

also another source of resource mobilisation. In addition to it, the hon. Minister of Finance has unearthed black money about which hon. Members of the Opposition used to say that black money had increased considerably and it was one of the factors which had aggravated the economic condition of our country. The hon. Minister of Finance and our Central Government deserve appreciation for their tireless efforts in this direction.

The results of the raids conducted on millionaires and other rich houses are before us. Now every citizen of our country has realised that not only the common man but even the biggest guns would not be spared if they indulge in tax-evasion. Today, the common man has confidence and this belief that the hidden money or money saved by tax evasion will be recovered from them. It is admirable achievement in itself for which I thank the Hon. Prime Minister, hon. Finance Minister and the Central Government.

Moreover, I would like to submit that apart from resource mobilisation, we have set a development target of Five per cent to be achieved during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Our Reserve Bank has stated that our economic policies and the development we are making in our country is itself a good augury, and I hope that in the near future, we would definitely achieve the target of our economic progress.

Moreover, I would also add that during the Sixth Five Year Plan, we had adopted poverty alleviation programmes under which there was a target to benefit one crore fifty lakh families. But I am happy that under the said programme one crore and sixty one lakh families have been benefited. Similarly, our Hon. Prime Minister has given self-employment programme for the upliftment of the urban poor living below poverty line. Under this programme, they can take loan of Rs. 5,000 from the Banks without security. Now the urban poor are also getting benefits under the self-employment scheme hitherto available only to the rural poor

under I.R.D.P. It is also an admirable step in itself.

Sir, you know that the opposition Members criticise the loan *melas*. But I would submit that this year such *melas* were organised in Rajasthan and in my district Alwar, such camps were organised in every Panchayat on October 14 and the target of the whole year was achieved. In these *melas*, the loans were distributed to the poor people. The poor people are benefited under I.R.D.P. and TRYSEM Programmes in the presence of Bank Officials, development officers and other officers engaged in development programmes. It is, therefore, obvious that it will greatly benefit the poor living below poverty line.

In the end, I once again thank the Hon. Finance Minister and the Central Government for taking up programmes which are extremely useful to improve the economic condition of the poor and we shall succeed in our efforts. I once again thank the hon. Minister of Finance and the Government for such programmes.

16.03 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* : SECOND  
 CONFERENCE OF THE SOUTH  
 ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR  
 REGIONAL COOPERATION  
 HELD AT BANGALORE

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Sir, The Second Summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation held in Bangalore, on the 16th and 17th November, 1986, marked an important stage in the evolution of the world's largest and most recent regional association. Inaugurated on the auspicious occasion of Kartik Purnima and of the birth anniversary of the Prophet Mohammad and Guru Nanak Devji, the Summit reaffirmed our faith in promoting the common

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

good of our peoples through cooperative solutions to shared problems.

Under the pioneering leadership of Bangladesh, SAARC has been nurtured from concept to reality in the first crucial year of its existence. During our Chairmanship we shall endeavour to consolidate these gains while giving new dimensions to interaction and enriching our cooperation with new content.

The areas of cooperation identified directly affect the lives and well-being of the majority of our peoples. They include agriculture forestry, meteorology, natural disaster management, the upliftment of women and child development. We have also resolved to jointly combat the twin, the often inter-related, evils of drug trafficking and terrorism. Our cooperation has been institutionalized with the decision to set up a permanent Secretariat in Kathmandu for monitoring and coordinating the implementation of programmes. The basic thrust of our effort is to promote people-to-people contacts at all levels to cut through constraints and close the gap in our knowledge of each other.

At Nehru Nilayam in Nandi Hills, my colleagues and I identified further areas of possible cooperation for strengthening popular participation and interaction. These include radio and television programmes, tourism, the exchange of scholars, a regional documentation centre and an organized volunteers' exchange programme for work in agriculture and forestry extension.

I believe that such people-to-people contacts would not only supplement inter-governmental effort but open up new areas of untapped potential collaboration. More important, such contacts would lead to a greater appreciation of common aspirations and needs, as well as of the complementarities in our economies. It would strengthen friendship and trust, which would create the climate for greater collective self-reliance and inter-

dependence. This in turn would inevitably enhance the collective stake in regional peace and stability. There is perhaps no surer way of breaking out of the old moulds of our colonial heritage and combating the tyranny of lingering suspicious and animosities than by creating an enduring structure of regional co-operation.

The Bangalore Declaration and other documents adopted at the Second SAARC Summit made an important contribution towards the realisation of these common goals.

SAARC is not a political association. Bilateral issues are outside its framework. The Bangalore Summit did, however, provide a useful opportunity for an exchange of views with other leaders on bilateral, regional and international issues. I had meetings with the President of Bangladesh, the King of Bhutan, the President of Maldives, the King of Nepal, the Prime Minister of Pakistan and the President of Sri Lanka. A separate statement on these bilateral meeting will be made later this week by Government.

---

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR  
GRANTS (GENERAL) 1986-87—  
*Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) :  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Minister of Finance. Obviously, these are the outcome of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. The recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission will result in an additional burden of Rs. 6,000 crore on the country and of about Rs. 2,000 crore on the Central Government alone. It has also affected the States. The Government employees of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are on strike. Everywhere the State Government employees are demanding the same facilities and enhanced bonus as