अगर पूरे तौर पर हम अपनी इकॉनमि को प्राइवेट सैक्टर को सौंप देते हैं तो देश का क्या होगा, इससे हमें चिंता होती है । इसलिए उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पब्लिक सैक्टर को डिफेंड करने के लिए , पब्लिक सैक्टर को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए इनकी भूमिका को देखते हुए हाउस को आश्वासन मिलना मैं जरूरी समझता हूं और इसकी तरफ मैं सरकार को इशारा करता हूं । धन्यवाद ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): The Minister of Stale for Railways, Shri Satpalji Maharaj, will lay on the Table the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 1996-97.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1996-97

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SATPALJI MAHARAJ): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), for 1996-97.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS —contd.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी) : नरेश यादव जी, आपके दल के 11 मिनट हैं, थोड़ा संक्षेप में रहिये।

श्री नरेश यादव (बिहार) : इतना समय दे दीजिए । उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूं । कोई भी अभिभाषण महामहिम का हो, वह नीतिगत अभिभाषण होता है जिससे सरकार की नीतियों का स्पष्टीकरण होता है । इसके पहले के अभिभाषणों को मैंने पढ़ा है । 1994-95 और 1995-96 के अभिभाषणों को मैंने पढा है । उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, में चाहूंगा महामहिम का अभिभाषण जिससे सिर्फ हमारी सरकार की जो विल है, जो इच्छा शक्ति है, वह इससे प्रकट होती है । पैंरा 2 में और पैरा 29 को अगर हम ध्यान से पढ़ेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान की हज़ारों साल तक जिस जमात के पेट और दिमाग पर लात मारी गई. शोषण किया गया, वंचित रखा गया सत्ता से, उसके बारे में आदरणीय राष्ट्रीय महोदय ने इसकी चर्चा अपने अभिभाषण में की है । इसी से स्पष्ट होता हैं कि हमारी संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार की नीति के बारे में कि हमारी सरकार क्या चाहती है । सब से पहली बार राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने सब से जो हमारे दबे हए और कचले हए क्लास के लोग है, हरिजन है, पिछड़े हुए है, अल्पसंख्यक है, जिसको

कहा है 'वंचित वर्ग', यह शब्द है वंचित वर्गों के लिए यह कल्याण का काम करेगी और करेगी ही नहीं पैरा 29 में राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने कहा है कि अनुसूचित जनजातियों, पिछड़े वर्गो और अल्पसंख्यकों को विकास के स्तरों में अंतर कम करने और उन्हें शेष समाज के साथ बराबरी पर लाने के लिए वचनबध्द है। यह आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है जिससे हमारी सरकार की मंशा स्पष्ट हो जाती है जिसको मैंने पूर्व में उस पक्ष से कई मित्रों से राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के बारे में सुना । उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं आपके माध्यम से कि हमारा समाज जाति में, धर्मो में बंटा हुआ है और यह इस बात का परिचायक है जब 1757 में पलासी की लड़ाई हो रही थी सिराजूददौला के खिलाफ लार्ड क्लाइव धूर्तता से शिकार कर रहा था, भारत के आत्म सम्मान पर पहली बार चोट पहुंचाई जा रही थी उस समय एक हलवाहा ठीक बगल में खडा हो कर निश्चिंत हो कर हल जोत रहा था। जब युध्द हो रहा हो, भारत को गुलाम करने की साजिश रची जा रही हो, धूर्तता और कपट का शिकार देश में हो रहा हो, सिराजूददौला के खिलाफ लड़ाई लडी जा रही हो, निश्चित तौर से तलवार से तलवार खनकी होगी, हिंसा हुई होगी, कत्लेआम हआ होगा लेकिन उस वंचित वर्ग जिसके बारे में राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जिक्र किया है निश्चित हो कर के हलवाहा हल जोत रहा था। उन्हें कोई परवाह नही थी कि देश गुलाम हो रहा है या आज़ाद हो रहा है । वही प्रक्रिया है —

कोई नृप हो हमें क्या हानि,

चेरि छोडिव भईव का रानी।

यही मंशा आज है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो हज़ारों साल तक पूर्व से चला आ रहा था, आजादी के 50 साल बाद भी वह वर्ग, वह जमात सत्ता के सुख से वंचित रही है, उसके बारे में महामहिम ने पैरा 29 में कहा है कि उन्हें शेष समाज के साथ बराबरी पर लाने के लिए वचनबध्द है हमारी सरकार, जो संयुक्त मोर्चा की सरकार है । मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि पहली बार हिन्दुस्तान में एक शखसियत ने प्रयास किया था जिसका नाम लाल बहादुर शास्त्री है । हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधानमंत्री ने "जय जवान-जय किसान" का नारा दिया था।

कम से कम जवानों के साथ इसलिए कि देश की ऎसी हालत थी। उस समय देश का 62 और 65 के युध्द का सामना करना पड़ा था। उस समय जय जवान और जय किसान का नारा लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने दिया । उसके बाद अगर किसी सरकार ने सच्चे मन से किसानों को ऊंचा उठाने का काम किया है तो वह हमारे संयुक्त

[RAJYA SABHA]

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मोर्चे की सरकार है । आप लोग कहते हैं कि जातिवाद, जातिवाद, तभी उठेगा जब कि समाज में बराबरी होगी, जब उनके बीच रोटी और बेटी का रिश्ता होगा । आज रोटी और बेटी का रिश्ता भी जाति के अंदर होता है । अगर इसको तोड़कर नया समाज आप बनायेंगे, गैर बराबरी को अगर समाज से मिटायेंगे तभी यह हो सकेगा । हमारी संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार इन्हीं आदर्शो पर कायम है और वह इसके लिए वचनबध्द है ।

उपसभाध्यक्षा महोदय, दूसरा सवाल जो मैं आपके माध्यम से उठाना चाहता हं वह यह है कि साम्प्रदायिकता एक प्रेत रहा है इसके कारण हत्या, लूट, बलात्कार के शिकार कई लोग इस देश में हुए है । देश को हिन्दु, मुस्लिम, सिख और ईसाई में बांट कर एक साजिश की गई है, देश को तोड़ने की साजिश है। लेकिन इस संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार ने अपने नौ महीनों के शासन काल में कहीं भी साम्प्रदायिकता की बु नही आने दी । इसके शासन में साम्प्रदायिकता की बू नही आ रही है। आज हिन्दू, मुस्लिम सिख, ईसाई सारे लोग एक है, इक्ट्रे हैं। यह संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार की उपलब्धि है । हमारे राष्ट्रपति बापू जी, जिन्होंने देश को सर्वधर्म समभाव का मंत्र दिया था, जिन्होंने कहा था कि कोई धर्म किसी से कम नही है, कोई भी पंथ हो, धर्म हो वह किसी से कम नही है, उससे कोई फर्क नही पडता, ईश्वर अल्ला तेरो नाम, सब को सन्मति दे भगवान, इस सिध्दांत पर हमारी सरकार चल रही है । राम कृष्ण परमहंस ने अपनी जिज्ञासा मंदिर और मस्जिद में जाकर परी की । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सबसे बडी बात यह है कि न मैं मंदिर न मैं मस्जिद न काबा कैलाश हं, मैं को कहां ढंढों पंदों में तो तेरे पास हूं । लेकिन आज हम कहां टूट रहे है । हम देख रहे है कि धर्म को राजनीति बना लिया गया है । जब धर्म की राजनीति की जाएगी और राजनीति की रोटी धर्म का नाम लेकर सेकी जाएगी तब धर्म का दुरूपयोग होगा।धर्म महान है, कोई धर्म का विरोधी नही हो सकता । लेकिन आज उसमें एक विकृति आ गई है । जब इसमें विकृति आ जाती है तभी हत्यायें, लूट और बलात्कार होते है। ऎसा धर्म कभी भी कल्याण का कारण नही हो सकता है । धर्म तभी कल्याण का कारण होता है जब उसे राजनीति से अलग रखा जाए । इसलिए, महोदय, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि हमे धर्म को राजनीति से अलग रखना पड़ेगा। हमारे राष्ट्रपिता बापू जी ने, हमारी स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ने और तमाम सन्तो ने जो कहा है उन संतो द्वारा दिखाए रास्ते पर चलकर ही हमारा कल्याण हो सकता है । इसके लिए धर्म और जाति से ऊपर उठकर ही हम देश का हित कर सकते हैं । धर्म से किसी का कोई विरोध नही हो सकता है।

लेकिन देवताओं को अपनी जेब में बंद करने की साजिश को हम लोगों को छोड़नी पड़ेगी। हमने यहां पर बैठे-बैठे अपनी संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार के बारे में सुना है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि सही मायनों में इस देश में कभी भी राज्यों की सरकार नही बनी। पहले राज्यों को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया, स्टेटस को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया लेकिन संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार में पहली बार राज्यों प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया, स्टेटस को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया लेकिन संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार में पहली बार राज्यों को एहसास हो रहा है कि हम फेडरल स्वरूप में रह रहे है और इसके लिए उन्हें गौरव हो रहा है, अभिमान हो रहा है। इसी को ध्यान में रखकर संविधान निर्माताओं ने संविधान की रचना की थी। आज यह सच हुआ है और संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार में निश्चिततौर से विभिन्न भाषा भाषी लोग है।

आज हम निश्चित तौर पर विभिन्न भाषा-भाषी लोग हैं। हमारी वेशभूषा भी अलग है, पहनावा भी अलग है । यही इस देश की विशेषता है और जब विभिन्न भाषा-भाषी और वेशभुषा के लोग मिलकर इस देश का संचालन कर रहे है तो ऎसा लगता है जैसे सारा राज्य, सारा देश मिलकर शासन व्यवस्था को चला रहा हो । महोदय, यही है संयुक्त मोर्चा की सरकार । आज न कोई तेलग है, आज न कोई कन्नड है, न मलयालम है, न तमिल है और न कोई उडिया है । आज हम सभी हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, भारतीय है और यह काम संयुक्त मोर्चा की सरकार ने किया है जिस का श्रेय देवगौडा जी को जाता है । आज संयुक्त मोर्चा की सरकार ने सारे बंधनो को तोड़कर इकट्ठा किया है, एक मुट्ठी में बंद किया है इस का श्रेय देवगौड़ा जी को जाता है जोकि हमारे नेता हैं जिन्होंने सब को इकट्ठा करने का काम किया है । मैं कांग्रेस को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं जिन्होंने इस महान कार्य के लिए, ऎसी अच्छी सरकार के लिए बिना शर्त समर्थन दिया है इसलिए उनको भी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं।

श्री महेश्वर सिंह : आप ने तो उन्हें मुट्ठी में बंद कर दिया है।

श्री नरेश यादव : मुट्ठी में किसी का बंद नही किया है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी) : यादव जी, आप का समय समाप्त हो रहा है ।

श्री नरेश यादव : महोदय, दो-तीन मिनट में समाप्त करता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (त्रिलोकीनाथ चतुर्वेदी) : दो मिनट में ही समाप्त कर दीजिए क्योंकि आप का समय समाप्त हो गया है। अब मददो पर आ जाइए।

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श्री नरेश यादव : महोदय, में ज्यादा वक्त न लेकर बिंदुवार अपनी बात कहूंगा ।

महोदय, लोकपाल विधेयक लोकसभा में प्रस्तूत किया गया है और आज वह एक कमेटी के समक्ष है। इस के पहले भी यह बिल वर्ष 1968, 1977 और 89 में लाया गया, लेकिन कभी इस से प्रधान मंत्री को बाहर रखा गया, आज यह लोकसभा में प्रस्तुत हुआ है और कमेटी के समक्ष भी है तथा प्रधान मंत्री को भी उस के घेरे में लाया गया है। महोदय, इस संबंध में मैंने पहले भी इस सदन में कहा था जबकि हमारी संयुक्त मोर्चा की सरकार नही थी, लेकिन यहां मैं एक आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि इस के अन्तर्गत में जुडिसियरी को भी आना चाहिए । उसे भी नही छोडा जाना चाहिए और लोकपाल विधेयक में न्यायपालिका को भी जोड़ा जाना चाहिए । कार्यपालिका, विधायिका की तरह न्यायपालिका को भी जोड़ा जाना चाहिए जिस से कि न्यायपालिका में भी जो भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है, वह भी समाप्त हो सके ।

महोदय, आज पूर्वोत्तर राज्य सब से उपेक्षित रहे है, लेकिन पहली बार हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ने एक दिन नही, दो दिन नही, एक सप्ताह पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों रहकर और वहां सभी दलों के प्रतिनिधियों से मिलकर, जनता से रूबरू मिलकर वहां की समस्याओं को सुना और उस के बाद वहां के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 6100 करोड़ रुपए के पैकेज की घोषणा की । महोदय, घोषणा ही नही, कार्यवाही भी हुई । आज रेल मंत्री जी ने चाहे पूर्वोत्तर भारत हो या काश्मीर हो, रेल का एक जाल बिछाया है । इस के लिए उन्हे धन्यवाद है । पहले जहां दुरूह स्थानों में रेल से यात्रा नही की जा सकती थी, वहां उन्होंने रेल का जाल बिछाया है ।

महोदय, कृषि इस देश का आधार रहा है। पहली बार संयुक्त मोर्चा की सरकार ने कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए 2831 करोड़ का आवंटन किया है जोकि पिछले वर्ष से 123 करोड़ ज्यादा है। महोदय, हम पानी का बहुत दुरुपयोग करते थे। उस दुरुपयोग को बचाने के लिए संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार ने स्प्रिंकलर ड्रिप इरिगेशन में यानी कम पानी में ज्यादा पैदावर कैसे हो, इस के लिए 70 से 90 परसेंट आवंटन किया है जोकि पहले 50 परसेंट था। महोदय, खाद पर जो कि भारत में तैयार होती है, उस पर ज्यादा सब्सिडी दी गयी है। इस की पूर्ववर्ती सरकार में ऎसा लगता था कि खाद पर सब्सिडी समाप्त कर दी जाएगी या सब्सिडी को कम किया जा रहा था, लेकिन संयुक्त मोर्चा की सरकार किसानों की सरकार है। किसानों के प्रति सरकार की हमदर्दी है। इसलिए जो किसान उपयोगी खाद है, फर्टिलायजर है, उस पर सब्सिडी बढ़ाकर एक बहुत अच्छा काम किया गया है।

महोदय, अंत में गंगा कल्याण योजना के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । महोदय, इस देश में 80 परसेंट सीमांत और लघु कृषक हैं और 20 परसेंट लोगों के पास ही अधिक जमीन है । इस तरह जो सब से छोटे वर्ग का 80 परसेंट किसान है, संयुक्त मोर्चा की सरकार ने गंगा कल्याण योजना चलाकर इस देश में हरिजन, आदिवासी वर्ग के लोगों के कल्याण का काम किया है । और चूंकि बिहार सरकार ने इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन सबसे पहले किया है, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से बिहार सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं, जो उन्होंने गंगा कल्याण योजना को छोटे किसानों और हरिजनों के लिए लागू किया ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी साथी ओझा जी ने जैसा बताया कि 10 किलोग्राम गेहूं बिलो पावरटी लाइन में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए ढाई रुपए प्रति किलो तथा साढ़े तीन रुपए किलों में चावल देने का सरकार का निर्णय है । इसके साथ ही जवाहर रोजगार योजना, सुनिश्चित रोजगार योजना में काम करने वालों को हर दिन एक किलों गेहूं देने का है यानि 30 जमा 10 अर्थात 40 किलोग्राम गेहूं और 8 हजार करोड़ रुपया सब्सिडी आजाद भारत के इतिहास में पहली बार बिलो पावरटी लाइन वालों के लिए दिया है हमारी संयुक्त मोर्चा की सरकार ने । इसके लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय मंत्री देवेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव जी, जो इस योजना का लाए हैं, को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं।

श्री महेश्वर सिंह : चारा के बारे में भी बोलिए, क्या भाव है?

श्री नरेश यादव : महोदय, अंत में एक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा । जिस तरह से पूरे देश में एक नेटवर्क है बिजली का , एक नेशनल ग्रिड है, उसी तरह से जैसा के0एल0राव साहब का भी सुझाव था सिंचाई के पानी के लिए, कि नदियों का इस देश में एक जाल है, बिहार में ही अकेले 200 छोटी बडी नदियां है, तो पूरे देश की नदियों को लेकर वाटर नेशनल ग्रिड बना सकते है। यह मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। आप अगर नेशनल ग्रिड विधूत का बना सकते है तो उसी तरह से वाटर नेशनल ग्रिड भी बनाया जाए और उसी के माध्यम से पूरे देश में पानी का वितरण किया जाए । इससे ऎसा होगा तो कावेरी कृषणा में, कृष्णा गंगा में और गंगा यहां सतलुज में और पूरे देश का पानी एक जगह से पूरे देश में जाएगा । जिस तरह राष्ट्रपिता बापू की भस्म का विसर्जन पूरे देश की नदियों में हुआ था, उसी तरह हिन्दुस्तान की पूरी नदियों का एक नेटवर्क

बनाकर, उसका जाल बिछाकर पूरे देश की जो मरूभूमि है उसकी सिंचाई की जा सकती है । आप देखिए, असम में पानी है, बिहार में पानी है, बंगाल में पानी है, पूरे देश के पानी को लेकर नेशनल ग्रिड बना सकते हैं । ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती मारग्रेट आल्वा (कर्नाटक) : बिहार में सब कुछ पानी हो रहा है । पानी ही पानी हो रहा है ।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी) : यादव जी, आपका हो गया । अब आप धन्यवाद कीजिए और समाप्त कीजिए ।

श्री नरेश यादव : बिहार ही पानी रखता है । बिहार के पानी के बिना कुछ नही है । रहिमन पानी राखिए बिन पानी सब सून पानी गए न ऊबरे मोती मानुष चून । बिना पानी के कुछ नही होगा ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यही हमारा सुझाव है कि पूरे देश में नेशनल वाटर ग्रिड बनाकर देश का कल्याण किया जाए । आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, जिसके लिए आपको बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकीनाथ चतुर्वेदी) : बहुत – बहुत धन्यवाद, यादव जी । श्री वी0नारायणसामी जी नही है । श्री सुरिन्दर कुमार सिंगला । यादव जी, आपके बाद ही है सिंगला साहब ।

श्री नरेश यादव : सर, सिंगला साहब बहुत ही अच्छे, सुलझे हुए इंसान है और बहुत सहयोगी भी है। इसलिए हमें सिंगला साहब पर नाज है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती मारग्रेट आल्वा : उनका नाम बाद का था । दुसरे कोई बोलने वाले थे बीच में ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकीनाथ चतुर्वेदी) : जी, बीच में और दो लोग थे। बोलिए, सिंगला साहब।

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA (Punjab): Thank you very much, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I am extremely grateful to you.

Sir, my hon. colleague, Mr. Yadav, has done a marvellous job for his party, saying, "This is a unique Government representing the whole country, which has happened for the first time in the last fifty years. Otherwise, no Government in the country ever represented India. This is the first Government.' What a unique Government it is! Yeah, unique it is It is a coalition of thirteen parties. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Fourteen.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Yes, fourteen today.

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: And there is moral support of one party from outside.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: This is a coalition Government, and those who have an interest in joining the Government for power for the first time in the history of this country, like the communists, will like to tell every Indian that the coalition is going to stay. Coalition Gvemment is possibly the best and ideal Government for the country. What a tribute they are paying! In paragraph 4 they say coalition Governments can be stable and they can promote durable social and economic development. But they themselves doubt whether stability can ever be brought by coalition. I don't want to quote many examples, but I would like to really remind what kind of a coalition Government they have. I will illustrate the case of UR As I said the other day, the Home Minister has a perception in UP that anarchy is spreading there and violence is increasing and that the whole of UP is moving towards total destruction. But, the Governor appointed by them has a different story to tell. The UP Governor quotes India's Prime Minister to say UP is doing extremely well. He quotes figures from 1992 onwards, that the crime graph is declining. Now, the question is who is correct— whether the Prime Minister's acceptance of the UP Governor's report or the Home Minister's statement? The Governor wrote a letter stating the facts. Let >the facts be told to the people of the country. They want to know whether UP is actually normal or abnormal, whether law and order is all right there or not. This letter has not been released and India's Prime Minister is till today silent on this issue. He does not want to comment. He knows if he says that UP is in excellent health, he would face the wrath of India's Home Minister. And if he says he agrees with the Home Minister, then the Governor goes. There are people sitting in UP, who will say the Governor is excellent and the Prime Minister sits and listens to him. This is the position. Naresh Yadav Ji, this is your coalition Government.

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There are many more such examples. Take, for instance, their statements on petroleum products. Ministers speak in different langauges. If you meet the Prime Minister privately, he speaks in different language.

SHRI JIBON ROY: That is the beauty of coalition.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Yes, that is the beauty of coalition, you make people believe in it. Well, if my friends are interpreting it like that, then it is an ideal and fine coalition Government and I do not have to say more on it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): Let Mr. Jibon Roy continue on his own, but you address me and the House.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: So, the people of India really have to pass a judgment one day and very strongly they will say that they reject this coalition experiment. Mind you, they will reject it if it is such a terrifying experience. (Interruptions) My point is that this Government is committed to the Common Minimum Programme. Fourteen parties are committed to the Common Minimum Programme, which is likely to help the people of India. They are also committed to maximum power sharing. Every party wants more Members in the Cabinet. That is how they are committed to the people of India. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKINATH CHATURVEDI): Mr. Singla, your leader also has to speak. So, go on addressing the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): Don't be diverted by his remarks.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I must say that all the 14 parties have committed themselves to sharing more power in the Government. The tragedy is that they have committed the people of India to this Common Minimum Programme. My point is that the indian State has been subjected to the Common Minimum Programme for the first time in its history. What is the Common Minimum Programme? The Indian State may require a total policy change. A total policy

change cannot come because one of the constituents of the United Front Government who are having three Ministers in the coalition Government are opposing some policy changes. They are not accepting them. That is the tragedy of India in having the Common Minimum Programme. They are limiting the Indian destiny through this kind of programme. The Indian State needs a larger policy, a broader policy.

They are not able to adopt those policies because one of the constituents of the United Front Government is opposed to them. For example, the opening up of insurance to the private sector has been opposed by a few members in the coalition Government. The whole country wants it. ..(Interruptions) ... Kindly don't disturb me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKINATH CHATURVEDI) : Mr. Jibon Roy, why are you changing your places and disturbing Mr. Singla?

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: I am mentioning about this issue specifically because India needs an infrastructure development, whether it is in the power sector, whether it is in the transport sector, whether it is telecom and whether it is ports. India needs a long-term saving plan, a longterm investment proposal from institutions like the insurance sector, insurance funds, pension funds and so many things of that kind. Now, the Government is starved of funds and the infrastructure is not growing. The total contribution of the LIC and the GIC over a period of 50 years is Rs. 75,000 crores only. This is the small contribution this insurance sector has contributed in this country. Then, a right decision was taken to open the insurance sector to the private sector in order to mobilise resources for development of the infrastructure. But the fact of the matter is that this decision could not be implemented because a few members in the United Front Government are opposed to it. Is it not a tragedy? Are you not subjecting this country to remain unchanged? India wants to be changed. Indians are looking forward to good policies. Some constituents of the Government are having very limited interest and that is why they are opposing them. They are having at heart trade union's interest. That trade union is a constituent

of a political party. I am not opposed to that. But I want to tell them if they are representing that trade union, they should talk to them about it. The question is larger issues of Indians are involved. So, don't subject Indians to the Common Minimum Programme. It has been rightly pointed out in the last paragraph of the Address that Idnia is on the threshold of an unprecedented opportunity as it prepares itself for entering the 21st century with hope and confidence. Sir, these are the facts. Do they have the confidence? Are they nurturing Indians hope? They are subjecting the whole country to the Common Minimum Programme. That is my serious objection.

Para 7 of the Address says that integrity and impartiality in public life and in the conduct of all public servants are foundations of democracy. It is very good. The intentions are good, but there is not action. I do not want to mention too many illustrations here.

But 1 will only refer to one case, the case of the President belonging to the Prime Minister's party. Does he represent transparency in investigation being conducted in a fodder case? Is no attempt being made at Delhi to derail the whole investigation? Is it not mirroring the conduct of the Government on transparency? Every Minister who gets up says that the Government is for transparency. It mirrors what kind of transparency you have, what kind of commitment you have to the honest public life or to the issues of corruption this country is facing so severely and this particular disease of corruption is eating into the vitals of every Indian. My senior colleague, Shrimati Margaret Alva, had stated very clearly what the Congress party stands to establish. When she was a Minister, even then she had said that the Congress party was ready to include even the office of the Prime Minister within the ambit of the Lokpal Bill. It is not a new thing and it is not the first time that you are making a noise. Shrimati Margaret Alva, while she was a Minister, had made a commitment in this House and she brought a bill also. But in the name of consensus, all parties sabotaged the Bill and it could not be legislated. The reason was that every party was in a rush and wanted to make a political capital out of this issue. I remember that when a meeting was called by

the then Home Minister, there was a very thin presence in the meeting. This was the seriouseness shown to this issue. Now, nothing concrete has come out till date. The Lokpal Bill was to be brought during the last Session but it could not be brought. I hope the Government will bring the Bill before the House during this Session. A lot of noise is being made about this issue right now. Unless a Bill is brought before the House, we can't say anything about thair tall claims. The Government have to prove it. Till date, the Government have proved otherwise.

Now, 1 come to my own State. It is true that the people of Punjab have demonstrated abiding faith in democracy and their commitment to peace and harmony. It has come after a long time, after a decade or so. I must admit that the people of Punjab, the Congress party and the Communist Party of India worked together and fought terrorism in the State of Punjab and thus helped in protecting the unity and integrity of the country. Nobody can dispute it. The historian would write about the role these secular forces played in Punjab at the cost of their lives. In fact, it was a memorable event in the history of India. It was really unimaginable. In fact, it would not be an exaggeration if I say that all the secular parties in Punjab have done a remarkable thing and we have to learn a lession from them.

In a most difficut situation the secular forces in Punjab played a historic role. All of us knew, the whole country knew, that the war of terrorism was from within. Certain forces were fomenting this war of terrorism from our neighbouring countries. The State of Punjab had to raise special term loans from the Central Government. That was good. Special term loans were offered to the State of Punajb to keep itself going and to fight against the battle of terrorism. Most of the funds raised through special terms loans from the Central Government were really spent on paramilitary forces and the security forces. Those monies were actually spent for India's unity. We were actually fighting a battle to preserve India's unity and integrity. Only in one year, 1995-96, a waiver was available to the tune of Rs. 940 crores. We are yet to pay the special term loans with interest. They amount to Rs. 6,000 crores. We, members of

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Parliament, the State Chief Minister and the State administration have been requesting, let these loans and interest be waived. If in Jammu and Kashmir State, where terrorism was to be fought, the State expenditure had to be waived and the special term loans offered to it were actually given and it could be treated as a special case, Punjab is also entitled to claim a special category status. I would like to request the Government, through you, Sir, to actually waive Punjab's loan and interest. I want to remined the House, through you, Sir, that the then hon. Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan, had made a commitment to this House, when I raised this issue earlier, that the special term loans and interest due from Punjab would be waived as was done in the case of Jammu and Kashmir. So, don't create a feeling in the minds of the people of Punjab that they are discriminated. I would request the hon. Leader of the Opposition, whose party is now in power there, to make special efforts with the Government of India to get Punjab's loans and interest waived. Punjab is in a very grave crisis with no funds. One would appreciate his efforts towards this end.

The fourth point is, Sir, that the Presidential Address mentions about the Government's commitment to economic reforms. I am happy and I do support it. The programmes were virtually launched by the Congress party when it was in office. They produced an economic miracle of a kind when the country faced grave danger on the economic front in 1991.

The economic reforms programme which was then adopted produced results. 1 can give one or two broad indicators of the fact that for the first time in the history it produced the most unprecedented growth rate in the Indian economy. It never happened earlier. Earlier the Hindu rate of growth rose from 3.2 per cent of 4.5 per cent. We have never experienced such a phenomenal economic growth rate in the Indian economy. The critics of economic reforms would share that its spread-out effect was not so distributed which could have helped a large section of the poor people. It did not. It was in the process. The fact of the matter is, as I normally say, the poor people have the first right on the Indian budget. If somebody has a right on the Indian budget it is the poor people

who have the first right. Now how do they exercise the first right; if Shri Dipankar Mukherjee and other colleagues of mine would understand the logic? The budget is limited. Either you give it to the poor people or you build your infrastructure. If you want to build power projects, if you want to build ports and everything, you have no resources left to help the poor people. The best thing is to leave it to the private sector to build infrastructure and large industrial projects so that the funds available in the budget for the poor people could really be used meaningfully to help the most downtrodden people. But what has happened is, it has not really gone in that way. I would refer to only one programme, i.e. the Public Distribution System which has been launched with a big fanfare by this Government. The words used are, "Moving towards ending poverty". I do not know whether they really understand what poverty is and how the Public Distribution System can remove poverty. They are going to distribute 10 Kg. of foodgrains per month to every family. If they are going to get rice, it gives them Rs. 30/- per month. If they are going to get wheat, it gives them Rs. 20/-per month. What can one buy in Rs. 20/-? The cost of wheat has been fixed at Rs. 4.50 per Kg. and for people below poverty line the cost has been fixed at Rs. 2.50 per Kg. If a man has to stand in a queue for two to three days, it is not worth the labour he has put in. This is the PDS programme of the United Front Government. We all know it is not limited here. For the tost so many years we have been talking about PDS and revamped PDS. Study after study, inquiry after inquiry has proved that 70 per cent of the foodgrains never reach the targeted population.

The middle men really take the food away. The first point is that it never reaches. Then if it reaches, is reaches at Rs. 20/-. It is a classic case of not meeting the demands of poor people. I don't want to take more time on this. But I just want to remind the House that there are two models available in the world, models for removing poverty. One. is subsidising the consumption. This is what subsidised consumption is. The other is subsidising a family's capital formation. If you are really interested in removing poverty in this country, you must keep in mind that it is not the subsidised consumption that can help because the quantum of subsidy that you need in the Indian budget is just not aivailable. Even if it is available, would you like to perpetuate the poverty of a person and pauperise him permanently? You are paralysing people for ever. This is the history of poor people the world over. People who are fed on subsidised consumption never become decent humanbeings. In America they say that those who get welfare cheques are first class beggars. You know these people receive their cheques sitting in their homes.

Like beggars in streets, they are beggars of State. My appeal to this House and the Government of India is that we should make such programmes which can abolish poverty, which can eliminate poverty and which can subsidise capital formation of a family. Give each family a buffalo. That is the capital of that family. They will work and generate income. They will permanently come out of the morass of poverty. That is what you should really look for if you want to remove poverty.

But as I have already said, this Government wants to stay in power permanently. They say that they are not afraid of anybody and they want God to take care of it. They are not depending on India's people to take care of themselves. So, they are working on everything thoughtlessly. They don't imagine that this amount of Rs. 20/- per month that they are giving to each family, is not going to help at all. It is not a thoughtful programme. I don't know how long this Steering Committee of the 14 parties deliberated or fought against each other, to bring forward this kind of a programme. You are making a mockery of the people of India. You don't realise that these twenty rupees cannot feed them. My point is that they are basically thoughtless. They are not working for India's poor. These are just gimmicks to befool people.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): Will you take more time because it is almost 35 minutes now?

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: No. I will not take much time, Sir. I want to draw your attention to two or three things. One is that the United Front is not paying any attention to the rural sector of India's economy.

4.00 р.м.

Sir, I come from Punjab, an agricultural State. Last time, Rs. 900 crores were allocated for irrigation. This time at is Rs. 1300 crores. One would like to know from the Government as to what was the percentage allocation to different States out of Rs. 900 crores, particularly to a State where agriculture is flourishing and contributing much to the overall production in the country? On the contrary, Punjab was not entitled and Haryana was not entitled for a share! Where have the Funds gone? It is a very serious matter.

Last time also I mentioned about 10% increase in urea price. They were able to mop up Rs. 800 crores and distribute it among those States were fertilizers are not used. They are penalising the urea-consuming States. They collect from those States who are using urea and distrubuting among nonusing States to promote the use of urea and other fertilizers. This is cross-subsidisation. It is a very dangerous one if one State is going to pay for the other State. It means, there are forces who fuel the idea of autonomy. If the schemes of the Central Government do not help in stopping the disgruntled people trying to discredit those who are functioning, it would destroy the federal system.

Lastly, I would bring to your kind attention another very serious matter. It is an age of reservations. Women are asking for reservation.

SHRI M.A. BABY (Kerala): It is who are asking for women's reservation.

SHRI SURNDER KUMAR SINGLA: Two seats have been reserved for Anglo-Indians. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, what is their population? I am told, it is just 15,000! A Member of Parliament represents a minimum of one million voters. I am not talking about the population. It is one million voters!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): I thought you were going to speak on women's reservation.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: It is a very serious matter. They represent a negligible figure and this has been introduced by the British. If we can dispense with the privy purses ... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It is in our Constitution. (Interruptions)

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: You have advocated it. I think, it needs a review. It has to be dispensed with. Such privy purses are to be dispensed with. This is the most wrong reservation and it is not in the interest of the country. If you want reservation for Anglo-Indians, let that be out of those 12 seats instead of two separate seats, which could be given to Indians in general.

Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKINATH CHATURVEDI): Shri Ram Jethmalani, not here. Dr. Karan Singh, not here. I call Shri VR Duraisamy.

SHRI V.P. DUIRAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on behalf of the DMK party, I rise to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. Sir, we are all indeed very thankful to the hon. President for the address he was pleased to deliver on the 20th February, wherein he has highlighted so many achievements of the United Front Government.

Sir, at the end of his speech the President has rightly struck a note of caution. He says, "Whether we move forward boldly and realistically or remain stuck in the traditional modes of thinking, is going to ultimately determine our place in the world." I am really thankful to the President for these words of caution because we are preparing ourselves to enter the 21st century. We ought to be more dynamic to achieve our goals. Ours is an agrarian economy. The President has dwelt at length with the agricultural development of India. I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that we should provide long-term viable projects for irrigation purposes. Sir, the State of Tamil Nadu is suffering because of the Cauvery water irrigation for the last ten years and particularly in the last three or four years. So many tribunals were constituted; so many sittings were held. There was a bilateral discussion between the Chief Ministers of these two States. The tribunal is still in existance there. Sir, even the warring nations also get due share of the river water. But, the State of Tamil

Nadu is not getting its due share of water from its sister-State, Karnataka. The Chief Ministers of these two States held discussions to settle the matter amicably out of the court or out of the tribunal. Our Chief Minister, a great statesman, who has a true spirit of democracy, still believes that the Cauvery water issue can be settled out pf court through negotiation. At this juncture I request the Government of India to intervene in the matter and assure that Tamil Nadu gets its due share water without any difficulty.

Sir while we are fighting for 15 TMC water every year, 26,000 TMC water of Godavari and Mahanadi is flowing waste into the sea. So is the case with the west-flowing rivers of Kerala. If this water is harnessed, there will not be any kind of water scarcity. The Government of Kerala has agreed to have projects on Pandiyar and Punnampuzha rivers which will also benefit the State of Tamil Nadu. I hope the Government will move on these lines after getting the report of the Expert Committee headed by Shri Hanumantha Rao Sahib.

I appreciate the sincere efforts that have been taken by the United Front Government for the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The special recruitment drive in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is going to clear the backlog of vacancies.

In this connection, Sir, I feel it is my duty to draw the attention of the Government to the recent judgement of the Supreme Court given on 21st February. While disposing of a writ petition filed by certain candidates against the UP Government for admitting SC/ST and OBC candidates into post-graduate medical courses by relaxing the standard, the Court observed that in the event of the failure of the candidates beloning to these categories to obtain the minimum qualifying marks, such seats should be given to the general category students. The Court also went on to observe that they had some reservation as to whether this policy of reservation can be extended to the post graduate level.

Sir, this ruling of the Supreme Court strikes at the very root of reservation. The officials, the authorities, may misuse this ruling of the Supreme Court. While the Government's policy is against the derexervatinn of any of these seats as it is meant for admission of SC/ST students into colleges, as it is meant for providing them with job opportunities, as it is meant for helping the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Supreme Court, according to me, has paved the way for dereservation of seats. This would endanger society.

The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction to encroach on a policy matter of the Government. Particularly, when the Government is committed to ensure social justice for the SC/ STs., this ruling of the Supreme Court, if it is, to be implemented, would endanger the reservation policy. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Government to come forward with a suitable Constitutional amendment to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, or, the Government should see that courts do not intervene in policy matters such as reservation.

On the industrial front, the scenario is very encouraging. The transparency and the simplified procedures have attracted investors from across the globe. From infrastructure building to industrial production, we see a tremendous change taking place. The 'singlewindow clearance' for foreign investors would further give a boost to our economy. The steps taken by the Government to revive the sick industries are positive signs. With this kind of efforts, I am sure we will be witnessing a good industrial growth in the country in the near future.

The hon. President has referred to the Panchayati Raj system of local self-Government. As he said, it is very vital in achieving Ram Rajya, as conceived by Mahatma Gandhi. In this regard, I would like to point out that the ruling party in Tamil Nadu, the DMK, has always believed in democratic institutions and decentralisation of powers. That is why the elections to the local bodies were held by the DMK Government soon after it came to power. The Panchayati Raj institutions are given all possible support by the State Government. While saying this, I also wish to draw the attention of the Centre to the need to strengthen the federal structure of our polity. The Governments at the Centre, over the years, in an attempt to arrogate powers to

themselves, had taken such actions that had eaten into the very vitals of the federal structure of our Constitution. Now that we have a Government which is truly representative of our federal structure, I would appeal to the Government to expedite matters in regard to devolution of financial powers to the States and giving greater autonomy.

Sir, I can very well understand the concern of the President about corruption in public life. This evil would jeopardise all our efforts to develop the society. That is why the DMK Goverment in Tamil Nadu had taken effective steps. We have taken action against people who had indulged in various acts of corruption and misuse of public office. A huge amount of black money has been unearthed. In this connection, 1 would request the Central Government to render all possible help to the Tamil Nadu Government in taking appropriate action against those who are indulging in corruption.

(Time-bell rings)

The United Front Government wants to maintain friendly relations with our neighbours, including Sri Lanka, with whom we have cultural and emotional ties. Yet, unfortunately, the fishermen from Tamil Nadu are being brutally killed by the Sri Lankan Navy. This issue has been raised all along. We have been bringing this matter to the notice of the Central Government. The Tamil Nadu Government has been requesting the Government of India. Our hon. External Affairs Minister, during his visit to Sri Lanka, had also held discussions with the President of Sri Lanka.

Even then, properties of the Tamil Nadu fishermen have been seized and damaged. Under these circumstances, the whole Tamil Nadu is deeply concerned about this. I would urge upon the Centre to take action on a warfooting to put an end to these killings.

I shall fail in my duty if I do not mention about the price-rise. Recently the United Front Government has revived the PDS. It is also taking action to give 10 kg. of foodgrains at the minimum price under the PDS and 20 kg. of foodgrains at the minimum price under another scheme to the people who are living below the poverty-line.

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The United Front Government has increased the price of sugar, rice and other essential commodities. The State Governments have to face the people. Whenever the price is increased by the Central Government, the people of Tamil Nadu and other States get an impression that the State Government has caused the pricerise. Under these circumstances, I request the Central Government to take drastic action to bring down the price to save the poor people.

With these words, I support the Motion. Thank you very much.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी) : श्री जगदम्बी मंडल जी, आप बोलिए। आपकी मेडन स्पीच है। आपके पास बहुत थोड़ा समय है।

श्री जगदम्बी मंडल (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं । इस सत्र में मुझे प्रथम बार बोलने का मौका मिल रहा है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं । उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश और जनता की खुशहाली, यही महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का मुख्य मुददा है । इसकी प्राप्ति कैसे हो, देश की खुशहाली और समृध्दि की प्राप्ति कैसे हो, देश की खुशहाली और समृध्दि की प्राप्ति कैसे हो, देश की खुशहाली और समृध्दि की प्राप्ति कैसे हो, देश की खुशहाली और सम्धि को जारिक और बाहय सुरक्षा कायम रहे । साथ ही साथ जो दिशा निर्देश अभिभाषण में दिया गया है, उसका पालन किया जाय । साथ ही लोक-सेवकों का आचरण अच्छा हो और उनमें कार्यनिष्ठा भी हो ।

महोदय, मैं केवल दो-तीन बातों का जिक्र करना चाहता हं । जितनी बात मैंने कही है, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में विभिन्न रूपों में उसका उल्लेख किया गया है । यह सर्वविदित है कि इस देश की अधिकांश आबादी देहातों में, गांवों में बसती है । आज आजादी के 5 सालों के बाद भी जो स्थिति गांवों की होनी चाहिए, देश की होनी चाहिए, वह अभी तक नही हो पाई है, अभिभाषण में उल्लेख किया गया है गांवों में गरीबों का. गांवों के बेरोजगार नौजवानों का, गांवों मे शिक्षा की स्थिति का ,गांवों में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का । अनेक प्रकार के कार्यक्रम की प्राप्ति के लिए इस का जिक्र किया गया है । गरीबी उन्मुलन का जिक्र किया गया है जिसके लिए अनेक कार्यक्रम चलाए जाते है । शिक्षित बेरोजगारों का जिक्र किया गया है जिसके लिए अनेक तरह की आर्थिक सहायता देकर उनके जीवन स्तर को सुधारने के प्रयास का उल्लेख है, उसी तरह इस देश में जो कृषि प्रधान देश है, कहीं कृषि बाढ़ से पीडित है और कहीं सम्भावित वर्षा के आभाव में

खेत की फसलें सुख जाती हैं, का जिक्र किया गया है, इन सारी बातों का जिक्र करने के बावजुद भी इस देश में किसान की हालत और उनसे जुड़े मजदूरों की हालत आज तक भी जितना इस 50 वर्ष के दरमियान सुधान अपेक्षित था उसकी प्राप्ति न हो सकी है । उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिर्फ कृषि की उन्नति करने से ही देश का सर्वागीण विकास नही हो सकता । उसके लिए आवश्यकता है कि देश में उधोग को बढावा मिले। इस अभिभाषण में उधोग को बढावा देने के लिए भी प्रयास किया गया है, इसमें इसका भी जिक्र है, लेकिन उस उधोग को बढावा देने के लिए आवश्यकता है तेल की, आवश्यकता है बिजली की, आवश्यकता है यातायात की, आवश्यकता है दुरसंचार की । लेकिन इस दिशा में पिछले 50 वर्षो से जितना किया जाना चाहिए उतना नही हुआ है और इस सरकार ने उस ओर कदम उठाया है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भी सही है कि इस देश के लोगों का आर्थिक विकास हो, आर्थिक उन्नति हो, सिर्फ इतने से ही नही होता है, पिछडे जो क्षेत्र हैं दुरदराज के जो क्षेत्र हैं जो आज तक सरकार ने उस ओर देखने का प्रयास नही किया था, पर्वोत्तर राज्य को बिल्कुल पिछड़ा हुआ था जहां के लोगों को बिजली की रोशनी भी नही मिल पाई थी और जहां रेल यातायात की सुविधा नही थी, सड़क नही थी, इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को भी सुधारने का, ऊपर उठाने का प्रयास किया गया है और इसका उल्लेख इस अभिभाषण में है । मैंने पूर्व में ही कहा कि जब तक शांति और सुरक्षा न हो कोई भी देश उन्नति नही कर सकता है । इस शांति और सुरक्षा की ओर राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इसका भी उल्लेख है और उल्लेख है अभिभाषण में बंगला देश का, जिसको इस भारत ने जन्म दिया था फिर भी उसके साथ उसका संबंध मधूर संबंध नही रहा था। लेकिन उस सरकार ने उसके साथ ही मधुर संबंध बनाने का प्रयत्न किया । पाकिस्तान का संबंध हमारे देश से कभी भी अच्छी नही रहा । उस देश से भी, उस पाकिस्तान से भी मधुर संबंध बनाने का प्रयत्न करने का उल्लेख है। इसके अलावा जितने भी मुल्क है, उन से भी दोस्ती बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।मतलब साफ है कि देश में जब तक शांति, देश की सुरक्षा नही होगी चाहे वह बाहय हो या आंतरिक हो, तब तक देश की तरक्की नही हो सकती है। आंतरिक सुरक्षा के संबंध में में सिर्फ इतना ही ज़िक्र करना चाहता हं कि इस देश को बरबादी की ओर धकेलने के लिए हमारे अगल-बगल के जितने भी देश है, प्रयत्नशील रहते है और इस तरह कई प्रांतों में उग्रवादियों ने अशांति फैला दी है। यदि उस अशांति को नही रोका जाएगा और उस अशांति का मूल जब तक नही ढ़ंढ़ा जाएगा तब तक देश की तरक्की नही हो सकती ।

राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण के माध्यम से इस देवेगौडा सरकार ने अथक प्रयत्न किया है पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को आगे बढाने का, अशांति दुर करने के लिए पैकेज प्रोग्राम और विभिन्न कार्यक्रम जैसे गरीबी उन्मूलन, बेरोज़गारी दुर करने का उन्होंने प्रयास किया है । अब आपका आदेश है तो मैं ज्यादा नही बोलना चाहता हूं लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि इस देश की तरक्की इस देश की जनता पर निर्भर करती है । देश का समृध्द हो जाना देश की तरक्की नहीं हो सकता है जब तक इस देश के निवासियों की आर्थिक स्थिति न सुधरे । इस ओर भी इस अभिभाषण द्वारा इस सरकार ने प्रयत्न किया है। अब मैं ज्यादा न कह कर इस देश की सरक्षा और शांति के लिए देश को आगे बढ़ाने का जो प्रयत्न राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इस सरकार ने किया है, इसके लिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं । आपने मुझे समय दिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी) : बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद जगदम्बी मंडल जी ।

I think the hon. Members are aware that the External Affairs Minister would be with us at any moment from now. He would clarify the points to be raised on the statement made by him on the 26th February. In the meanwhile, we would continue with the debate on the President's Address. Shri Ish Dutt Yadav. He is not here. Shri M.A. Baby has made a request that he would speak tomorrow. Shri Joy Nadukkara.

SHRI JOY NADUKKARA (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at least this Government can be proud of one thing. The United Front Government has contributed two new words to the political vocabulary of our country. One is the Common Minimum Programme. In my State....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): Mr. Nadukkara, the External Affairs Minister is here, you can resume your speech on the President's Address after the Minister's clarifications.

CLARIFICATIONS ON STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Tripartite Agreement between India, Iran and Turkmenistan

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES (Goa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I think we have to be bold enough to compliment our hon. Minister of External Affairs because we have signed the tripartite agreement despite the U.S. factor. Sir, Iran is a country which has been blacklisted by the United States of America and other countries are told not to be friendly with that country. In spite of that, I think the Government of India is to be complimented because we have shown courage and sagacity to go and sign an agreement with the Government of Iran. I think it is a diplomatic coupe the hon. Minister has staged and we have to compliment him and we have to welcome the agreement. Sir, signing of an agreement with Turkmenistan is of paramount importance to our country because it is wellknown that Turkmenistan has 30 per cent gas reserves of the world and they have 13 per cent oil reserves of the world and India, everybody knows, have the natural resources. Now, the hon. Minister has not clarified in the statement as to what type of trade will be carried on with that country. I would like to know whether the Khyber Pass would be opened- the Asian silk route with Indiawith Turkmenistan or whether we will get this gas and the natural oil through pipeline. I think the agreement that we had signed with the Government of Oman would not see the light of the day as far as submarine pipeline is concerned. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify as to how, if at all we have any agreement with Turkmenistan, this will be transported to our country, whether submarine pipeline will be used via Iran to India or whether it will cross the international water boundaries of Pakistan. Last time, when the hon. Minister was the External Affairs Minister in V.P. Singh's Government, we had seen the irritant we had with Iran and the hon. Minister even had to cancel a visit because the Islamic card was used against us. There was an interference by our neighbour, Pakistan, which is inimical to us. Now we have seen how that very country has changed and their President had paid a visit to our country two years back. This initiative was taken in 1994 during the Prime Ministership of Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao. So, I compliment the Minister for taking the initiative which we had taken earlier to reach a settlement. I feel the hon. Minister will clarify this position. I have mentioned the U.S. factor. The U.S. factor says to the developing countries not to have trade links, not to have friendly relations with