 1985 to 1990, a period of 5 years, Rs. 40,000 crores were diverted from agriculture to other areas. It is because the terms of trade were unfavourable for the farmers. As compared to agriculture produce, the prices of industrial products went up manifold. There is no comparison price fixation. It is, therefore, necessary that the farmers should be paid remunerative prices for their produce with a view to strike a balance between the prices of agricultural products and industrial products. Under the various policies and schemes, formulated so far, agriculture was not given due weightage. Hardly 20 to 22 or say 27 percent at the maximum of the Budget used to be allocated to agriculture. But the National Front Government made an announcement that 50 percent of the Central Budget will be allocated for rural development. Irrigation has been the most essential thing for agriculture. In the beginning, our leader Dr. Lohia had said in very clear terms to introduce a seven year master plan for irrigation soon after

independence and had the Government implemented his suggestions in letter and spirit and fixed a target to provide irrigation facilities to every inch of land in the country, the country's economy would have been in different shape and there would have been prosperity everywhere in the villages in place of poverty and starvation what we see today. No attention was paid to it. Sometimes stress was laid on agriculture and sometime priority was accorded to industry. The former Prime Minister placed a number of proposals, viz. raising plants on flower pots, roof tops, cooperative farming etc. before the people. But neither the former Prime Minister, nor the previous Government paid any attention to the basic problems. Instead of taking up major projects, every effort should be made to execute small irrigation schemes and these should be carried out within a definite time schedule. If it is done, I am fully confident that we will become up to date and self-reliant the field of agriculture and make agriculture a profitable profession as has been indicated by the hon. President in his Address. Besides, it is also necessary that we should reduce the cost of agriculture production. Because there has also been a wide spread propaganda that the rise in the prices of agricultural products will affect the poor consumers. But I feel that such propaganda is malafide which has been spread by the industrial lobby and top bureaucrats. I call them beetles. It is a class which is emerging in the country. It does not work. It raises money through manipulations, commission and brokerage. It manages to swallow others' income. There has been rapid growth of such a class during the last five years. It has become more powerful, more organised during these years. It is, therefore, every essential to encourage the agriculturists, upgrade its status and provide them with remunerative prices so as to break the backbone of the parasite class. For this, the cost of inputs required for agriculture should be lowered. The farmers should be provided tractors, pumping sets, machines, fertiliser at a low price. In this way, both the consumers and the farmers could be benefited.

Similarly, due attention should be paid

towards flood and drought. The country suffers huge losses due to floods. Permanent arrangements should be made to check floods. The constituency, I represent is located on the Indo-Nepal border. It was the birth place of Gautam Budha and Kapilabastu used to be the capital. But the district to which I belong has been very unfortunate. Three-fourth of its area remains submerged under flood water. The communication system comes to a standstill and the roads are washed away. Rivers originating from hills and passing through Nepal flow in this area. There have been concerted efforts to sign an accord with Nepal and regulate the waters of these rivers, but to no avail. When the Janata Party was in power, there was a plan to execute Saraju Canal Project which was to be completed in 1985. But later, the Central Government did not provide funds for this project. The Chief Ministers of the States concerned were too weak to pursue the development programmes of their respective States with the Centre and get their due share. Sir, I therefore, plead that until and unless proper arrangements are made for drainage of water to check the floods, there could be no improvement in agriculture.

Right to employment—the National Front Government has proclaimed that it would grant right to employment. But right to employment does not mean that the Government would provide jobs to all immediately. Right to employment means implementation of economic policies an devolution of a technical system in such a way that more employment avenues could be created. Today, our technology and the system is based on capitalism. The fault with the schemes framed so far has been that only funds have been invested, but the very aspect as to how many avenues of employment would be created as a result of this investment has not been taken into consideration. A recently conducted research indicated that with an additional investment of Rs. 20,000 crores in the public sector in 1985-86, 12 lakh employment avenues were reduced. Similarly, with an additional investment of Rs. 12,000 crores on the private sector, 8 lakh employment avenues were reduced. It

is evident that mere investment of capital does not serve any purpose. We will have to launch such schemes and adopt such policies which would create more employment avenues. For this, we will have to evolve employment guarantee schemes for the youth and constitute an employment guarantee corporation. It gives me pleasure to note that the resolve by the Government to adopt these policies and the plan of action prepared by it and a mention of this fact by the hon. President in his Address makes this point clear that we will march in that direction.

Besides, our economic policies are not meant to benefit a few industrial houses only. Economic policies hitherto adopted were not to eliminate poverty and unemployment from the country. Earlier sycophant, corrupt and dishonest people were sitting in the top positions in financial institutions including banks and there was unprecedented bungling in these institutions during the tenure of the previous Government. It was a dangerous trend in the country. Now we are putting an end to it.

For the first time Janata Dal Government have given autonomy to the Board of Directors of these financial institutions. Now they can work without any outside pressure and there is no interference in their work but they have been made accountable too. I would like to congratulate Shri Madhu Danavate who has done all these things.

Our economic policies will become more clear in the forthcoming budget and it will dispel all sorts of misconceptions and doubts being created about our economic policies.

National Front Government have pledged simplicity in administration. We have observed that earlier, instead of simplicity a strong desire for luxurious way of life was there and there was more emphasis on modernisation of consumption. All the Ministers, Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers used to live luxurious life. Crores of rupees were being spent on their security. Just now our Prime Minister has said about the curtail-

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ment of expenditure. As regards the security of the opposition leader, his party men have tried to make it an issue and alleged that Janata Dal Government wanted to put his life in danger. In this context I would like to say that such an expensive security arrangement has not been provided to any other Prime Minister of a democratic country of the world.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): You just give an instance of any other Prime Minister whose mother was shot dead by the terrorists. Just quote a single name.

SHRI BRJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Is it not a fact that such security arrangements have not been provided even to the President of USA and the Prime Minister of England? European countries are more prosperous and have developed most sophisticated equipments for security purposes. In those countries they need not make such elaborate deployment of their constabulary. Earlier policemen on duty used to stand facing the road but now they have to turn their back to the road. Today, security has become a status symbol. Today the status of a person is adjudged by the number of security persons accompanying him.

Once I accompanied Dr. Lohia to Kanauj area. On the way Dr. Lohia saw some police men on duty and asked as to why they were there. Later on we came to know that a Minister was passing through the area. Commenting on it Dr. Lohia asked whether a time would come when a Minister would pass through any area unnoticed by the people? What does it mean? It means that there should be no place for ostentation in a democratic country.

You might remember that once Gandhiji went to Banaras Hindu University to attend a function where Shri Madan Mohan Malviya was also present. A large number of policemen were deployed there. Gandhiji asked Malviyajiji the reason of deployment of such a large number of policemen there. Shri Malviya

told him that they were deployed for the security of His excellency Lord Governor. On this Gandhiji said on the face of Lord Governor himself that if such a huge amount was to be spent on this security, then a person like him would wish him to die. Today the need of the hour is that we should cut our coat according to the cloth. For what purpose we have been taking loans? We took it to repay the interest on our previous loans, to meet our day-to-day expenditure and to lead luxurious life. It is the country of Gandhiji and there have been many other great leaders who led an active public life. They took risks and endangered their lives but they led a simple life and it is their simplicity which is inspiring us even today.

Sir, I would like to say that austerity may bring the biggest revolution in this century. If the leaders lead a luxurious life and ask the people to work hard for the progress of the country then it would be nothing but to ridicule themselves and betray their own people. For that matter, you should follow the example of our Prime Minister and several other Ministers including Shri Sharad Yadav and Shri George Fernandes who are present here in the House. These people did not keep a large number of police personnel for their security and they said that they were like all other ordinary citizens of the country. However whatever is necessary from the security point of view should be done but unnecessary expenditure on security should be reduced to the minimum. In addition to it, the functioning of National Front Government has instilled confidence among the people of minority community and the poor. It is a matter of pride that no communal riots have taken place in the country since the Janata Dal Government assumed office. As regards the Ram Janambhoomi-Babari Masjid issue, I would blame the present opposition for inciting communal feelings. A lot of hue and cry was raised that this Government would not service because it would be fiction of indecisiveness. But it is a matter of pleasure that our Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh handled the situation with firmness and sincere efforts. On the one hand, they appealed to the

Sadhus and other people associated with Ram Janambhoomi and told the members of the Action Committee that as, at the moment, unity and integrity of the country was in danger and country was facing a challenge, no such step should be taken that may threaten the public life. On the other hand, the Government also issued warning that if any section of the society violated the law, Government was bound to deal with it firmly. It had its positive effect on the people and they realised it. I remember, during the election when I was in Bihar, I read in a newspaper that the present opposition leader said in a meeting in Patna that people associated with Ram Janambhoomi were in hurry for the construction of temple during his time but now they were not in that hurry. He very cleverly said this thing to influence the muslim voters and to make them realise that the workers of Bharatiya Janata Party had very good relations with the people who were raising the issue of Ram Janambhoomi and they are working at their instance. But it is not so. The need of the hour is honesty and sincerity. Today we need men of character. Our former President Dr. Rajender Prasad once said that it was not important that our constitution was weak or strong but the important thing is the type of people who are enforcing it. We have to see whether they are men of character, they have credibility and self-confidence or not and if they do not have these qualities no constitution or system can work.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are all the people of Janata Dal in Bihar, the men of character?

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: As compared to you we have persons of high character. Do we need to tell this fact to you? What I want to say is that only men of character will be able to rule the country. The dishonest men and commission agents will not be able to manage the show. The previous Government had been trying to keep the Lok Pal Bill pending since 1984-85 but the Janata Dal Government took initiative in this regard and introduced it. Investigations regarding the Bofors Gun deal and Submarine deal have been started. In an effort to cover

up these scandals former Prime Minister lost his credibility. It has also lowered the prestige of the country. Indian democracy is appreciated all over the world. Earlier it was said that most of the people in India were illiterate and after independence how they would exercise their franchise. On this, Gandhiji had remarked that though we might be illiterate but people of this country are wise. What you did in 1975 and 1977? What was your intention and what you intended to do?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwari, how many more minutes you want?

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Five minutes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am asking you because we have a long list of speakers.

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Today they talk like this. I would ask as to how their leader got elected from Amethi. What I want to say is that during elections I went to my constituency and found that blind women and old men who were getting pension at the rate of Rs. 60/- per month, had not been paid the amount of pension for the last six months. When I tried to find out the reason, I came to know that in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh, payment of pension had been withheld and the entire amount earmarked for the purpose was distributed among the oldmen and widows only in Amethi Constituency by the then State Government. You can go to any extent for getting votes. In spite of this the people have displayed their wisdom, power and changed the Government which enhanced the prestige of our country as well as democracy. It has been categorically stated in the President's Address that changes will be made in the process of appointment of the judge in our Judiciary. Efforts shall be made to do away with sycophancy and enhance

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the dignity of the judges. This is our faith and so long as dignity is maintained, no harm can be done to our democracy. The National Front Government has taken a fresh initiative in the international sphere. Our foreign policy has not so far been constructive and dynamic. Now it is intended to create a feeling of fraternity, harmony and mutual co-operation. There is an attempt to end the feeling of regional boss or 'Big Brother' of the region. Therefore, I would like to laud the efforts of Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs. Pakistan has become isolated in so far as Kashmir issue is concerned. Shri Arif is present here. He has toured various countries recently. The traditional supporters of Pakistan are also no more prepared to speak in its favour.

Our relations with Nepal were not harmonious. Efforts are being made to establish cordial relations with them. A people's movement is going on there for the restoration of democracy. It is a fact that our Government respects territorial integrity and sovereignty of the neighbouring countries and does not like to interfere in their internal affairs but wherever there is a movement for the establishment of a democratic Government, it will receive our moral support because we are committed to democracy. For example, we welcomed Shri Nelson Mandela and it is mentioned in the President's Address that Shri Mandela has expressed his desire of visiting India on his first foreign tour. A committee has also been constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon. Prime Minister to welcome him. This is because India condemned the policy of Apartheid forcefully. The policy of Non-Alignment adopted during the course of our freedom struggle did not imply associating with U.S. at one time and with U.S.S.R. at another according to our own convenience. It meant that whenever there is a struggle against imperialism whether it is economic or political, our country is committed to extend all support to it and connect it with our own freedom movement. It had its effect and these countries have also been inspired with the idea of achieving

independence. The manner in which democratic institutions are functioning and Governments are changing through the election process displays a deep commitment of the people to democracy. Whenever there is any campaign for the establishment of democracy anywhere and in any of our neighbouring countries, in particular, with people wanting to acquire their rights and participation in the Government, our moral support shall be there as a matter of policy. As to what has been the performance of the Government is also indicated in this Address although 100 days time is very limited but I have full confidence that the honesty with which the Government is tackling the problems shows that Government will continue to remain in power and the elements which have vested interests will become weak. In their place the labour class and those who are responsible for production will get due respect and they will be equal sharers in the nation building process.

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

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"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 deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 12th March, 1990."

Before I call upon the next speaker, the hon. Members present in the House whose amendments to the Motion of Thanks have been circulated may, if they desire to move their amendments, send chits to the Table within 15 minutes, indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. Those amendments only will be treated as moved.

16.00 hrs.

A list showing the serial number of amendments treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer of the Table without delay. This is the arrangement with the amendments.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: What is the draft of the amendment?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right. You are a newcomer. Amendments have already been circulated in the Bulletin and they have reached us. Your address is already there; they must have reached you also.

Now the question is that there are a lot of amendments.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Gwalior): He has asked your assistance for drafting them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will be a greater help than I can be. Now, instead of moving them in the House, the procedure that is being followed is that you just mention the number and your name and they will be treated as moved.

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHAN (Tirunelveli): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the continuing upward trend in prices of all essential commodities especially sugar and rice despite the claims of the Government of having brought down the prices." (33)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's

failure to ensure the safety of Tamilians in Sri Lanka whose influx into the Indian mainland has assumed alarming proportions with shiploads of Tamil refugees having started landing in Orissa as Tamil Nadu could no longer hold them all." (34)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the serious threat to the Indian Security posed by the establishment of Sri Lankan Naval base in Kachchathivu Island which was conceded to Sri Lanka in 1974." (35)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to ensure devolution of powers to the North Eastern Provincial Council in Sri Lanka before withdrawal of IPKF." (36)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's serious commitment to restructuring and revitalising local bodies in the country." (37)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government would strive to reserve Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in the country for women in proportion to their strength in the total population." (38)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government will

[Sh. Kadambur M.R. Janardhanan]

make sincere efforts to rectify the regional imbalances in industrial development." (39)

SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the miserable condition of rural roads and utter lack of transport facilities in the rural areas of the undeveloped hilly districts of states like Kerala." (40)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need for the fulfilment of the long-cherished and just aspirations of the Scheduled Castes converts to christianity by the extension to them of the facilities available to the Scheduled Castes." (41)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need for solving the long standing drinking water problems of the rural people of the high range districts of Kerala like Idukki, etc." (42)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the tremendous progress India achieved during the last 43 years after Independence." (43)

SRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for review of the existing Crop Insurance Scheme so as to provide relief to the larger number of farmers in the villages when their crops are damaged due to natural calamities like, cyclones, floods, droughts, etc." (44)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not specifically mention effective measures that will be adopted to fight terrorism in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir." (45)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the ceiling on urban property while there is ceiling on rural land owners whose property's worth is far less as compared to the multimillionaires in the urban areas." (46)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention Central pension scheme for the landless agricultural labourers and other poor persons who toil all their life but suffer in the old age for want of basic requirements like food, shelter and medical treatment." (47)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the vocationalisation of education, linking up the educational institutions to the industry and other institutions of application of science and technology and the concentration on the human resources development which is prime need for the growth of any nation or the people." (48)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the scheme to give employment or unemployment allowance to all who are unemployed." (49)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make mention of the need to include 'right to housing; among the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution.'" (50)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the check on population growth and a scheme of incentives for voluntarily undertaking family planning measures to have not more than one child or two." (51)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the concrete measures to check the atrocities on Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis in different parts of the country." (52)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any declaration of a clear cut policy of the Government to change the present election system and to bring all the electoral set up under the control of the Election Commission." (53)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures and

immediate need to protect farmers in Krishna-Godavary Delta affected by cyclones and floods." (54)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for setting up an oil Refinery at Machilipatnam in Krishna District in Andhra Pradesh despite the fact that oil has been found in abundance in Krishna-Godavary basin." (55)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about need for early clearance of Telugu Ganga Project." (56)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about construction of new railway lines for bringing several of the under-developed regions in Andhra Pradesh with high potentiality for development and to bring the people living in these areas on par with the main stream of life." (57)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the concrete steps to check the huge industrial sickness." (58)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that Address fails to mention the concrete steps to ameliorate the pathetic conditions of the millions of slum-dwellers." (59)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

"but regret that the Address does not mention the concrete steps for controlling the floods and droughts by concentrating on immediate completion of on going irrigation and power projects and undertaking projects with huge irrigation and power potential." (60)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the special courts for early clearance of several pending cases which involve Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes." (61)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make mention about the need to develop the communications i.e., highways, ports telecom etc., which play a vital role in the rapid development of any nation." (62)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to protect the handloom weavers from starvation because of increased input costs and lack of marketing facilities to sell their products at remunerative prices." (63)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not give clarity about the measures to provide house sites, permanent houses and common latrines to the poorest of the poor who have been suffering for decades." (64)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to make to mention anything about the housing policy and programme particularly for the poor and lower middle class." (65)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to any timebound programme to provide drinking water facility throughout the country." (66)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any timebound programme for eradication of illiteracy from the country." (67)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to spell out any concrete price policy to curb inflation." (68)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the power crisis in the country and the steps taken to solve the problem." (69)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate measures to provide T.V. Sets for community use freely in the areas where the poorest of the poor live." (70)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking concrete measures for ensuring equal opportu-

nities to women in services and legislatures." (71)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to stress the urgent need for preventing drug pedalling and drug addiction." (72)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about the concrete measures taken by Government to meet the challenge of Pakistan's processing six atom bombs and also Pakistan's claim that they could make a hydrogen bomb." (73)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to motivate the farmers to produce more and more oil seeds particularly in Andaman and Nicobar Islands sugar, cotton in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, U.P. etc. and avoid imports to save the foreign exchange." (74)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the incentives that will be given for starting food processing industries in rural areas or the quantum of public investment in rural areas or the quantum of public investment in them to enable the farmers to get remunerative price for their produce and save them from the clutches of middlemen." (75)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any special scheme of education for women in order to enable them to avail facilities provided under the proposed reservation policy." (76)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in Address about the need for stern steps to be introduced in the law to check child labour abuse and molestation of women." (77)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the strategy and the policy of the Government for removing the economic and social, provincial and regional and caste and language imbalances." (78)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about distribution of essential commodities through cooperative societies and panchayats." (79)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete policy or strategy to improve the economic condition of those people in the country who are living below the poverty line." (80)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to be taken by the Government for reduction of prices of essential commodities." (81)

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the Government's policy on permitting the private sector in power generation." (82)

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that that Address does not mention our options on nuclear arms in the context of Pakistan having acquired ability to make nuclear bombs." (93)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding the power crisis in the country and the proposals before the Government to counter it." (94)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need for restructuring our judicial system" (95)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention any Government proposal for revamping and revitalising the traditional industries like cashew, coir, handloom, etc." (96)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention any Government proposals for rehabilitating the Indian workers

returning from abroad, especially from the Gulf countries." (97)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the parallel prevailing economy of black money in the country." (98)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Gwalior): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the consensus arrived at amongst all the political parties relating to the plan of action to be taken to deal with the Kashmir situation and the contributions made by all national parties in working out the action plan." (99)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address while seeking cooperation of all to create conditions conducive to restoration of normalcy in Punjab, fails to refer to circumstances created by controversial statements made on the eve of the all party meeting convened to arrive at a consensus to deal with the Punjab problem which prevented the leader of the largest majority party in this House from attending the same." (100)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the re-entry and occupation of religious places in Punjab by terrorists and stockpiling of arms and ammunition by them therein." (101)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

an embarrassing position and as I said, I sympathise with them.

Sir, it is not necessary to make a long speech on such an Address which contains hardly anything. But it contains a very significant thing. The nation is asking for action. And what do we get? Para six says that National Integration Council has been set up; para seven says that a three member Committee on Ram Janam Bhoomi has been set up; para eight says that a panel has been set up on Gujral Committee; para nine says that an Inter-state Council will be set up; para ten says that National Security Council will be set up; para thirteen says that a Committee on Electoral Reforms and a high level Judicial Commission will be set up; para twenty says that a Standing Committee on Agriculture has been set up; para twenty three says that Department of Small Scale Industries has been set up; para thirty says that a Cabinet Committee on Mandal Commission has been set up; and para thirty three says that National Commission will be set up. So, this is a 'set-up' Government. It is going to upset the nation! We ask for action and we get a Committee! The reason is this. The Prime Minister has a reputation of indecision and hesitation. He cannot take decisions. And therefore there is a Committee, which is a body of persons who singly cannot decide anything but collectively decide that nothing can be done! This is a Committee. And I can visualise what will happen now. Prof. Laski used to tell us, what do such type of Committees do. The Committee meets to adjourn and adjourns to meet again. That will go on for five years. Nothing will come out.

When the nation asks for action, we are given Committees. This is the great programme contained in this Address.

Then, Sir, I want to warn them. All right, you set up Committees. But later on, the tendency will be to go on praising the Committee and there is a danger that when you institutionalise an ideal it leads to idealisation of the institution. That is what will happen. And therefore, these Committees will be of no use. This kind of programme is not

worth the paper.

This is a Government of inaction and non-performance; a Government of inaction and non performance; political initiative—we have spoken enough about Punjab and Kashmir; nothing; no action; no plan; no initiative.

I will presently come to economic side. But before that, I want to remind the House of what we were promised. We were promised two things—value-based politics and alternative model of governance. And in three months, we have seen the alternative model of governance. First, there is a mass resignation of Governors. That is the alternative model of governance;—a constitutional impropriety of monstrous magnitude, institutionalising the very institution of Governorship. And who are appointed? Most of them are politicians. This is your alternative model of governance.

Then there is a new theory and new value involved. What is the value contributed to value-based politics—the Governor's tenure must depend upon the result of the election. I thought, Chief Minister changes with the change of elections. But here is a Government which says officially—the Home Minister has said—that Governor's tenure must depend upon the result of the elections. This is the new value-based politics!

Then, Sir, we have honours—*Padmabhushan* and *Padmashri*. What is the qualification? Your animosity to the previous Government is your charter to get *Padmashri* and *Padmabhushan*. That is the new value-based politics!

Then, Sir, immediately after this Government comes in power, a number of officers were transferred, a number of officers were superceded, a persons supercedes many and becomes a Cabinet Secretary—that is the new value-based politics and that is the new alternative model of governance we were promised!

[Sh. V.N. Gadgil]

Then, Sir, you have promised value - based politics and fair election. You know what happened in Meham. The only good thing is that it rhymes with the word 'Mayhem'. That is all that has happened in the elections. Then, Sir, we were much criticised and wrongly about dynasty rule. But I would like the House to remember that Mrs. Gandhi never became a Prime Minister or a Minister during the life-time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi never became Prime Minister during the life-time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. But today we have Grandfather, Deputy Prime Minister, son, Chief Minister and the grandson MLA and he is very likely to be a Minister. What a dynasty that the country has got. This is the alternative model of governance and value-based politics. What do we get instead of action? Some gestures. They will be annoyed if I say gimmicks. "I will wear synthetic cap in consideration for the extinct lamb. I will not travel and I will travel only in Indian Airlines and I will go by Indian Airlines but I will return by Indian Air Force Plane. Then my photograph should not be in any office." So, whom are you trying to fool? This is a kind of gimmick which may be appreciated in the cocktail circuit, or if I may say so, by the middle-class, middle-aged, middle of the road, reader of the Hindustan Times, Nobody else.

SHRISOMNATHCHATTERJEE: I know why you are there.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: This is not going to help you. These are gimmicks. Instead of giving concrete suggestions, we get this kind of gimmicks. Then what values have you got on the economic front?

Then, Sir, the twin basic issues are inflation and unemployment—what Americans call them 'misery index'. For this misery index—unemployment and inflation—what have you got? Mr. Dandavate said that within one month prices will come down. In the election campaign he said that within three months they will come down. Now, he says again within three months, the prices will

come down. Sir, I am a lawyer. We have some bad thing in our profession. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee will bear me out. Some bad lawyers who want to cheat the clients always take postponement and dates. That is what Mr. Dandavate is doing by saying one month, six months or it will go on for a year or even for five years. But it is not going to be fool anyone.

Then, for removing unemployment we had a scheme which said that there are 4.4 crores of poor agriculture families below the poverty line in India and under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana we will give them employment for a minimum of 100 days for one person per family and for that Rs.2500 crores were earmarked. Now, Mr. Dandavate says why for 100 days, it must be for a full year. I welcome this. Let him announce this. But I know he will not announce. Then, Sir, in the whole Address, the word 'socialism' does not appear. Of course, I agree that the Prime Minister is a great Leftist. He is really a great Leftist. He joined 'Bhoodan Movement' and left it; he became Chief Minister and left it and he became follower of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and left him. I am only watching for the day when I will be able to say that he led the National Front Government and left it. So, Sir, a great Leftist that we have got here. Sir, I can list out but I do not want to make a long speech. Sir, there is nothing significant said in this Address about Assam, Assam, Bodos, illiteracy—1990 is supposed to be the Year of literacy—slum dwellers, agricultural labours, education, etc. except a bland line of growth rate, nothing about them. A solemn Address by the President omits to make mention about the serious problems facing the country. What kind of Address is this? Sir, I am a little apprehensive. I do not know whether it is authentic, but from what appears in the newspapers, we understand that the Planning Commission in its wisdom now says that the growth rate should be reduced, says that we should have no place, or less place for powerloom industry. We all thought that intermediate technology is a kind of technology that the nation needs. So, under the pretext of Gandhian economists, they want to take back the country to several

years. So, my apprehension is that if this goes on, you will have an Indian economy which will have a mixture of Poland and Burma. That is what will happen to this country. It is a kind of economic thinking that they have. But this is not surprising. A party which has no ideological consistency or any policy coherence, what else can we expect of the party or the Front? It is a Front which is all the time looking back whether somebody is going to stab. That is the kind of Front we have, always suspicious about the colleagues, about the outsiders. Let it be somebody who is going to topple, we are not going to topple. You will be toppled by your own contradictions.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT(Jaunpur): That is your wishful thinking.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Then about the legislative programme, what have we got? Lokpal Bill—I will speak on that later, but I will only mention one thing. One omission that jumps to your eyes when you read that Bill is that there is no mention of consultation with the Leaders of the Opposition while appointing the Lokpal. This is the value-based politics, totally ignoring the Opposition, no consultation with the Opposition in appointments.

Then Prasar Bharati Bill. Sir, on that I can speak more knowledgeably, but I will speak when the Bill comes before the House. But we are told that the spirit of autonomy is already in Doordarshan. I think it is, because in the Bombay public meeting the Prime Minister said, "If you think that I am being shown too much on TV"—mark the words—"write a postcard"—and the next words "I will instruct the Doordarshan not to show me". That statement betrays two things. One is, he himself is conscious that he is being shown too many times, and the second is, if it is autonomous, how does he instruct? He could have said, 'I suggest to the Doordarshan'. You give instruction and you talk of the spirit of autonomy.

Sir, there are other number of examples. but I will reserve that ammunition when I

speak on the Prasar Bharati Bill. Whether it is in the political field, whether it is in the economic field or whether it is in international affairs, you see the perception of others, how do the other countries see us. Their perception also is that this is a weak government. See the change in the attitude of Sri Lanka. See the change in the attitude of Nepal. The Bangladesh President says, 'I am going to add one more division to my Army because we perceive threat from India.' Pakistan has tried to internationalise the Kashmir question. All along the border our neighbours and others, Iran for example, are perceiving this as a very weak government and it is natural. Sir, coalition governments are not only unnatural governments, but axiomatically they are very weak governments. That is what has happened today, and that is what the country has to suffer.

Sir, the programme is promise, propose, postpone, and procrastinate. This is what has been happening for the last three months, whether it is in the economic field or in the political field or in the foreign affairs. Sir, the whole Address, I can go on talking about the details of it, but it is enough to say that this is a document of *Suppreitio veri* and *suggestio falsi*. What we have achieved is not mentioned. Leave aside others, what the country has achieved in the last 40 years there is no mention in the Address. What we have achieved—8 per cent rate of growth, 170 million tonnes of food production last year, record production—there is no mention. You say, 'If something bad has happened, it is because of the previous government, if something good has happened as a result of the action of the previous government, we have done it.' So, it is *suppreitio veri* and *suggestio falsi*—this is the kind of document that this Address is.

Sir, many things can be said about other so-called achievements of the Government. But since there is no point worth replying to be made out, and my friend Shri Hari Kishore, I can understand his difficulty, and his seconder,

16.20 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

I do not propose to prolong any further. I will only say this. This is a very curious Government in which Ministers go on making policy pronouncements on subjects which are not their own. Sometimes, I wonder whether we have in India, today a Government with a Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Additional Prime Ministers, Joint Prime Ministers and Under Prime Ministers because everybody is speaking as if he is the Prime Minister and makes the policy pronouncements. In the Government, everybody thinks that he is important, he is a netha, he is a leader, he is a wise man and there is no other wise man but himself. This is the kind of collection we have. I want to tell them only one thing which our ancients in their wisdom have said and more than that I do not want to say anything. Our ancients have said:

"when everybody is a leader....
when everybody considers himself to be a wise man...
when everybody thinks he is important...
that house collapses within a short time."

This is the future of this Government. That is all I want to say.

16.21 hrs.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been hearing my lawyer friend making a self-contradictory speech. If I have heard him rightly, he has just said that Bangladesh is raising a division for its army because they perceive a threat from India. In the same breath, my lawyer friend said that foreign nations perceive this Government as a weak Government. I wonder if a weak Government can be a threat to make any Govt. to raise a Division for its defence. He has just done what every lawyer does, when he has nothing to argue,

abusing his opponent office. That is what he has just performed and may I congratulate him as a very good briefless lawyer of abusing his opponent.

Sir, yesterday, I was hearing the debate on Kashmir, people shouting blue thunder as if the Governor there is a modern version of Changez Khan who had been burning villages, shooting boys and probably, in short terms, who was supposed to be modern devil incarnate. I wonder, in this House, when national questions are involved, are we to talk of like bursting air-bag full of smoke and nothing else. My friend Shri Soz, who was very loud claiming that repression is being done in Kashmir himself has admitted in the speech, the terrorists are being swayed by the fundamentalists and by the anti-national elements. That is a clear-cut admission. Who are these terrorists? They are clear-cut anti-nationals. Now, would you welcome anti-national elements by *rasagullas* and *laddus* and by things that my congress friends are fond of distributing them in the Central Hall yet would you crush anti-national elements? My friends have just said that the leader of the Opposition was very great in playing with numbers and saying that 200 people were killed or whatever the number be. Now, may I ask if the masses are shouting anti-national slogans bent upon anti-national activities, It is not written on their foreheads that they are terrorists? In the process of controlling them they are bound to be hurt, and hurt badly.

What have the Russians done in Azerbaijan battle? Have they forgotten it? The only answer to anti-nationals—I have not used the word 'traitors'—is what the Russians have done in Baku against Azerbaijan revolvers. You crush them first and then talk to them.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): The terrorists have been released by your Government.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I am coming to that.

Let us turn the other way round. I am talking of the administrative part of it. I am not talking of the political part of it yet. These terrorists want separation. What do they want by blowing up of bombs, shooting army personnel and ambushing lorries? They want that people will recognise them as equals, come down to them and talk to them. By talking to them, you give political status to them. If you talk to them, what will be their issues? Their issues will be: Release the anti-nationals, prosecute the officials and put those who called them anti-nationals behind the bar, and probably hang the Governor also. Either you concede or you fight. If you concede and this demand is given publicity in the country, what will be the morale of the Administration? You have to look at that. I am afraid, you are destroying the morale of the Administration. When the hon. Leader of the Opposition talked yesterday of a political point of focus, I do not know whether he remembers the incident when his grand father was the Prime Minister here, Sheikh Abdullah entreated with U.N.O. and with America in a conspiracy to declare an independent State of J.K. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was sent from here with an army and there was a *coup d'etat*. Sheikh Abdullah was arrested and probably taken to Ootacamund. My friend, Prof. Ranga may enlighten me on that point. Is the situation more worse today as was then? To whom are you going to give a focal point. Now the suggestion of focal point of the Leader of the Opposition is also very interesting. In one breath, he says that if Delhi appoints anyone to administer Kashmir, he is perceived as a puppet and yet he called on the Government to appoint someone. What do you burn? Do you want to light the fire of separation and hatred in Kashmir more or do you want to crush it? First, crush the traitors and then talk to the people. The people of Kashmir are afraid. They cannot come out and say openly. Who has created that position, I need not go into? Then again, was not there a conspiracy in Kashmir when the late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi had Sheikh Abdullah arrested? The same sort of crisis has been created now. This Government in its good sense has not arrested Farooq Abdullah as

yet because it believes in dialogue. (*Interruptions.*)

So, I will say, while dealing in Kashmir, it has to be brought into the mainstream of the nation. Who was the man who brought Kashmir into the mainstream of the nation, for the first time?

Your policy of appeasement has thrown Kashmir away from the mainstream of Indian politics. Sheikh Abdullah introduced passports to enter Kashmir and my friend Prof. N.G.Ranga perhaps knows in his heart of hearts that Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee died in Kashmir fighting for abolition of passports and his sacrifice brought back Kashmir into the mainstream with the abolition of the passport system. Who was Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee? He was the founder and head of Bharatiya Jansangh. Has my hon. friend the cheek to call us communal? I wonder what is the definition of the word 'communal.' A Christian can say a Christian is not communal. My Muslim friends can talk, several of them, on the ground of religions. They are not communal. If I talk on the ground of nationalism and take the name of Hindustan, the name by which this country is known, I am called communal. What a travesty of facts? What a travesty of arguments? May I, on my own—it is nobody's responsibility but my own—offer a suggestion? There is too much talk of plebiscite. Will Pakistan and Bangladesh accept a plebiscite in the whole country whether they wish to remain one with us or divide? Are they prepared for that plebiscite? I am sorry there are no Ministers here.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): There are two Ministers here.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I hope both the hon. Ministers will carry this suggestion of mine to the Government and if the Government thinks it proper, they should put it forward.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North): Are you talking of confederation?

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I am talking of plebiscite, my friend, plebiscite in the whole country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Address the chair. Hon. Member may please address the Chair. There should not be dialogue between the two Members. They can address the Chair.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I can give them the logic. I can give them the argument. I cannot give them the brains to understand. I offer this suggestion of my own on the floor of this august House, on the simple question whether the whole country will remain one or divided. Let them hold a plebiscite on this. If they do not accept it, I doubt their bona fides. Benazir Bhutto's statement today was that the Kashmiris will have their full support who are these Kashmiris whom she is supporting? They are anti-nationals. Is it not time now for us to say that no foreign interference be tolerated and if Kashmir is attacked overtly or covertly, then God help Pakistan. No soft words are of any use now. Why can't you play the game of tit for tat with Pakistanis? There is an infinite amount of combustible elements there—I do not name them: the Government will understand what I am saying—from Peshawar to Baluchistan. The combustible material can be lighted and Pakistan will burn. It is not only to burn it but to repeat the famous Latin phrase "*Delenda -Et-Cartegna*" burn it up and not only to bury it up but to repeat that famous phrase, Pakistan must be destroyed. If peace is to be maintained in India, then Pakistan has to go. (*Interruptions*) I say only one thing. Emotional sentiments have to be honoured. When you ask for proof on Ram Janmabhoomi, Jan Sruti itself is a proof. Let us argue it either way. Can any man say that he is the real son of his father? The mother can but not the father. The only proof is faith and faith is Janshruti. So, Janshruti has to be honoured. I hope The Government in its wisdom will honour it.

Sir, there has been a lot of talk about Meham. What about the Amethi incident? Unfortunately, I happened to be a neighbour

of it. 97 booths were captured there. The candidate was beaten. The SP and the Collector were transferred. Can there be any greater proof of muscle power than this? It is surprising that the then Prime Minister indulged in it. How far has it been followed? (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I can very glad to say that this Government has raised the age for the boys of the villages to enter the Central Government services. I would suggest that this Government should advise the States also to raise the age for competitive examination conducted by the States. When the Centre raises the age for All India Services similarly the States should also raise the age for entering the State services.

Sir, our foreign policy is good as far as it goes. We have been talking too long of the Simla spirit. I would like to remind my friend that there ought to be two to a kiss and not one man. We are talking of Simla Spirit but Pakistan is murdering it and it is not believing in it. How long will it survive? Let us face the facts however unpleasant it may be. It should be on a reciprocal basis and not in an empty and emotional way. Further, I would like to say that fast events are taking place in Eastern Europe.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI (Ghosi): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you on a point of order?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Yes. I am on a point of order.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I am not yielding the floor to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is my prerogative. If it is a point of order, I will allow. What is your point of order?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Sir, respected Datt is speaking. In the Treasury Benches no Minister is taking notes. It is a very important thing. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. The Chair cannot instruct any Minister to take notes. You yourself were a Minister. Please resume your seat. Mr. Datt may continue his speech.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Sir, don't worry if the Minister does not care to hear me... (*Interruptions*) I now come to my point. Fast events are taking place in Europe. The entire past agreement leading to the Yalta-Potsdam settlement has broken down. Now, what is happening in Eastern Europe? Has any indepth study been made? How will it affect our international trade in Europe? What will be the repercussions? I hope the Minister of Foreign Affairs will ask the Departments to make an indepth study in this regard before formulating a policy. Let us not have *ad hoc* policy. Let us have a policy based on facts. Let us know what is happening in Soviet Georgia.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Datt, how many minutes do you want more? You have already taken about 20 minutes.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I hope you will give me 10 more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is too much.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: All right. Please give me five more minutes. I will finish it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be precise.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: It is his maiden speech. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: What is happening in the Central Asia? The entire Central Asian Republics from Georgia to *Alma Ata* are in ferment.

The Turkish nationalism is arising. I hope not and I pray not. But suppose, if Russian power fails. If it fails what have we on our head? Regarding the entire fundamentalist bloc from *Alma Ata* to Istanbul a study in depth should be made on that issue also. Today the Lithuania has declared her

independence. What is the position in Ukraine or in *Moiwaria*. A study must be made on that so that we are not taken by surprise. Our policy should be based on facts.

My friends are very fond of Sri Lankan policy. What has been the result? Who are coming back from Sri Lanka and landing in Orissa or Madras? The Indian army. Is it not a repetition of the American failure in Vietnam? When the American army was defeated what happened in Vietnam? And who are these gentlemen coming back? They have also been terrorists coming with the army. A potential for mischief is there.

Again, I wish to bring to the notice of my Government that after all, we are friends and as a friend, we are offering our political support. An honest friend's duty is to speak out even the bitter truth for the benefit of the friend. We are not their colleagues. My friends, do not be happy about it. What is happening in China itself? China is in motion. Who knows when that volcano will burst. We have sacrificed our security by sacrificing Tibet. Nobody asked us to offer Tibet on a silver platter to China. When you say that Tibet is autonomous part of China then you strengthen the case of Pakistan that occupied Kashmir is also an autonomous part of Pakistan. Do not do that. Therefore, a detailed study should be made on that.

In Cambodia, we want peace. After all, our geo-political situation demands that the Bay of Bengal should be an area of peace and the key to peace in Cambodia is Thailand because they can cut off all the supplies from outside to the other Thai groups. How will they use that power? That is also a point which must be studied in depth.

In the end, I may tell the Government and to my friend Mr. Paswan that so far the report, *the Prashasthi Patra* that we get from the Government, it is beautifully printed on a glazed paper but we do not know the actual functioning of the department. Previously, we were given administrative reports. In democracy, our failures, when opened up,

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go to strengthen democracy. Therefore, I request him to ask the Government and the Departments to give us administrative reports during the Budget session giving details about where we have succeeded and where we have failed and the reasons thereof.

With these few suggestions, I support the Motion of Thanks moved by my friend on the *Rashtrapati's Address*.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, the President's Address makes a mention of most of the problems that the country faces today. As you know the new Government which has come is no doubt a minority Government. We support this Government on the ground that they will implement their programme. We have said in this House that we have our programme which is more radical. We do not want our programme to be implemented because as we know the programme that the National Front promised at the crucial time was to deal with the crisis to which our country was driven.

Whatever our friends in the Opposition may say, our country was in danger. Its unity was in danger. For what is happening in Punjab and Kashmir today, before blaming the present Government, those who were in power should think of what it was. At this crucial stage of our country when its unity is threatened the people have voted the Congress out; but our friends there are not ready to recognise this. They are not even thinking over it.

We have reached a stage in this country where the people want that this Government should continue and implement their programme. So the Prime Minister has rightly said that in this age we must know that confrontation politics have no place. Those who want to take to confrontation will definitely lead the country to destruction. The time has come when consensus and reconciliation should be encouraged. I think the policies that the Government will announce will reflect this.

Yesterday in this House on the Kashmir issue the whole House came to a consensus and that consensus should be encouraged. I am thankful that the Prime Minister at this crucial stage wants to bring the strings together to keep the country united. Therefore the President's Address has clearly reflected this aspect also. There are certain areas which the Government should have taken for serious consideration. During all these years regional imbalance has grown large. The Inter-State Council was never formed even though it is in the Constitution. The previous Government never implemented it and this Government wants to set up an Inter-State Council. I think regional imbalances must be taken up for consideration in this. But today I was surprised that when the Railway Budget was placed, this element was not present there. Areas which have been neglected are being neglected and there stress has not been given.

The present Government has spoken about agriculture. Our peasants have no doubt been exploited and that is why the Government has rightly taken a decision to waive the agricultural loans upto to Rs. 10,000/- . The loan that the peasants have, in the villages today, as you know, is the result of the agrarian policy.

The fixation of price for the agricultural produce was mainly responsible for affecting the production in the adverse way. But, now the Government, has taken a decision, no doubt, to the effect that the peasants will be given remunerative prices, which is a welcome step. I want that it should be immediately implemented. For this year, the Government has promised that the prices of the agricultural produce will be fixed soon. So also, the Government has kept its promise that it will waive the loan. You will waive the loan. It is true. But the poor peasants, the marginal farmers and the artisans are not identified. And also, there are so many statements coming out which are creating suspicion in the minds of the people. So, when the people are not identified there, the Government will say that who are the people whose loans should be waived. There will be lot of corruption.

At present, land reform law is there and I welcome it. But the difficulty the country is facing today is how the previous land reforms laws should be changed, which did not find a place in the President's Address. The Government while helping farmers to increase the agricultural production, should also go in for a joint cooperative voluntary farming, where it will be possible to use the modern technology. If it is not done, then the agricultural production will not go up.

The Government has promised that it will make the right to work as a Fundamental Right. The right to work as a Fundamental Right is, no doubt, a difficult task, as you all know. So, it will have to concretise it. Concrete measures, as to how the Government is going to involve the young people those who have played a very important role in the recent elections in which the Congress was defeated, should be taken. Moreover, there should be schemes to utilise the youth in different walks of life, so that they can be inspired to build a new India. So, this depends on the Government.

I want to suggest another thing. We all know that the housing problem is a very big problem. So, the poor farmers, specially the agricultural labourers, those who have no houses and the dwellers should be given houses. Just like making the right to work as a Fundamental Right, I think, right to own a house should be made as a fundamental right.

Our planning so far, had been such that there is a huge disparity and the disparity in the country has been growing over the years. This disparity is the cause for social tension and it leads to confrontation so, in order to narrow it down, the Government should take into consideration, the planning process also.

Finally, I would request that this Government should not let the promises remain as promises, but they should be implemented and concrete action programme involving the people should be immediately brought before the nation. That is how the Government should really function and take the

country forward. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is true that hundred days are too short a period to draw definite conclusions about the performance of any Government. But they do indicate the trend and the direction of its programmes and also the priorities. We have got within a short span of three months two Presidential Addresses and we do not know how many more would come in this year.

At the very outset, I may submit that when the Prime Minister was in the company of the Indian National Congress, he was having a clarity of views and also he was firm in the administration. When he went to the other side, he has become a confused personality. In fact, he is not in a position to give any direction to the nation. The Central Government has become very weak. The Government of India is today rudderless.

It was promised to the people of the nation that the prices had gone up during the Congress rule just prior to the parliamentary elections and the National Front and other parties—who were then in the Opposition—would bring the prices down. But today the country feels that the prices are going up and these have not been brought down.

Further, the happenings in Kashmir and Punjab are also an eye-opener for all of us. So far as Kashmir is concerned, we have to give it a serious thought. I am sorry to state that after 13th December, 1989, the developments in the valley have shown to us that the Central Government has lost the confidence of the people of the valley. What is the reason? The Central Government, which is headed by the National Front, is having the support of BJP which is not a secular party according to some of the people, particularly according to the minorities. Now, their policies, their promises in the manifesto—stating that they are not for Article 370 and they are going to have a common civil code and also the removal of the Minorities Commission—clearly show that this National Front

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Government at the Centre is not for a particular section of the society.

The other day I heard the speech of Mr. Indrajit Gupta. He has given a piece of advice to the National Front Government stating that they should leave the company of Congress Party if at all they want to survive.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

17.00 hrs.

I want to make an appeal to the hon. Members on the other side. Please don't sail with the BJP if you want to survive and if you sail with them, I can definitely say that you will not survive in the political arena of this country. Sir, it is very clear that the Government has become very weak so far as that section of the country is concerned

Coming to the leadership, the leadership of India towards the foreign countries has also become very weak. The honourable Prime Minister did not establish the strength of his leadership in the outside world. When other countries were looking forward for the advice of India, not only India but about 110 other countries were waiting for the news about the leadership of India and about the Indian Government. Today it has established beyond doubt that we are not in a position to give any leadership to other countries and so, even small countries like Nepal and Ceylon are neglecting us and are thinking that they can take us for granted. These factors show that we are not in a position to lead the nation with this Government. Hence, there is distress everywhere to the effect that there will not be any growth in any sector so far as the policy of the Government is concerned.

Coming to the Indian capital market, the stock market has fallen and in fact, the Government is not in a position to give any direction to our industries including the agricultural sector. On the contrary, they have been claiming that they have inherited an

empty coffer. Here, it is pertinent to mention the performance of the previous Government which the present Government did fail to recognise. It will not be out of the way to say that today we heard attentively the performance of the previous Government as stated in the Railway Budget. Various positive aspects on the performance of the previous Government have been mentioned in the Railway Budget and it cannot be stated that our previous Government failed in any sphere. If you take into consideration the Seventh Plan outlay, the total outlay at the beginning of the Plan was Rs. 1,80,000 crores. As against this, the achievement was about Rs. 2,22,000 crores. In real terms, the performance was 109 per cent. It had never happened before. What is the reason for this growth so far as the performance in all the sectors is concerned? You are aware of the fact that we had a production of 172 million tonnes of foodgrains in the year 1988-89 and so far as this year is concerned, it is expected to be more than 175 million tonnes. Who is responsible for this achievement? The seconder of the motion, Shri Tiwari has stated that there was no growth in industrial sector as also in the agricultural sector in the regime of the previous Government. For the benefit of the hon. Member, I would like to mention that in the industrial sector the growth rate was over nine per cent and in the agricultural sector it was more than twenty per cent in the year 1988-89. If you go through the Report of the Economic Advisory Council brought out by the present Government, it says:

"In 1988-89 the economy rebounded sharply from the setback of the countrywide drought experienced in the previous year. GDP is estimated to have increased by 9 per cent or higher in real terms with agricultural production increasing sharply by 20 per cent or so and industrial production recording a growth of 8.8 per cent."

It is, therefore, very clear from these facts that the performance during 1988-89, and particularly during the 7th Plan period was very impressive. This has been commented upon by the World Bank also. In its latest

report submitted by the World Bank, it has gone to the extent of saying that the performance in the Indian capital market is also very impressive.

As regards the performance during the 7th Plan period, it was stated that the performance was not all impressive. Even the hon. Finance Minister and the Prime Minister have gone on record outside the Parliament particularly during the election campaign that they have inherited empty coffers. Let us see whether it is a statement based on facts, or it is just contrary to the facts. As submitted by me earlier, the 7th Plan outlay was Rs. two lakh and twenty two thousand crores and what is the foreign assistance, bilateral and multilateral? That includes the assistance from IMF also? The assistance from the foreign countries is not more than seven to eight per cent. Is it a mean achievement of the previous Government? Then, there is another factor which will show the strength of the Indian economy. The rate of domestic savings during the 7th Plan period is about 21 per cent, and the rate of investment is about 23 per cent. There also, the foreign assistance is not more than two per cent. Hypothetically, if the foreign countries withdraw the foreign collaboration, foreign assistance, what would be our position. Even in that case, the country would be in a position to have production to the extent of 30-31 million tonnes of crude oil, 15-20 million tonnes of steel, 40-45 million tonnes of cement and 170-175 million tonnes of foodgrains. This is the strength of the economy which has been inherited from the previous Government.

I do not say that there is no area of any concern. So far as trade gap is concerned it is an area where we have shown concern. It is not a new phenomenon. What did we inherit in the year 1980 from the then previous Government prior to our party's Government coming to power in 1980? There was a wide gap. During 1978-79 also, there was a drought. Compared to the drought faced by us during 1987-88, that drought was not at all serious. Please take into consideration the severity of the drought during 1987-88: about

265 districts, about 2.5 lakh villages and 26 crores of people were affected by that drought. The country had combated the severity of that drought, and we have come out successfully, without losing any lives because of it. That is the strength of the economy of the nation. To belittle us now, saying that we were not in a position to lead the country between 1980 and 1990 is nothing but a wrong statement, not only by the hon. Prime Minister, but also by the Finance Minister.

Let us take into consideration the performance of the present Prime Minister as the Finance Minister during the period 1985-86 and 1986-87. If you say that the economy during the 7th Five Year Plan was not at all impressive, I would submit that you are also equally responsible for that performance. You do not want to take credit for the grand performance of the economy during that period. In the present Government there are Ministers who were with us during the period 1985 to 1987, viz. Mr Arun Nehru and Mr Arif Mohammad Khan. Some other colleagues who were with us, in our previous Government, have joined your Government today. If you take their performance into consideration during that period, and if they now say that we had failed during that period, it means that they say they were incompetent. If that is so, they will not be in a position to govern the nation now also.

If the present Prime Minister wants to say that he has inherited empty coffers, I would say that it is better for him to resign. It may be a harsh word to be used by me. Why should I ask for his resignation? He had given a long-term fiscal policy and a mid-term import policy for the nation, under the leadership of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. At that time, he was praising those policies not only inside Parliament, but also outside. He had stated at that time, that those policies of his were going to lead the nation and give a thrust to the Indian economy. Now he does not want to accept that position.

I now come to their claim that they are going to give 50% of the budgetary resources

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to the rural sector. Is this a new thing which they are going to give the nation?

Has it already been achieved by the previous Government? From the outlay of Rs. 1.18 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan, more than 50 per cent has gone to the rural sector. The break-up is like this. For agricultural sector, a provision to the extent of Rs. 10,574 crores was made; for rural development, a provision to the extent of Rs. 9,074 crores was made; for irrigation and flood, a provision to the extent of Rs. 16,979 crores was made; for special area investment in desert and tribal areas, a provision to the extent of Rs. 3,145 crores was made; for village and small scale industries, a provision to the extent of Rs. 2,753 crores was made, for minimum need programme, health, housing in the rural area, nutrition programme, a provision to the extent of Rs. 9,676 crores was made; for rural water supply, a provision to the extent of Rs. 1,201 crores was made; for fertiliser for rural area, a provision to the extent of Rs. 2,661 crores was made; for backward classes, scheduled castes welfare schemes for rural area, a provision to the extent of Rs. 2,450 crores was made; for energy for rural area, a provision to the extent of 45 per cent of the outlay of Rs. 54,852 crores was made; it comes to Rs. 24,540 crores; for social services, women welfare, a provision of 40 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 10,756 crores was made; it comes to Rs. 4,302 crores. For post offices in rural area, a provision of 30 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 295 crores was made; for telecommunications, a provision of 10 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 4,534 crores was made; for railways, a provision of 15 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 12,342 crores was made. All this accounts for more than 55 per cent. If the hon. Prime Minister is to tell the nation that he is going to give more than 50 per cent, it is not a new thing. We have already spent more than 55 per cent in the rural sector. That is not a new thing which is going to be given to the nation by this Government.

I agree that he is still not in a position to adjust himself with the changed political and administrative scenario in the country. He has not still expanded his Cabinet because he is feeling some difficulty in getting good people. He is not familiar with a large number of MPs. That is why still he does not find some of the MPs according to his choice who can be relied upon and help to tone up his administration to his liking. His problem is compounded further because there are many senior and top leaders in the Party who do not see eye to eye with him. I am sorry to say that he is a confused man today. He has stated that he is for honest and clean administration and also for value-based politics. Unfortunately, I have seen a write up in *The Statesman*, which is not given by our Party. It has given a call to the Prime Minister by saying; "Wake up Mr Prime Minister." *The Indian Express* has written in their editorial that the Prime Minister is not effective; that is the conclusion of the editorial. Why have they stated like this? So, there was a lot said on the decency, on the democracy of the country because of the rigging which has taken place in Haryana.

Sir, it is the press which has gone to the extent of saying that here is a Prime Minister who has advocated for the value-based politics. But unfortunately I can submit that the hon. Prime Minister has not uttered a single word against the happenings in Haryana, that was regarding the booth capturing. People were butchered, murdered; even pressmen were mishandled; they were beaten and they were prevented even from moving to Haryana. Even the Election Commission it never happened in the history of the nation - countermanded the election for rigging. It is the definite verdict of the media, press and also the police and the administration in Haryana that there was rigging, there was misuse of the administration and rigging had taken place after using the police administration and civil administration. Even after that, the Prime Minister had not raised his finger against this misuse of power by the hon. Chief Minister.

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the recent increase in terrorist activity in Punjab which culminated in massive and indiscriminate massacre of innocent men, women and children, like that in Abohar." (102)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no reference to the massive exodus of minorities from the terror-ridden areas of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab." (103)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate the steps to be taken to deal with the Bodo agitation in Assam." (104)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate the need for effective population control and with a view to containing the explosive growth of population which threatens to nullify all efforts aimed at economic and social development of the country." (105)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate any steps to ensure due position and status to women in the society by way of reservation of seats in legislatures and civil services and ensuring them jobs according to their merit, by such schemes as the Indira Mahila Yojana." (106)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address while speaking about the constitutional 'Right

to Work' fails to indicate any schemes to provide jobs to the unemployed youth such as the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for unemployed rural areas and Nehru Rozgar Yojana for unemployed youth in urban areas." (107)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to stress the urgent need for preventing drug peddling and drug addiction which is eating into the very roots of the nation and its posterity." (108)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address shows concern about the malady of child labour, child beggary and child exploitation and abuse." (109)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to refer to the lead taken by India in efforts towards the emergence of Namibia as a free nation and to secure the release of the South African Black leader Mr. Nelson Mandela from prison and also fails to indicate further steps that are proposed to be taken to ensure that sanctions are continued to be enforced by the international community against South Africa to pressurise it to give up the policy of Apartheid." (110)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to refer to the plan mooted by the former Prime Minister at the UN for phased elimination of nuclear weapons by nuclear powers and to secure a nuclear weapon free world and to the success so far achieved in implementing the said plan." (111)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the dissolution of the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly." (113)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not condemn the Pak interference in Kashmir in an express manner." (114)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the concern over the exodus of people belonging to minority community from Kashmir and the need to make necessary arrangements for the displaced persons." (115)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any attempt to console the families of Central Government employees of para military forces and police personnel killed by the anti-national elements in Kashmir while expressing concern over the killings." (116)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any initiative taken by the opposition Leader in respect of coming to an all party consensus and making attempts therefor on the issue of Kashmir." (117)

That at the end of the motion, the follow-

ing be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the mass arrest of political leaders in Tamil Nadu." (118)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any tangible and time-bound measures to be taken to check the secessionist forces in Jammu and Kashmir." (119)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any proposal of the Government to hold elections in Punjab before the expiry of the President's rule." (120)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not condemn the failure of the Government to waive all the outstanding agricultural loans expeditiously against the poor farmers." (121)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about disbanding of technological mission on making arrangements for drinking water resulting in acute shortage of drinking water in Uttar Pradesh." (122)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any proposal for taking radical steps to remove the industrial backwardness of Uttar Pradesh." (123)

That at the end of the motion, the follow-

ing be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express concern over the misuse of electronic media during Assembly elections." (124)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any reference regarding reorganisation of States and creation of new States." (125)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the need for industrialisation and time-bound development of hilly areas in U.P." (126)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government to prevent unabated killings in Punjab and the consequent exodus of Hindus from there." (127)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any reference to steps for removing economic backwardness of Eastern U.P. and Bundelkhand." (128)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any reference to any resolution to make available adequate funds for: all-round development of hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh." (129)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not

stress upon the need to engage the youth in nation building activities." (130)

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the demand of the State Government of Kerala for allotting 1.60 lakh tons of rice every month even though the procurement of rice has touched an all time record." (131)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any project or proposal for Providing jobs to the unemployed when the right to work is enshrined in the Constitution as a Fundamental Right." (132)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the legitimate aspirations of the Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity have been completely shattered since there is no mention about their case along with those of the converts to Buddhism." (133)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the increase in incidence of dowry deaths and the atrocities caused on women for non-payment of dowry." (134)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in

[Sh. A. Charles]

the Address of any programme for achieving universal literacy even though the year 1990 has been declared as an International Year for the purpose." (135)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any welfare scheme for bringing fishermen above the poverty line." (136)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the welfare of children under the age of 14 who are engaged in hazardous occupation." (137)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the programme for providing shelter to the several lakhs of homeless people." (138)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any attempt being made in giving voting rights to the several lakhs of minorities in the Assam State." (139)

SHRI V.N. GADGIL (Pune): I have been put in an embarrassing position, because whatever the Mover the Secunder have said, after that there is nothing left for me to reply. I sympathise with them because there is hardly anything to say. Therefore, I would confine myself to general observations. The text of this Address has to be understood in the context of the political situation after the Lok Sabha Election. I

respect the verdict of the people. But the verdict is unclear, incomplete and ambiguous; the verdict is not in favour of any particular political party. Therefore, we have a very strange result, very curious result. A small party has become the Ruling Party and the largest single party has become the Opposition Party. Therefore, in this Address, which is coming from a government, which is (1) coalition, (2) minority, (3) hybrid and if I may add a front government; coalition, minority, hybrid and front—four characteristics.

"Eko Api Anarthaya
Kim Yatra Chatushtayam."

Only one bad element is enough. When the whole is combined you will have the result of the NF Government.

What is this Address. This Address is based on the recommendation of the Government which is a Government which has no fixed Address. Sometimes its Address is C/o BJP; sometimes its Address is C/o CPM. I understand their difficulty.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sometimes the Address is not known.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): But the letter is delivered.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: I understand their difficulty that they have to carry every one with them.

I remember when I was a young boy. My mother took me to see a traditional play. The traditional play started with a hero coming on the stage with a sword in his left hand. The hero was wearing a false moustaches; and the false moustaches was all the time slipping, dropping down. He was busy all the time to see that it stayed on. So, he had no time to use the sword. As a boy I wondered whether I will see anything like this collectively. Fifty years afterwards, I get a government here which is a collection of heroes with false moustaches, all the time falling, slipping, trying to control. And that is the situation of the Government. So, they are in

Sir, the BJP which is supporting them not only here but also in Haryana and the CPI Party have also gone to the extent of saying that the Chief Minister must get out. But unfortunately the hon. Prime Minister has not shown any respect for upholding the high traditions of democracy, which he has been propagating during the last two years after leaving our Party. Now Sir, I feel sorry for him because he is not in a position to condemn this act of the Chief Minister. He wants to continue in his office. Nobody can say that here is a Prime Minister who is not interested in his office. But he has shown to the electorate during the election that he was not after the office. I am sorry to say that he had fooled the BJP, CPM, CPI and other parties. Why I say that he has fooled these Parties because I have seen the BJP and the Communist Parties working effectively as the opposition parties for the last 42 years. They have been effective as opposition parties for the last 42 years.

Sir, Mr. V.P. Singh, the present Prime Minister left our Party in the year 1987. What a marvellous performance of the present Prime Minister; Within two years, he entered your fort.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I must caution you about the time. You have taken about half an hour.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will conclude.

Sir, I must appreciate his capacity. He entered your fort and he created a confidence in your mind that he is the only honest person. There is nobody like him in your party or in the Communist Party and he manoeuvred in such a way that he could only be the Prime Minister. I am sorry to say that you, the opposition parties, who have been effective, could not give the nation a leader who could be the Prime Minister and you waited for 40 years for a leader from our party to come to your side and you projected him as the future Prime Minister. This is your remarkable performance.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): Are you distressed or happy about it?

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am coming to that. He is capable of fooling not only you but he has fooled us also. For your information, I was working under him for two years in the Finance Ministry. And everyday when we used to meet at 9 O' clock in the morning, he used to say that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was the great leader and honest person and like him we cannot get any person in the Indian politics. After that when he was shifted from one Department to another—I also felt sorry for it—I came to know his actual state of mind.

In conclusion, I can only say that he is particular about his image only and he is not particular about the interest of the nation. If his image is going to be at stake, he will leave your company and he will not be worried about the interest of the nation.

You have seen the performance of our Government and also that of your Government during the last three months. I have seen the Presidential Address. There you have mentioned about the Lokpal Bill and the Prasar Bharati. My socialist friend, Mr. Paswan, is in the Government. He must know that Prasar Bharati and Lokpal are not going to develop this country. It is not going to provide shelter to the poor, employment to the unemployed and clothes and food to the needy. What you require today is the stable economy. We have given you a vibrant, dynamic, forward looking economy. Please maintain that; otherwise, it will be disastrous for you. Your Prime Minister has stated at the time of joining you that he was not after power and he was not going to contest the election. He is not going to become the Prime Minister. He is not after any office. He had stated that. But he contested the election. He went in for office. He has gone on record saying that he is going to be a disaster

[Sh. Janardhana Poojary]

as Prime Minister. I am bringing to your notice his own words. He said, he was going to be the disaster as Prime Minister. And if he is going to be a disaster as Prime Minister, as stated by him in his own words, I say that practically there is nothing in this presidential Address to support or to oppose..(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA(Bankura): Nothing to oppose also!

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Yes, unfortunately for you, nothing to oppose also. That is why my previous speaker from our party has stated that practically there is nothing to reply also. If there is nothing, there cannot be any question for answer also. Hence, I conclude by saying that do not go on saying that there is openness in the Government. If at all there is openness in the Government, you come before the House stating what had happened in the Bofors case, what was the endorsement given by the officials when our previous Prime Minister made enquiries and put questions to them regarding the performance of the Bofors at the latest stage. So, I request you to be a constructive Government. Then there will be constructive opposition from us. Go in for the development of the nation. Do not go on setting up committees. Already there is a talk in the street that your Government has become a Government of committees, as it was during 1977-79. At that time your Government was a government of inquiries. Please stop all these things. Instead of that, give the direction, give the action plan as stated by the Opposition Leader the other day and also without any fear and favour. Give honest administration to the nation. That would help you in future.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Just now I listened to the learned hon. Members of the Opposition. Hon. Member who was speaking prior to me said that there was nothing in

the President's Address which could be opposed or supported by him. How could he see anything worthwhile in it because they had always been looking towards the elite during the congress regime and never bothered about the plight of villages. They had never thought of unemployed youth. Did they ever think about the condition of the people who migrate to cities from the villages and the conditions in which they live there. You have never paid any attention towards them. All these things, including the right to work have been mentioned in the President's Address.

Hon. Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh has said that loans of the farmers upto Rs. 10,000 will be waived. This also finds a place in the Address. Our Government has announced and the Hon. President has also mentioned in his Address that it will be the endeavour of the Government to develop the villages and the development of the urban areas will not be taken up till our villages where 80 percent of the people live, are developed. There was loot, theft, bribery and dishonesty during the congress rule and the unemployed people could not get employment. This is why they have to sit in the Opposition. Today they say that the four parties. B.J.P., C.P.I., C.P.I.(M) and Janata Dal - are all ideologically opposed. I want to say that it has been the tradition and history of India that whenever we faced crisis, the entire country worked unitedly. The country is facing the same situation today. You have driven the country towards rising prices, corruption, unemployment and many other malpractices and the result is that Shri V.P. Singh has emerged as leader. We are going to do something very great in this country but they will not be able to tolerate it. Our colleague, Shri Kalpnath Rai had asked during the last session as to how Shri V.P. Singh would be able to accomplish this task. A shortwhile ago, it was said that the congress had left emptied coffers as their legacy. The farmers who constitute about 80 percent of the population live in villages. The Congress Government spent only Rs. 14-15 on them. We and our leader, Shri V.P. Singh have said that we will spend Rs. 40 on them and

another Rs.50 will be spent on the development of villages. It comes to Rs. 90. This fact has been mentioned in the President's Address. When Rs. 90 will be spent in the rural areas, development of villages is certain. The development of villages will surely lead to the development of the country. Development of India is not possible with the development of a handful of people living in urban areas. The hon. Member who spoke just now is also a learned lawyer and he said that nothing concrete will be achieved under the leadership of Shri V.P.Singh. I want to ask my learned colleagues as to what has been their achievement during the last 45 years when the Congress Party was given the opportunity by the people to rule this country barring the three year period of Janata rule. What did they give to the villages? Just nothing. They have defrined them of irrigational facilities and supplied spurious fertilizers to the farmers. I am unable to understand why the flood water could not be utilised for irrigation purposes in a country which is hit by floods and drought both. The result is that both these calamities have brought havoc in the country.

While participating in the debate on the Railway Budget, some hon. Members have referred to the prepared increase in the Railway freight and fare. This increase had become necessary. The procedure which the previous Government adopted from the very beginning and the budget structure that was prepared in the past 5-6 years, had necessitated to make this provision in the Budget. I hope that in the next Budget, the Government will try to cut down this increase and certainly there will not be any further increase. Our Deputy Prime Minister toured Punjab in a bid to solve this issue. Shri Rajiv Gandhi used to hoist the National Flag from behind the bullet proof glasses, what to talk of going to Punjab and Assam. They talk of the Prime Minister who never came out from the P.M room. I know it very well that he did not come in direct contact with the people. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, the hon. Members of Parliament needed three months time to seek interview with him. Was this the democracy of which

they make an outcry? Timely solutions to problems were not found. Chief Minister of states used to get appointments to meed the Prime Minister. Dr. Jagannath Mishra was the one who used to return Bihar without getting an appointment. This was the result of the type of democracy practised by their party. The time has now come to make amends and to extend full cooperation to our leader, Shri V.P. Singh who is interested in development. Coming to the foreign policy, I would like to submit that relations with the neighbouring countries were spoiled. Neither their employment policy nor economic policy was correct. Big capitalists like Tata, Dalmia and Modi were only able to get various facilities. Our Government is going to provide loans to the labourers, poor and unemployed people. You can notice the results of the functioning of this Government in a short span of three months. They have done nothing in 40 years. Shri V.P.Singh was their senior colleague. There was definitely something wrong with the Congress Party and that is why he left that party and became the leader of our party. There are so many problems which have only one solution. To solve the problem is not a difficult task. Problems relating to Punjab, Kashmir and Assam were solved in the past and I hope, solution will be found in future too. Nothing has been done by the Congress Government to provide Bihar State its due share. There are a number of coal and steel mines in the State, but nothing was done to provide the due share of profit to Bihar from these mines and other resources. While sitting on this side, all they did was to support the President's Address and rule the country. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Harish Rawat may speak. There are only 15 minutes left.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, I will try to conclude within that time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want more time? Because it will have to come out of the total party allocation which is there for your

party. If you take more time, then others will get less. It is up to you.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I will try to speak within the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am trying to say this because rather than fracturing your intervention, if you conclude it within 15 minutes, then your intervention would not get fractured between today and tomorrow. It is for your convenience.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Okay. Thanks you very much for your suggestion, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you can start.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT(Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the National Front Government assumed power, every one had good wishes for it. Only three months have passed and even our good wishes were also with it to some extent. We saw some faces and personalities who made their political career with the help of culture, ideology and guidance of the Congress. We may take the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, the Commerce Minister or the Energy Minister of this Government. We hoped that a clear and effective policy would be formulated atleast in respect of two issues, viz. National prestige and the security of the country. We hoped that this Government, at least, under the leadership of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh would not show any leniency in dealing with the communal forces. It would not allow those forces to raise their head. But, what we see today, any person who is a well-wisher of India, any such person, who is proud of our democratic and secular traditions and ever-growing prestige of the nation, would definitely be sad. There is a general feeling of doubt in the minds of the people about the danger on our borders and the Union Government, whatever they may say, has not been able to dispel those apprehensions. What is the reason that today,

even small countries are threatening us. Today, we are not in the Government, you are in the Government and you have to respond to this situation, today we are in the opposition. The situation today has come to such a pass that we make a request to Iran to go there for discussion and they refuse. Today, Bangladesh, which was created with the blood of our people and our brave soldiers, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, that it is deviating from its old policies and changing its stand on the Kashmir issue and threatening us and trying to put us in the dock. Sri Lanka, whose unity and sovereignty, we defended, is costing a threatening look and compare it with that day, when militants brought about a coup in Male and a request was made to us, when the Rajiv Gandhi Government was in power, then we had sent the troops there. No country in the world could dare say anything that could question our action. Troops were sent to Sri Lanka, no one dared to say anything but many people were struck with jealousy and they felt restless, yet they could not muster enough courage to question us. But now, when Pakistan is trying to interfere in our internal affairs openly— When the Prime Minister of Pakistan is openly saying that they will support the forces demanding plebiscite and arm them, in such a situation we could observe a lot of support with them. Earlier, when Pakistan used to make such statements, it used to receive insignificant support. But today, the situation is worse. They are getting more support now, which is due to your weak foreign policy. You have lost contacts with foreign countries and the people have very poor opinion about you.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): I don't want to interrupt, but only for the sake of clarification, I would like to submit that even now no Muslim country is supporting Pakistan which is unprecedented.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Now-a-days, you might have been preoccupied with your labour problems, so you could not get the information regarding this issue. Ram Vilas ji, you are our friend. What is the stand of Iran

and Saudi Arabia? Except Iraq and Palestine...even you have to talk with Palestinians only then you are in a position to give this reaction. When Congress Government was in power, Palestinians always stood with us on this issue. May be one or two Arab countries were helping them clandestinely, but most of them either remained silent or stood with us.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Not a single neighbouring country was with you. Why should it be with you?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: It is nothing but wishful thinking of Ram Vilas ji but no one can ignore the facts. At present all other countries of the world, including our neighbouring countries consider the present Government in Delhi as a weak Government and they have doubts about its stability and its foreign policy. As a result thereof, no one is offering its concrete support though you are seeking the same. But no one is willing to come forward and support you openly although they have done so earlier.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is distressing to know that Kashmir is not the solitary case, there are certain other issues also on which the present Government appears to be supporting the communal forces. No doubt, they have been successful in diffusing the tension with regard to Ram Janam Bhoomi - Babari Masjid issue temporarily by using good offices of the leaders of Bharatiya Janata Party and we also wish that they will be able to diffuse it for some more time and ultimately diffuse it permanently. You might doubt our good wishes but I was just trying to offer our support for you.

AN HON. MEMBER: Now see the persons who try to diffuse the tension.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: What is the harm in praising the persons who diffuse tension. You can inflame the sentiments whenever you find an opportunity to do so.

AN HON.MEMBER: We will solve all

the problems created by you.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Try to solve two-three problems. It is just beginning, let us see.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was Submitting that even though they have diffused tension with the help of BJP, but at what price? Now it is not we alone, but most of the Members sitting on this side and the people at large in the entire North India and prominent States of North India doubt the role being played by the Bharatiya Janata Party, because their policies are based on communalism. They are based on the protection of one particular religion. The people of this country consider B.J.P. as a supporter of Janta Dal and instrumental in bringing the Janta Dal into power. Take the case of Jammu-Kashmir or any other intricate problem, every one feels that the National Front Government is working as per the dictates of the Bharatiya Janta Party. Although the Hon. Prime Minister has stated in the House yesterday that he has no intention of tampering with or scrapping Article 370 in the case of Kashmir, but the leadership of Bhartiya Janta Party is continuously insisting on scrapping Article 370. Their intention is very clear. They want to influence the Hindu opinion by doing so and they want to establish their hold, particularly in Northern India. It is creating a lot of doubt among the masses of the whole country. This party is trying to take advantage by spreading communal feelings. Their intention is that Bhartiya Janta Party must get advantage of the situation in one way or the other. Knowingly or unknowingly our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh is proving to be helpful in achieving their goal. This is my charge against the Government and the council of Ministers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, many promises have been incorporated in the President's Address for the welfare of the country. But if one goes through the Manifesto of Janta Dal issued in 1989, promises has been made in more revolutionary manner. This is the second Address of the Hon. President after this Government came into power. The first

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

Address was made in a hurry, as the new Government was having very short time at its disposal, so we hoped that the promises given in 1989 manifesto will be included in this Address more categorically and resolutely. The Right to work was included later, after pressure from Congress, because when we moved an amendment here in this regard.....(*Interruptions*)If they were so honest, why they were trying to avoid it, when we moved this amendment in the Lok Sabha during the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and when it was moved in Rajya Sabha by our friends. The right to work was included in the Address as a result of pressure from the Congress. In this regard, I very much respect Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri. It was his life-long conviction. As I am saying this in the House today, he will be very happy. We are also happy that arrangements are being made to incorporate the right to work as a fundamental right in the constitution, but merely resolving or amending the constitution will not do. Besides this, the Government will have to take some follow-up action also. Firstly, we should pay attention to the problem of large scale unemployment in the country. There is a large number of unemployed youth in the country, who have helped this Government in coming into power, but in the Hon. President's Address, nothing has been mentioned about payment of unemployment allowance to the unemployed.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): The country would have been benefited to some extent, had this Address been repeated during the last 40 years.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I can assure you that our Government will do all these things, which we are asking you to do today, whenever it gets the opportunity.

18.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit

through you that when this Government is trying to be so honest by including the Right to work as a fundamental right in the Hon. President's Address, surely there was no harm in adding one more line in this respect. Neither it would have raised the expenditure on printing, nor it was any problem for the Hon. President, if a line was inserted that so long the right to work is not included as a fundamental right in the Constitution, all the unemployed persons whether registered or un-registered and the unemployed in the rural areas, will be immediately paid Rs.200/- per month as an unemployment allowance after an extensive survey of the unemployed is completed. (*Interruptions*)

Had we done everything, your Government would not have got the opportunity to come in power. You can say that you lack the courage, just say it for once. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, order. Don't interrupt the hon. Member. I request the hon. Member to address the Chair. Please don't interrupt. It applies to you also.

[*Translation*]

Hon. Member, how much more time you require?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, I will take ten-fifteen minutes more. If you allow, I can speak tomorrow.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to speak tomorrow, you can speak tomorrow. Please continue your speech tomorrow. Now I call Dr. Laxmi Narain Pandeya to present the Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.