

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : It is very difficult for me to say what they are doing behind the scenes.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Are you aware that the presence of American and Israeli agents is there and their spying agents are very much active in Sri Lanka itself doing various things clandestinely? If so, did you protest about it?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : This is a delicate question. I would not like to express an opinion about it.

16.44 hrs.

**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Condt.***

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will resume discussion on the President's address. Mr. R. Prabhu.

SHRI R. PRABHU (Nilgiris) : Madam, Chairman, I rise to support the motion proposed by Prof. N G. Ranga in thanking the President for his Address. The President in his address was very comprehensive and at the same time precise end to point. We are meeting here after the saddest event in the Indian History—the assassination of our great leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Madam, Chairman, every single person in this country felt that he had lost one of his or her own, be it a daughter or mother or sister. Shrimati Indira Gandhi in her lifetime had established a firm system of administration and institutionalised democracy. Her foresight has resulted in developments in certain critical fields like administration, foreign relations, planning, upliftment of Harijans, weaker sections, womens, welfare, etc. The list is endless. Above all, she has sustained the glorious traditions of the greatest institution

in this country—the Indian National Congress—which is celebrating its centenary in this year. These institutions and causes are shining monuments of her accomplishments and achievements and it is our privilege to assist our young and dynamic Prime Minister to carry on these causes and the institution and hand them over to the future generations. This point of time coincides with India's finest performance in economic development and political democracy. We should be legitimately proud to be Members of Parliament of the largest democracy in the world. I say finest performance in political democracy because of the free and fair manner in which the election were held. Our country is a large country stretching from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari and in the West from Arabian sea to Bay of Bengal in the East. So, the precision with which the elections were held throughout the country had actually stunned the whole world. The massive majority with which the Indian National Congress was returned to power shows that Indians have robust common sense and the sleeping giant of India has awakened in its critical hour when the integrity of India was challenged and was at stake. A lot of people all over the word says that the masses in this country are illiterate and the literacy in this country is very low, but Indians have this robust commonsense and the people of India have risen up to the occasion and voted in a uniform pattern from North to South and from East to West to show their faith and trust in the youthful leadership of the Prime Minister. They reposed their confidence in the young and dynamic leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Today, it is not only the finest hour in the political scene but also the finest hour of economic scene. In another two months' period, we will be completing the mammoth Sixth Five Year Plan with an investment of nearly 105,000 crores of rupees. We have also achieved the plan target, that is, the growth rate of 5.2% per annum. This is not a mean achievement. If we look at the overall scenario of the world today, except America and small countries like Hongkong and Singapore, there has been a negative

rate of growth of marginal rate of growth in other countries. Our achievement in the Sixth Plan has been consistently remarkable in all sectors.

Madam, Chairman, in this connection, I would like to quote certain figures to show how remarkable the achievements in various sectors are.

Food production has increased by more than 40%

Industrial production has increased by more than 24%

Electricity generation has increased by more than 32%

Fertiliser and cement production has increased by more than 50%

Petroleum production has increased by more than 100%

So, Madam, this is not a mean achievement. The increase in the production of commodities is because of the policy-planning which has been implemented over the past five years under the dynamic leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Not only this. We have successfully implemented the 20-Point Programme for eradication of poverty by providing the rural masses with various inputs facilities like education, health, protected water supply, housing, etc. in the villages.

Our huge Plan expenditure under the various schemes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the National Rural Employment Programme the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, the Self-Employment Programme, the Hill Areas Development Programme, the Drought-prone Areas Programme, etc., are all the outcome of the Twenty-point Programme. This has slowly transformed the rural scene and all these innovative programmes in human resources development will yield us greater dividends in the future.

My humble request to the hon. Prime Minister is to continue these

poverty eradication programmes in the Seventh Five Year Plan period also.

Madam, the Seventh Plan is dedicated to the triple objective of food, work and productivity. Here, I would like to say a few words about productivity. I would like a re-evaluation of the poverty eradication programmes especially the employment programmes, like the NREP and RLEGP to be undertaken, in terms of increasing productivity. These programmes at present are measured by the mandays of employment created. It should not be the number of mandays or the number of people employed, but the concrete assets created and measures taken for it. Basically, I want a linkage between the needs of the community and assets created and employment provided.

As we all know, on the one hand in the villages there is need for schools, roads, medical facilities and other basic needs. There is also the need of providing employment to people, so that they can go above the poverty line. I would like a better coordination of these two. And in this connection I should like to suggest to the Government that they should consider having and drawing up an integrated programme at the village level on the work to be undertaken having regard to the supply, demand and requirements of the particular community. This may be entrusted to the local agencies, local bodies like the panchayats or may be even to cooperative bodies, formed at village levels or district levels, to continue these programmes. These cooperative bodies are subsidiaries of the lead banks in that particular district. I would like to request the Government to consider having a separate department here at the Centre to coordinate and implement all these programmes. The basic idea is to bring about integration between the employment schemes and the integrated rural development programmes.

Madam, our young Prime Minister is keen to restructure the economy and

[Shri R. Prabhu]

has a systems approach to most problems. I would request him to look at these poverty eradication programmes in detail and try to take them more effective and productive. When we talk of productivity, we always talk about the public sector. But there is not much time to talk about this aspect and there is not much scope in this debate.

I would restrict myself by mentioning about one public sector unit in my constituency, the Hindustan Photo Films, which has not done badly. This public sector unit has stood the test of profitability and has started paying dividends. It has paid a dividend of Rs. 50 lakhs and it is the first public sector unit to pay such dividends after this Government has come. At present they are manufacturing cine positive black and white film, cine sound negative film, black and white bromide paper and medical x-ray films. This involves high technology and high investments. They have signed a collaboration agreement with Dupont of America for transfer of technology for a substantive expansion of X-Ray Project. This collaboration is only with India; they have not given this technology to anybody else. They have not entered into any collaboration agreement with any other country. They are giving technology to only us for the first time. This project has been planned for over a year and Dupont has agreed to set up this project at Ootacamund in Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken ten minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI R. PRABHU : I request that an amount of Rs. 160 crores for this project be provided in the Seventh Plan and it be undertaken as quickly as possible. We are eagerly awaiting the Prime Minister to come and lay the foundation stone at Ootacamund, the Queen of the hill stations.

Before I conclude, I want to say that the outlay in planning is being stepped up substantially and taking all our Plan outlays together we will be probably spending one million crores of rupees in the half century from 1950 to the year 2000. Because of this expenditure India is going to become a big economic power. Under the able leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi we will enter the twenty-first century as a developed nation and not as a developing nation.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) ; Madam Chairman, at the outset I would like to thank you and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs for having given me time to express my views on the motion of thanks to the President's Address.

It is aptly mentioned in the President's Address that Mrs. Gandhi has joined the ranks of the immortals of world history. My leader, Dr. K. Karunanidhi, gave a floral tribute on the day of the assassination of the Prime Minister with the words that 'Indian peninsula is not, floating on water but floating on tears'. On behalf of DMK I express my deepest sympathy to Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and other members of his family.

In the President's Address it is mentioned that there is an unprecedented mandate but omitted the words 'unexpected mandate', because there was a war between the sympathy and the reason. Sympathy has won and the reason has been defeated. That is why, today instead of stalwarts we are having 'starwarts' in this House. I can only say that you have misused the powers. Radio and television have been misused. In the last four days prior to election the funeral ceremony of Mrs. Gandhi was projected in every nook and corner. Though the flood had caused havoc long back in Tamil Nadu, the flood relief measures like dhoties, sarrees, rice and money were given only four days before the election. Anyhow, whatever has happened,

we bow before the verdict of the people. As aptly said by Anna "Makkal Kurale Mahesan Kural" i.e. people's voice is God's voice. On behalf of DMK I assure the hon. Prime Minister that we will support all the progressive policies of the Government as we did earlier in the case of abolition of privy purses and nationalisation of banks.

It has been mentioned in the President's Address that the industrial production is increasing. What happened in Tamil Nadu? When Dr. K. Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister, we occupied the third position. Unfortunately, today we have gone down to the 13th position. Is it because of the fact that the Government of Tamil Nadu has not shown any keen interest in setting up new industries of developing infrastructures necessary for the industry? Or is it because of the fact that the Centre is refusing to grant proposals that have been sent by the AIDMK Government? Irrespective of party affiliations I request the hon. Prime Minister to have sympathy with Tamil Nadu. Do not forget that Tamil Nadu is included in the Indian map. Restore it back to the third place by granting more industries. Please do not give room to the people to say that north is flourishing and south is deteriorating.

I am very happy that this Government is committed to give clean public life unlike the Prime Minister's mother who had said in this House that corruption was a global phenomenon. I am quite happy that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is going to commit himself for a clean Government.

The initiative which he has taken to book these culprits who were indulging in espionage activity in the Prime Minister's Secretariat, clearly shows that he is going to have a clean Government.

With regard to anti-defection Bill, I support the move of the Govern-

ment. You have spread the net and you have caught all the fish and nothing is left to catch. Now, you are bringing this anti-defection bill.

In Andhra Pradesh you have done it. You created defection, encouraged defection and toppled the Government. In Jammu and Kashmir, you have divided the family by creating conflict between mother and daughter and toppled the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

17.00 hrs.

Having got the fishes, you are now bringing in the Anti-Defection Bill. This is just like Devil quoting the Scripture. By quoting the Scripture, it does not cease to be a Devil; it continues to remain a Devil. But, whatever it may be, I definitely support, on behalf of the DMK Party, the Anti-Defection Bill, provided the suggestions put forward by the opposition parties are taken into consideration and lacunae in the Bill are removed.

Coming to uniform education policy, in Tamil Nadu there is mushroom growth of polytechnics and engineering colleges. If you give Rs. 10,000, you will get admission to a polytechnic and if you give Rs. 30,000 you will get admission to an engineering college. I am afraid, a stage will come...

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichallepalayam): Sir, I strongly protest against...

DR. A. KALANIDHI: Let him raise his objection after I have finished my speech. I am not yielding. This is a fact. Let him contradict me. I challenge him. I will resign my seat if I am proved to be making a wrong statement. Now I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not repeat what you have said.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Education comes under the purview of the State Government. It cannot be discussed here.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : It is in the Concurrent subject. He is a new Member that is why he is not aware of that. It is mentioned in the President's Address.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : The President has mentioned it in his Address. So, it can be referred to.

SHRI ERASU AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) ; The new education policy has been clearly mentioned in the President's Address. Therefore, the hon. Member is entitled to refer to it. It is relevant. Apart from that, education is in the Concurrent List.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The policy of the Union Government on education is yet to be brought out. We can have a discussion only after it has been framed. Now the hon. Member is speaking about the administration in the State, which cannot be discussed here.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : I have every right to speak on standardisation of education.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The standard of education in Tamil Nadu is higher than in other States My hon. friend, Dr Kalanidhi is criticising the standard of education and malpractices in the State. If there is any malpractice in the State, my submission is that he has to submit some records to prove that malpractices are going on. Apparently, he has not got any records to substantiate his charges.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will give the ruling. As far as the malpractices in the administration are concerned, I do not think we can discuss them. But,

since the President has referred to the education policy, he can speak on it. He may continue his speech.

DR A. KALANIDHI : In order to improve the standard of education it is better that the Central Government prevent such mushroom growth of polytechnics and engineering colleges. If this trend continues, a stage may come when the diplomas and degrees will be brought at the doorstep for a certain amount of money.

The President has spoken about the minorities. In this regard I would request the Prime Minister to take up the recommendations of the Mandal Commission Report. Only when he implements them the backward communities and sections will get completely uplifted.

As regards the upliftment of women and their welfare, I am happy that you are going to give free education up to the higher secondary level, but here I would like to point out that when great leader K. Kamraj was the Chief Minister of the State he made it free upto school final. Later when Kalaignar Karunanidhi became the Chief Minister of the State, the free education scheme was extended up to PUC. Now, Rajiv Gandhi is taking it up to the higher secondary level for girls and we congratulate him on that step.

AN HON. MEMBER : In Tamil Nadu we are doing it upto the degree level.

DR. A. KALANIDHI ; You have declared 1985 as the year of the youth, but you have not done anything for the youth. They are in a frustrated mood. There are youths who have got graduate or even post graduate degrees and still they are unemployed. An M.Sc. Youth came to me the other day for the appointment of an Attendant's post. So, I would request the Government to prepare a plan whereby

sample opportunities for employment are provided to the youths.

In regard to the Ganga and Cauvery waters, I would suggest that it should be linked up so that the surplus water can be diverted and barren land can be made fertile.

Another point I want to mention is about the Sri Lanka issue. Ethnic violence is continuing to erupt there and the Tamils are suffering. I do not know why the people at the Centre are neglecting this issue. Are we a different race in this country? It has been reported that pregnant women's abdomens were ripped open, the foetus were pulled out and dashed against the ground and crushed with the buckled heels of the army men. The Sinhalese are out to exterminate the Tamils. The Jayawardene Government is ruling with the connivance of the police hooligans and outrageous army. How long you want us to wait?

Here I would like to quote from the London Times of January 1985 which was reproduced by the News Today. It is captioned "It's plain terror, says Times" "It says there is a reign of terror let loose on the Tamils and there is no chance for the Tamilians to live in that country as Army zooium is there". In 1971 what happened was that there was no genocide, no mass murder. In spite of that in East Pakistan the Government of India took a direct decision to encourage the East Pakistanis to free Bangladesh. In 1974, along with Rumania and Yugoslavia India pressed the UN Security Council to establish peace in Cyprus. During 1971 Sardar Swaran Singh who was in the External Affairs Ministry stated that the statement of Yahya Khan only made the people to revolt and get the liberation of East Pakistan. So, we should see

that it is more than the event which we viewed some time back. We should not lose sight of the fact that our Tamil people are perishing there and there is a deliberate decimating of the Tamilians by the Sihali chauvinists under the regime of the police hooligans and the outrageous army. Kindly intervene. Do not think that demedding Tamil Eelam is separatism.

It is the birthright of the Tamilians of the Ceylon. So, it is the duty of the Government to directly inter and support the Tamil Eelam Liberation Movement.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA (Berhampore): Madam, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. This is my first speech in the august Lok Sabha and I convey my greetings through you to all the Members of the Lok Sabha. I support the Motion of Tanks because it not only conveys a lot of hope for the future, but also enumerates the tremendous achievements made during the last decade or so under the able stewardship of our late beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Madam, the prestige of this country under her able stewardship has risen sky-high and as you all know, she was also the Chairperson of the non-aligned movement and as Chairperson of that movement, she has achieved a reputation in the whole world which has no parallel, I think, in the whole history of India. Madam, there is another great achievement which the entire world should appreciate and that is that we have been in India following the tradition of democracy in the true sense of the term since Independence. You look to the countries all around us, viz, Pakistan, Bangladesh and other countries. They are all under totalitarian regime whereas in India we are having elections regularly after an interval of five years and this democratic

[Shri Atish Chandra Sinha]

tradition, I think, is a very healthy one and this has been also proved by the last general elections where the Congress has got a very huge majority. This proves that the people of India wanted a united India and a very strong Government which will keep India that way and I think that we all, irrespective of our party affiliations, should try to see that India remains united and all the problems that we are facing today in Punjab, in Assam and also in Sri Lanka are solved, I think this Government with its clear mandate under the leadership of our young Prime Minister would be able to solve these problems as quickly as possible. I am very glad to note that our young Prime Minister has taken very strong steps; he set to solve at least the problem of Punjab as soon as this Government is formed, and I am sure with the cooperation of all people, this problem of India would be solved in no time.

Madam, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the foodgrains production, as has been mentioned in the President's Address, has reached a very high position of 151.5 million tonnes, but at the same time we will remind the Government that we should not remain complacent about it because still I think the foodgrains production depends to a great extent on the vagaries of nature. If we have a very good rain in one season, the foodgrain production goes up high; if there is a

drought all over the country, the food production goes down. Therefore, the Government should take very strong steps on the one hand to go in for more irrigation so that drought may not affect food production much and on the other hand, for flood protection. For irrigation, I think there is still a vast scope for the exploitation of underground water for going in for more lift tubewells and so on. But so far as flood protection is concerned, I think the Government should be very careful and pay more attention to it.

17.14 hrs.

[SHRI NISSANKARA RAO VENKATARATNAM *in the Chair*]

Some of the projects that have been taken up for flood protection should be quickly implemented. I will give an example. In my area which is Kandi in Murshidabad District of West Bengal, which is frequented by floods almost every alternative year, a huge amount of crop is lost through flood and there was a proposal in 1972-77 when there was a Congress Government in West Bengal to have Siddheswari dam. This dam required negotiation with the Bihar Government, but the negotiation has been going on since 1973 and we are now reaching 1985. No negotiation has been completed. I am sure if the dam is completed, not only 10,000 acres of land in the districts of Birbhum and Murshidabad will be irrigated, but also this will stop the flood in Kandi.

But I am surprised that these schemes are so tardy in their implementation that the flood protection programme is not yet implemented in that area. So, I would request through you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, to the Government to see that these programmes which are very important for flood protection are implemented as quickly as possible because if you can give flood protection, you can really save crores and crores rupees worth of crops. At that time in 1973, I knew that this project would have cost only Rs. 10 crores. But with the escalation of prices in every field, it might go up to Rs. 20 crores. I do not know. But if once it is implemented, then a huge amount of crop would be saved almost every year. So, this sort of programmes for flood protection in different areas should be very seriously and very quickly implemented. Otherwise, there would be a serious laps which a poor country like India cannot afford.

Sir, I would like to mention one thing. I have been listening to the speeches of many hon. Members for the last two or three days and many of them have mentioned about family planning. Great importance should be given to this programme. As you know, the economic growth is hardly 3% or 4% at the maximum. But the population growth is also 3% every year. So, it is like the story of a monkey going up a slippery pole. It goes up 2 feet and comes down another 2 feet or slips down another 2 feet. There is hardly any progress. So, the family planning programme should be strengthened and of course, I know the effect of family planning which was pushed through during emergency. I think, we should not make any mistake of this sort. But at the same time we should not undermine the importance of these measures which are vital for the development of India. Everybody is talking of Removal of poverty and so on. But how can the poverty be removed without the control on the population? We are adding the population of Australia each year and if this is the situation in India, how

can we think that we can remove poverty? So, I feel and I am sure that the Government is alive to the situation. But more positive steps have to be taken. I do not know how—may be by more incentives, or by some other means, by more propaganda or more initiatives. These programmes should be vigorously implemented.

I would just mention one thing. In the Eastern sector, we have been fighting for a nuclear power station for a long time—may be in West Bengal, may be in Bihar, may be in Orissa, may be in Assam side, we do not mind. Hardly there is any nuclear power station in the Eastern sector whereas in India we have it in the North, we have it in the South and we have it in the West. If there is a nuclear power station in the Eastern sector, industries based on high technology can come in. But unfortunately, the objection of the Atomic Energy Commission so far was that coal was available in the Eastern sector. But I understand that recently that restriction has been removed by the Atomic Energy Commission. So, I would request through you to the Government that in Eastern sector, a nuclear power station be planned and installed as quickly as possible. There was a proposal from our side when we were in the West Bengal Government from 1972 to 1977 to have one in Midnapore district in Danton to be in particular. But unfortunately nothing has happened so far. Since the restriction of the Atomic Energy Commission has been removed, I would request the Government through you to give a very serious thought to it.

I would just mention one more thing and I will conclude my speech. As you know, in West Bengal, one of the greatest problems is industrial sickness. This industrial sickness is due to many factors, because of the present State Government's attitude, the power shortage. Union rivalry and things like that. But the essence of

[Shri Atish Chandra Sinha]

the whole thing is lakhs and lakhs of workers are out of job. Unless something is done to revive those industries in West Bengal, I think, the economic development of the whole country would be jeopardised. Therefore, I would request through you to the Government that the sick industries in West Bengal should be taken care of by the Government and I am sure with that the progress of the whole country would also take place.

Sir, with these words, I thank you very much and I also support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address which is crisp and concise and which reflects the basic philosophy of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government, his sincerely, at reform and restoration of confidence in Public life and institutions and tackling of national problems.

The New Parliament joins the grieving nation in paying homage to the greatest leader and statesman of our times, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We should take an opportunity in retrieving our trust and confidence to our new leader who has come to symbolise the hopes and aspirations of the people of our country.

Our socio-political system is crying for a thorough change and Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken in administrative, judicial and educational reforms.

The President has mentioned our achievements in various fields in the last five years. We are at the threshold of the Seventh Plan which presents a unique opportunity for socio-economic development making bold changes from the past, based on our past experience.

Firstly, we must take up the regional balance in the development. Certain States like Orissa are economically backward for historical reasons. A conscious effort for preferential Central investment in these areas, that is, in industry, infrastructure and Central projects would be very appropriate. So also the schemes for Central assistance should be provided to such backward States.

Coming to the rural youth and unemployed, 1985 is the International Year for the Youth. There is a vast youth potential in our rural areas and there should be a suitable national programme which should be organised to tap this energy for productive work.

I am grateful to our Prime Minister who has created a separate Ministry for women's welfare. Free education for girls and framing of a national programme for women are historic. It is high time that special opportunities should be opened for the employment of and self-employment for women.

Coming to the poverty amelioration programme, it needs a new direction. The IRDP has created self confidence among the rural folk. It needs a new direction, because the emphasis is on subsidy instead of actual creation of assets. That has created difficulties and has affected the banking structure. In my view, the amount spent on subsidy can be more usefully spent on making the loan interest free and waiver of a part of the loan after repayment of the other portion. This reform will strengthen the banking structure, improve the rural productivity and reduce the scope for corruption.

The President has mentioned about the National Forest Policy and massive plantation programme through

the Waste Land Development Board. This programme has an added advantage of giving large employment opportunities in the rural areas. I would also urge for a comprehensive planning for meeting rural energy requirements by tapping different sources of renewable and non-renewable energy sources.

The Bhopal tragedy has heightened our consciousness for environment protection measures to go hand with industrialisation. In my view, urgent amendment of the Air Pollution Control Act and Water Pollution Control Act should be undertaken to make them more effective.

Another aspect that comes to my mind, in this connection, is that developed countries and multinational corporations are the habit of passing on obsolete technologies to developing countries which are eager to go in for technological help.

In my view, this tendency calls for concern and would remind you that appropriate technical authorities at the Central level should scrutinise the relevance and efficacy of all such imported technology before it is put to use in our country.

From the point of view of Orwellian predictions, 1984 was a year of tragedy and anguish. Fortunately, 1985 has emerged with new hopes and fresh aspirations. Now, the national mood is one of reconciliation, solidarity and progress. The whole nation stands behind Shri Rajiv Gandhi to bring about a national transformation.

We all should join and give full support and strength to our now leader in his endeavours,

With these words, I support this Motion of Thanks.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam): Sir, the first step that any Govern-

ment should take, before it enters office, is to take the oath of office and also of secrecy. This Government has violated the basic precepts of our constitution and the obligation cast upon the Government by the constitution. I would like to read out the relevant clauses of the constitution.

“Before a Minister enters upon his office the President shall administer to him the oath of office and secrecy.”

“Administer to him”, this will be individually and separately done and not in a collective and wholesale and mass scale, which will amount to violation of the spirit and policy of the Constitution.

Therefore, my first submission is that this Government, soon after entering office, has first of all flouted the Constitution and the spirit and the provisions of the Constitution. This Government has come into office with such auguries and began its functions.

It incidentally leads me on to another aspect. The Constitutional validity and legality is that a Government assumes office and performs functions and is responsible to the country and answerable to the House.

A Government which does not take office as laid down in the Constitution, has no constitutional and legal validity. This is the submission that I would like to make.

The President of India arrived in the Parliament House in the traditional method of all time pomp and grandeur in the chariot drawn by six horses, duly accompanied by mounted body guards. This is not in consonance with the spirit of the times. Perhaps this is reminiscent of the imperialist trends or the bourgeois or feudal or bygone royal and regal order. Therefore, all the talk about the 21st Century and all that is in conflict with whatever has happened. It is incompatible, it is irreconcilable and it

[Shri S.M. Bhattam]

does not fit in with the present practice of the President coming in chariot with pomp and glory.

Therefore, what I urge is that the young Prime Minister who has assumed office and raised so many hopes, by the time we reassemble here for a similar purpose, see to it that this practice is given up in favour of a more modern practice which is in keeping with the spirit of the times.

When I refer to the chariot, when I refer to the coach drawn by the horses, I am reminded of the bullockcart economy which we are having today. The century old system of hand-ploughing, ploughing with the help of bullocks and bullock-carts, is obtaining in this country. Can we give it up? Is it possible to replace it with a modern technology without jeopardising the job potential and opportunities for the teeming millions of the people in the country-side? It is not possible. So, we are resorting to the time old, century old practice. There is no other alternative to that.

I would like to refer to another small matter which may be of a considerable importance for us. You go and see the countryside. There is no lavatory facility for the womenfolk, they have no modern toilet facility. In lakhs and aaks of villages, our womenfolk have got to sit on the road-side to answer their calls of nature, because there is no modern toilet facility. This is a very shameful situation, and we are responsible for it. That being so, when we expose our womenfolk to such humiliating, degrading, inhuman and uncivilized conditions, what is the relevance of the talk of taking the country to the Twenty-first Century? Therefore, there are certain urgent tasks to which this Government should immediately address itself. Forgetting them, we will not be able to do any justice to the people at all.

You may send people to Antarctica. You may organize space flights in collaboration with some friendly major

powers. But, basically, the problem of poverty, and misery of the deeming millions has got to be solved, has got to be tackled, and this cannot be done through sophisticated, westernised capital-intensive methods and technology. This fact has got to be taken into consideration.

This leads me to another aspect, namely, concentration of economic power in a few hands. You find that there is concentration in a few hands, and poverty is stalking at the doors of the teeming millions in this country. The top one per cent households in the country hold 14 per cent of the national wealth whereas the bottom 50 per cent households account for less than seven per cent of the national wealth. These are not figures which I am giving readily from out of my memory. The hon. Minister for Finance, some years ago, has given these figures on the floor of this august House and I am just quoting them. Wealth and prosperity has been cornered by the fortunate and favoured few. The fruits of development do not percolate to the bottom. The 1977-78 figures were given by the Minister of Planning which I quote: 48 per cent of the people live below the poverty-line, and more than 30 crores of people get less than Rs. 65/- per month. How then do you make a dent into the picture of abject poverty and misery of the deeming millions in this country? They cannot give even a morsel of food for their children even if they break their bones. These are the conditions of object poverty and misery which is stalking the land from Kashmir to Kanyakumari.

The Prime Minister or, perhaps, the President in his Address has scrupulously avoided—I do not know whether it was deliberately or otherwise—the word 'socialism'. Nowhere in the text of his Address, on any page, can we see the word 'socialism'. I have very carefully gone through the Address.

This would take me on to another topic of national interest. In the

case of villages, we have got a ceiling on agricultural holdings and properties. Does it mean that in urban areas people can grow richer whereas in rural areas the people have got to be subjected to eternal and perpetual poverty? Why not fix a ceiling on urban income also? This should be done. The urban people also should be subjected to some such ceiling. This is merely not an era of ceiling but it is also an era of flooring. You have got to ensure necessarily a minimum income—a minimum income to the people. Unless the floor is also fixed and people lifted above the poverty line, there is no point in having ceiling and it is meaningless to talk about taking the country into the 21st century,

Here again I would like to urge that it is within the possibility and they must have some broad ratio—say 1 : 20 or 1 : 21. Some such ratio should be fixed. Unless that is done, there could be no egalitarian society. Therefore the question is one of reducing the disparity in incomes. So, the question of reducing the inequalities in incomes should also receive the immediate attention of the Government. Unless the Government applies itself wholeheartedly to the task of bringing in a socialist order, there is no possibility of ameliorating the conditions of the people of this country.

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba): I rise here to oppose the motion of thanks moved by Prof. Ranga.

Here I have heard every Congress Member. He is elated and happy for the grand success that the Congress Party achieved in the Lok Sabha election. We accept the victory of the Congress Party and also accept the defeat of the Opposition. But if we analyse the so-called massive mandate of the electorate, it cannot be said 'massive' in the real sense because the votes polled are hardly 50 per cent. Had there been a proportional representation system in our country, then the massive majority could

have turned to hardly 50 per cent and could have been reduced to 50% and that is nearly a very poor percentage.

So taking in to consideration all these things, if I come to the President's Address, according to me it is the worst kind of anti-climax. Anti-climax in the sense that the economic problems of the common man have been referred to in a light vein. If we come to the rise in prices, what does the President's Address say? It says that the rise is not that high as it was before. It is not expected from the new government which is suppose to have won a massive mandate to treat the price rise so lightly. On the contrary, people expect that some stren measures will be taken by the Government to bring down the prices. But, instead of giving a definite assurance to the common man of bringing down prices, here the President has simply said that the prices are not that high. That is no satisfaction to the common people.

Then about unemployment. The new Prime Minister is very much interested in new technology and modernisation. There is nothing wrong to be interested in technology and modernisation. But as we have read in newspapers, he is said to have declared that preference should be given to the private sector for the purpose of production in preference to the public sector. Here I am worried about the unemployment problem. So far as the private sector is concerned, if they adopt modernisation and modern technology, there will be no scope for more employment in that sector and if there is no scope in that sector, then the unemployment problem will be as it is now. On the contrary, it will be aggravated by this policy of the Government.

I will come to a new point. That is about the Mandal Commission. In our country, there are Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes to the extent of 20%. There are other classes also who are educationally and socially backward and

[Shri D. B. Patil]

to examine this point who are educationally and socially backward, Mandal Commission was appointed in the year 1979 and the Mandal Commission had submitted its report in December, 1980. This report was submitted to Shri Zail Singh, the then Home Minister and at present President of India. While laying this Report on the Table of the House the then Home Minister had said :

“In the light of the above, the Central Government have forwarded the Report of the Commission to the various State Governments for obtaining their views. On receipt of their replies the Central Government will give further consideration to the Report of the Backward Classes Commission with a view to formulating their views on the various recommendations contained in the Report.”

Although four years have passed yet no action has been taken by the Government. Many a time in the past Questions were asked and it was informed that a sub-committee of Secretaries or the Cabinet had been appointed but without any results. It is disappointing. According to this report the backward classes population is to the tune of 2 per cent and although the recommendations of this Commission pertain to such a large section of our population, yet no action has been taken on that. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister is aware of this Report and that it covers 52 per cent of our population.

Lastly, Sir, a word about remunerative prices to the agricultural producers. Here it has been mentioned that remunerative prices are given to the agricultural producers. My experience has been that although Maharashtra Government recommended higher prices on our demand examining the cost of production than the prices fixed by APC yet the Centre did not accept the recommendations of the Maharashtra Government. This clearly

reflects the policy of the Central government. I would like to say that until and unless agriculturists get proper prices the economy of this country which is mainly agricultural cannot be stable and strong.

With these few words I conclude.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT(Chittorgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, very kindly given by him. 1985 is the Year of the Youth and the great people of our country have begun this year on a happy note by giving the reins of the country in the hands of our young Prime Minister.

Sir, the confidence of the people is one of our greatest heritage and I personally believe that the way the new Government have started their work, it would certainly enable us to mould ourselves according to the aspirations of the people. The three point programme of our Hon. Prime Minister, viz., honesty, efficiency and result, will certainly go a long way in pushing the country forward and it would also enable us to mould the 21st Century India into a modern and a developed nation.

Sir, the biggest problem of our country is the problem of poverty. We shall have to bring certain basic changes, particularly in our economic policy in order to eradicate poverty. I welcome the new programmes which have been formulated to solve the problem of unemployment and I specifically welcome the proposed changes in the education system and I would also like to make some suggestions in this regard in brief. Sir, our education should be job-oriented. Instead of giving guarantee for a degree, education must provide guarantee for employment. We should enforce the three language formula, so that we could move forward towards national integration. In our country education falls in the Concurrent List

I would like to suggest that upto the higher secondary level education should be a state subject and so far as university and college education is concerned, it should be the subject of the Union Government. Only then, we shall be able to implement the policy of universal education for national integration. Girls' education is free upto higher secondary level, which is quite inadequate. I would like to request that this should be made free upto university level. If this is done, it would be a commendable step. Crores of rupees are spent on education. But doctors and engineers etc. who take their technical education here, go to foreign countries. This brain-drain should be minimised. It should rather be stopped. Manual labour should also be linked with education. Our leader Smt. Gandhi had said, "Shremes-Jayte" (Labour brings victory). Through this we can effect a new change in education. We have the example of Japan before us. Although they do not have natural resources, yet they have captured the world market. In this way, if we link education with labour, our country will certainly progress. As regards industries, our country is very backward. There are abundant natural and mineral resources in our country. We can plan our industries on the basis of that. Abundant deposits of mica, iron, and coal are available in our country. Thorium is also available in sufficient quantity for producing atomic energy. I would like to request that we shall have to adopt mixed economy. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had started the cooperative movement by according priority to private and public sectors. We shall have to link this cooperative movement with industries. In case the industries are decentralised, we can progress more. In my constituency large deposits of zinc are available near Chittorgarh. The establishment of super zinc smelter there has been under consideration for a long time. By considering this in the Seventh Five Year Plan, work can be created for the poor and unemployed youth of that area. Another factor responsible for the backwardness of our industries is the shortage of electricity. Rajasthan has

been worst affected due to this shortage of electricity. It has affected industry as well as agriculture in the State. Atomic Power Plant, which is situated at Kota, is always out of order. This plant has been constructed according to Canadian technology. The whole infra-structure is available there and if Government propose to establish two units there as has been done in the case of Kalapakkam, the electricity problem in Rajasthan can be solved thereby.

The drinking water problem in Rajasthan is also quite acute. I would like to request that special provision should be made for this basic need in our ensuing budget. Besides this, I would like to say that we are feeling the shivers of cold-war at the borders of our country. To check this, we should continue to make special efforts. We should also be concerned about the American aid being given to Pakistan. Today, the champion of world peace, our leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi, is no more amongst us, but the whole public believes that our hon. Prime Minister has inherited the same qualities. Sufficient progress has been made during this rule. Welcoming the solution to the Assam and Punjab problems as also the 10-Point Programme that he has offered, I support the Motion.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very sorry that I could not be present in the House when my name was called. I was sitting in the lobby at that time because I have been suffering from fever and the air-conditioning system in the House is not congenial to my condition.

First of all I would like to deal with the same paragraphs which have been referred to by so many people on the Congress side. Sir, it is said that in 1984 Lok Sabha election, those who are sitting on your right side got a

[Shri Amar Roypradhan]

massive mandate from the people and the Congress-I are in a brute majority in this august House. I do not know what they mean by massive mandate. They should not forget that they got only 48% of votes and 52% had voted against them. *(Interruptions)* If there was proportional representation, do you know what would have been your fate? *(Interruptions)* You say that you got these votes for your policy of National integration. *(Interruptions)*. Then, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether he thinks that this 5% who have cast their votes against the Congress-I are anti-national. *(Interruptions)* I would say, certainly not. Then, may I know why you got defeated in Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir? *(Interruptions)* you say that your victory is against communalism, casteism and separatism. Then, may I know why you had a grand alliance with Tripura Upajati Sangh in Tripura? In Tamilnadu you had alliance with the AIADMK, in Jammu and Kashmir you had alliance with National Conference (M) and in Kerala, you had alliance with the Muslim League.

(Interruptions)

17.52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Some people think that it is due to Indira wave the Congress-I has been returned to power. But it is not so. The main reason for their victory is due to money power. *[Interruption]*.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. There should not be any personal allegations against anybody.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Sir, I have got photographs
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record. This will not form part of the record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : You please conclude.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Sir, they say that the electorates have given them a massive mandate. That is not correct.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak for the first time in this Father of the Parliaments. I am very much aware of the honour which has been bestowed on me by my people who have elected me and made me their representative in this honourable House.

I stand here to support the motion of Thanks to the Rashtrapati. The Year 1984 has been aptly described in the Address as the year of turbulence. I will even like to say that this turbulence has started in 1977 when essentially small people were projected into a parody of greatness. And we saw a Government of turbulence, actions of turbulence, but history has its own wicked ways and a time came when we came back to power under the leadership of our great immortal Indira Gandhi. We as students or young people read and study history. There are some learned people, historians who write history. But we were very fortunate to have a leader who made history, who not only made history, but she created nations. And, whatever reference has been made in this House, as well as in the Address to the late Prime Minister, I stand to support each word of it.

There are times when people can tolerate tyranny, but there are times and there are leaders who do not succumb to wrong ideals and that is what our leader stood for between 1977 and 1980. It was in 1980 that our leader put the nation back on the path of prosperity, development and strength. And it is only the result of her leadership that today we stand at the take-off stage when not only we are preparing

ourselves to enter the twenty first century, but we are going to look modern, we are going to look stronger. And all our party's contributions to the nation building are a part of history. I must congratulate our new and young Prime Minister who at the time of the tragedy and assassination, stood like a rock between a country shattering into pieces and a country coming back to senses of solidarity. That was the time when Delhi could have burnt and full credit must go to the new, young but dynamic Prime Minister who made Delhi see sense and create an atmosphere of peace, friendship and brotherhood. And that is where we started our elections. Lot of ballyhoo is being made about rigging, money and muscle and of power. I am very sure my hon. friends, my hon. elders on the other side also know that there is something like people's power : People power they were praising sky high in 1977, and now they forget about the power of the people in 1984. I have nothing much to say except that we must stand together not only for the unity and integrity of the country but also for the security of the country. It is not only the security of the territory, it is not only the security of men and material but even for the security of information to which our Prime Minister is most sensitive and most alert. We will have to have a complete sense of alertness in whatever dealings with documents and men we have to do at the highest level of the Government of India. And it is a matter of great pride that no hush hush has been made of this scandal on which the Prime Minister made a statement on the floor of the House and which was further clarified by the honourable Home Minister.

So far as our aims and our ambitions for the coming five years are concerned, I, with your permission, Sir, wish to lay emphasis on only on three points. We are talking a lot about 16.00 hrs.

unemployment, about the frustration of the young people. I think what we require from the educational and youth welfare activities is the projection of an

atmosphere, where we can help the young people in identifying themselves. Today there is complete lack of identity for young men and women. It is not only education, which will make our young people happy, vigorous and nationalistic; it will have to be something beyond the degree; it will have to be something more than the job of LDC or sub-inspector. I suggest that we must have an identity of the people, we must make our young people synchronise their aims and objectives with the development of the country, particularly in the rural areas. We have got today in our country a young Prime Minister. I am very sure, under his stewardship, we will go further and the frustration of the young people will be tackled successfully.

In the end, I only wish to say that the Government stands to be given all the congratulations for coming out with very practical and with very ambitious nation-building plans. I only hope that; so far as rural areas are concerned, more priority will be given to the schemes, like drinking water and electricity and whatever we can do by way of developing the identity of the young people.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to first thank the President for his Address. I thank all the Members that participated in this debate for their contribution. Unfortunately, I was not able to spend as much time as I would have liked to here, in this House listening to the debate, because of certain issues that came up, just, during these days, and I know you will understand. But I have heard many of the speeches in my room on the loud-speaker, and I have been given notes of most of the others.

Our friends, sitting across from me, have spent most of their time dwelling on the past five years. They forget

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

that we went to the polls with the record of the past five years, and our work in those five years has been endorsed by the people of this country, overwhelmingly endorsed by the people of this country. I will not waste my time on the past, like my friends in the Opposition we look towards the future instead.

Some issues have been raised about the elections and all sorts of wild charges have been made. It is customary after elections to make such charges, because they make a very good excuse.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How can we make them before the elections ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I do not wish to make a charge against you. The people know what charges there are. That is why we are here and you are there.

Like my friend has said, it is not money power, muscle power or any other power that counts; it is the voter that counts in an election. When we see such a large discrepancy in the number of people sitting on this side and that side, it can only mean that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : What about the percentage ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I will come to the percentage also; don't worry.

SHRI AMAL DATTA ; Next time don't use money power.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Dattaji, I will answer your question. I have heard what you said.

The question is, who is in touch with the pulse of the people.

In 1977 we were not in touch with the pulse of the people and we were

removed; in 1980 and in 1984, you were not in touch with the people and you were removed. You have to accept this fact. You can say what you like about percentages. You are talking about 50 percent and 49 percent; may I remind you, Sir, that your party got 5.8 percent ? It may be just a question of a decimal point that you did not notice between 5 and 8.

You must remember that although you pretend to speak as the voice of the people, you pretend to be the saviour of the nation, the fact is that the voice of the people speaks from this side of the House.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : Also from this side.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : That percentage has been established barely two weeks ago.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Percentage is the same.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The issues in this election were very clear and right through the elections my friends kept saying the Congress is not talking about issues. But the fact was that we were talking about the issues which were important to the nation and they were talking about the issues which the nation did not think were important. We had one issue in front of us—India's unity, integrity, India's nationalism—and this is what has been won in this election.

Much as my friends in the Opposition would like to believe that they are the consciencekeepers of this nation.

This election has elected the Congress to be the conscience keepers of the nation.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub nagar) : Sir, we want to listen to the Prime Minister. But we are being disturbed by table-thumping.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt. Be a good Parliamentarian.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I think we will excuse him. He has just come from a House and we know how that House functions. So, we will give him time to learn and learn to behave in a proper House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I had been there for 16 years and I do not have to learn anything more here.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Would you like to say anything more ? Thank you.

During the past few days we have had one of the most serious cases of espionage being uncovered in India. I cannot say very much about this because investigations are still in progress and anything I say might jeopardise further investigations. The Members from both sides of this House must understand that here we need the help of everyone. This is not a Congress versus Opposition event. This is not something that either of us should try and get political credit for. It is something that affects the whole nation. It has been uncovered because we have wanted to investigate, specific areas where thing did not look right and we have taken action wherever it was necessary. I would like to clarify that although a very senior member of my Staff has resigned, there is nothing against individual. It is in the highest propriety of the civil service that he has taken this decision. I would like to say that we are going into this in great depth, into every aspect of what has happened, how it happened, the possible damage that has occurred and when I am in a position to let you know more, I will keep you fully informed.

We have problems in Punjab and in Assam, we are looking towards solving those problems and we are hopeful that we will be able to come in front of you with some news—well, not in this Session, but I hope we will make progress in this and I do look

friends in the Opposition whether they are in this House or other parties in the Opposition who are not in the House, in solving this particular problem.

Sir, the problems of the minorities in India have to be given special thought. They erupt in tension, they erupt in riots, but when we really look at it, it almost invariably goes back to economic disparity and it is this root that we must get to and our Government will be doing its best to try and start from the beginning and end this problem once and for all for a proper united India.

In a few days we are having a Summit of six nations in Delhi. This is another step in the direction of peace, in the direction of disarmament and we look forward to help relieve tensions in the world. India has been a strong supporter of the non-aligned movement, we are founder members and our policy towards this movement has not changed. We will, in fact, be taking more interest, developing more contacts, and try to improve South-South relations, South-South exchanges and see that the Third World can help itself because we have seen that where there has not been enough imagination and we have succumbed to foreign thought, it has ended to disaster, it has not ended in development. We will, in a similar way, look towards the South Asian region for better cooperation with our neighbours, better cooperation within the sub-continent.

We have been having some differences with Pakistan. On his last visit to India I had a meeting with their President, Shri Zia, and he was very cordial, very helpful and he talked very positively. I was very hopeful, I still am very hopeful, but unfortunately in the intervening period some of the actions by the bureaucracy, by the other members of the Pakistan Government have not been conducive to better relations between the two countries and we look forward to a positive

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

The House has been very alive to what has been happening in Sri Lanka. We are dismayed at the way the All Party Conference ended, we are dismayed that a political solution does not seem around the corner and we are unhappy about the way the security forces have been deployed and used. We look forward to a high level communication with Sri Lanka and we will do whatever we can to help solve the problems. We have to help them because we have a very large number of refugees. And we would like conditions to be such that they can return to their homes. Later, in this year, Sir, I will be visiting the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. and I will keep the House in touch with my deliberations there. We look forward to many more exchanges with other countries. We look forward to better friendship with all countries in the world.

In his speech, the President has talked about the future talks that are in front of us. Sir, this Government is committed to a clean public life. And we have started taking measures towards this end. We are committed towards electoral reforms. We will have discussions with all sections of this House on electoral reforms and we do hope to get full cooperation from you. Because if electoral reforms are going to take 10 years of deliberations, then they are not going to be worth the discussions. So, we would like to be quick—not hurried but quick—and come to a conclusion so that the next elections could be fought under whatever reforms that we agree to.

During the past few days, we have been having talks with the Opposition, and amongst ourselves on the Anti-Defection Bill. We feel that for a cleaner public life, this is essential. What we have to see, Sir, is that there are no loopholes left which allow defections under any name, under any other method to take place. We had some talks with the Opposition. Some Parties want stronger Bill. Some Parties are in favour of a softer Bill. I hope we can close this gap and come to a reasonable conclusion because in

any such legislation, we are really groping. It is something new that we are putting in. There are no precedents we can look at and it is for us to show the way. But that also means that we must be a little more objective, we must show a little more strength and be able to come out and have the guts to do it. That will not be lacking from our side, Sir.

India's economy, Sir, is very largely that of farmers. We will be doing many things for the farmers in the coming years. We have to see that our agricultural output increases substantially. We have to see that the inputs to the farmers have proper prices. We have to see that the procurement prices are correct. It is only then that we will be able to get the growth that we are wanting. We will look towards this end and I hope we will see a sharp increase in our agricultural production.

We will be looking, like the President said, Sir, at the textile industry. Over the years, the textile industry has deteriorated very substantially and when I talk about the textile industry, I include the handlooms, the weavers, from the lowest level to the highest mechanised level of industry. We have to develop a new policy which does not throw anybody out of a job but we must remember that our textile policy is not targeted at producing jobs but at producing cloth, and producing cloth at rates which are acceptable to the poor people, to the masses, in our country. We will try and achieve this.

We are looking at a new industrial policy. We have to realise that India in the past 35 years has progressed tremendously in spite of everything our friends across the room say. We have made tremendous progress and now we must look ahead to a bright future. If our industry is to progress, if our industry is to keep up with the industry in the rest of the world, it must operate under similar conditions. We will look towards this end. We have to see towards employment. Industry is not

necessarily the best place for employment. Sometimes it is the most inefficient place for employment. We have to look how we can increase employment even more than industry can give us. I am not advocating closing down industry or a radical change in all the industries that we have.

What I am saying is that our education policy, our industrial policy and our trade policy must be such that it looks ahead to taking India into the future with the rest of the world. We cannot pretend to be equal to other countries when we are operating systems which are 10 years or 20 years out of date. The world today is moving very fast and, towards this end, we will introduce a new education policy which will be targeted at a more modern type of employment. We will have a new industrial policy which will generate this employment and we will have to have a trade policy which dovetails with this. We will be trying to do this by the next session.

One of the most difficult points to handle has always been the judicial system. The judicial system is there to give justice and, if justice is delayed, justice is denied. We will look into this to see how quicker and speedier justice can be given at all levels.

While every section of our society has been progressing, we find that one section which cuts across all religious, caste and regional barriers gets left behind. That is why we have taken up special programmes for women. We will see that special programmes for the social, economic and cultural development of women are made and put in front of you. We have already announced that we will be giving free education to girls up to the secondary level.

AN HON. MEMBER : You provide hostels also for them.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I wish we could afford to do that. That is some-

thing I would like to talk about when the education policy comes up.

In this work for women, we would like that voluntary organisations are specially involved and they take a major role.

This election really showed the world the power of youth of India and that is why there is such an age difference between the two sides of the House. We will be looking into very special programmes for the youth, for the employment of the youth and for the involvement of the youth in building this great nation of ours.

Vast areas in our country are devoid of forestation, are waste lands. We are going to develop these and we are going to set up a Waste Land Development Board to look into this. This will be not aimed just at forestry but, it will be designed in such a manner that the produce from this reclaimed land is given back to the people who are living in the neighbourhood. It will be for the benefit of the local people.

We are also looking at cleaning up the air and the water in our country. We have seen recent tragic accident in Bhopal where many people died and many many more may be injured or are maimed. I am told that some effects of this terrible tragedy might not even be known for another six months. We are looking at the location policy for such factories and we are looking at how we can stop any factories polluting our rivers and our air. Our rivers have become extremely polluted. The first river that we are attempting to clean up is the Ganges. I will not say purify, because nobody can purify the Ganga. But we will try to clean it. We have...

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : It is a Herculean task.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : It is a Herculean task. Yes. But we have already identified the areas and we feel that we are up to it.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : You also clean the Augean stables.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : That is why, you are there and we are here ! We have set up the Central Ganga Authority to clean the Ganga and, as my friend is so interested in the Ganga, out of the pollution in the Ganga, only 20% of the pollution is chemical pollution and 80% is sewage and other excreta and we will be able to clean this up with a time-bound programme.

From this Government, you will see results.

This Government is looking deeply into our cultural heritage. Not only looking into our cultural heritage, to preserve it, to save it but, we are also going to look ahead into how to develop the culture of every region, of every group, in our country. We will be taking this up as a major programme.

To do all these things, we will need a fast administration, a clean administration, a responsive administration and we will be giving you this.

To take India ahead, we have to look towards the optimum utilisation of our resources. Our biggest resource is the human resource and we will look towards how to develop this. We will develop our natural resources and we will utilise our industrial and capital resources to the best benefit.

To do this, we will need technology. We will need a new education and we will need to look after the health of our people so that they are up to this. But, most of all, it will need managerial skill and it will need political will and we will give you both. But whenever one tightens one's belt to move ahead faster, one does feel the pinch. And this pinch is going to come in discipline. We will have to have discipline. We will have to respect institutions, and we will have to think, again, about not our freedom but the country's freedom.

Sir, in the coming years, we will build a united, secular, free India where a person's worth is not measured by his caste, creed, region or religion. We will build an India which is dynamic, an India which can move ahead with the rest of the world.

Once again, I thank all the Members who have participated and I commend the President's Address for adoption.

MR. SPEAKER : There are a number of amendments which have been moved by Members to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. If the House agrees, I shall put all the amendments together to the vote of the House...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If all the amendments are put together, it would mean a 'collective massacre' !

MR. SPEAKER : I now put all the amendments together to the vote of the House.

Amendments were put and negatived.

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

The question is :

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

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th January, 1985.' "

The motion was adopted,

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18 34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, January 23, 1985/Magha 3, 1906 (Saka).