

Shri Govindrao Adik. He is not here.
 Shrimati Basanti Sharma. Not here. Shri
 Ahmed Mohamedbhai Patel. Not here.
 Shri Janardhan Yadav.

**NEED TO REHABILITATE THE ADI-
 VASIS FAMILIES OF CHHOTA NAG-
 PUR AFFECTED DUE TO CONSTRUC-
 TION OF FIELD FIRING RANGE
 THERE**

श्री जनार्दन यादव (बिहार) : मैडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ जहाँ बिहार के सब से गरीब लोग बसते हैं। अभी सरकार ने एक नेत्रहाट फील्ड फायरिंग प्रोजेक्ट की घोषणा की है। अगर वह प्रोजेक्ट शुरू होगा तो हजारों बाग, रांची, गुमला, लोहरदगा, पलामू यह जो पांच आदिवासी जिले हैं सब से अधिक परेशान होंगे और खास करके गुमला जिला के 179 गांव तथा रांची के 66 गांव, दो लाख आदिवासियों को वहाँ से विस्थापित होना पड़ेगा बिहार सरकार ने आर्डिनंस के माध्यम से इन गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों को खाली करने का आदेश दिया है और सब से दुख की बात यह है कि छोटा नागपुर में जो आदिम जनजाति असर है जिसकी आबादी सिर्फ 8 हजार रह गई है, कोरबा है, बिरहोर है ये सब आदिम जनजाति हैं, अगर यह प्रोजेक्ट शुरू हो गया तो आदिम जनजाति वहाँ से लुप्त हो जाएगी। इसलिए आदिवासियों ने इसका घोर विरोध किया है कि यह फील्ड फायरिंग रेंज प्रोजेक्ट वहाँ नहीं होना चाहिए। और फिर एक बड़ी गन का फायरिंग रेंज वहीं होना और दूसरी का भी वहीं होगा। इसलिए फायरिंग रेंज को उस क्षेत्र से हटाकर अन्यत्र ले जाया जाये क्योंकि वहाँ के आदिवासी इस योजना का विरोध कर रहे हैं। महादेवा, पिछले सप्ताह 50 हजार आदिवासी धनुष लेकर इसका विरोध करते हुए सड़क पर पहुँचे थे और उन्होंने नारा लगाया था कि, “जान दूँगे जमीन नहीं

दूँगे।” और “जन-जन की है यही पुकार, जमीन और जंगल हमारा है”।

इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस योजना को वहाँ से वापिस लिया जाये।

P.M.'s visit to U.S.A.

SHRI K. R. MALKANI (Delhi) :
 Madam, Deputy Chairperson, in the next few days the Prime Minister will be going to the United States. It is good that Heads of State or Heads of Government should be meeting from time to time, and these meetings raise many expectations. In the present case, it also rouses many apprehensions, and the Government should try to remove these apprehensions. For example, these summit meetings are not picnics. Unless the officers have worked out and sorted out the issues, what do the leaders decide? And the preparatory work that is going on, it is going on not in Delhi or Washington but in London. It is very curious. And the surprising thing is that even the Foreign Secretary is not being associated with this. Why? What is happening? It has been given out that this won't be a State visit. Then what is it? A business visit? What is the business? What are the agreements to be signed?

The Prime Minister told this House earlier, last week, that there is no pressure on us and that we will not yield to pressure. It is not enough to make denials. Facts speak for themselves. For example, they issued an Ordinance setting up the Human Rights Commission at the instance of the USA. What is it if not pressure? The matter was pending before a Joint Parliamentary Committee, but the Government rushed with an Ordinance, obviously under pressure. The House and the country expect the Prime Minister

to stand up and take a decision and not buckle under pressure from the United States. I hope this opportunity will be taken by the Prime Minister to make it clear to America that we will not cap our missile programme, that we will not sign the NPT and, also, that the USA should not be interfering in the internal affairs of India, whether these affairs pertain to Kashmir, Punjab or anything else. Thank you very much.

श्री राज नाथ सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मंडम, मैं श्री मलकानी जी के साथ अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ और यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लंदन में भारत और अमेरिका के अधिकारियों की बीच जो वार्ता हुई है, उसको लेकर सारे देश में एक भ्रम की स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है। मंडम, इसी राज्यसभा के अंदर विदेश राज्य मंत्री श्री सलमान खुशीदा जी ने यह बताया है कि परमाणु अप्रसार के मामले में जो वार्ता पहले से चली आ रही है और देश व विश्व के कई हिस्सों में यह वार्ता हो चुकी है, भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली में भी यह वार्ता हो चुकी है, लंदन की यह वार्ता भी उसी वार्ता की एक कड़ी है, लेकिन लोकसभा के अंदर, श्री विद्यावरण जी शुक्ल, संसदीय कार्यमंत्री ने यह बताया है कि...

उपसभापति : लोकसभा की बात यहां मत कीजिए, अपने हाउस की बात कीजिए।

श्री राज नाथ सिंह : प्रधान मंत्री की जो अमेरिका यात्रा होने वाली है...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We don't discuss what happens in the Lok Sabha.

श्री राज नाथ सिंह : उसके पहले की यह एक तैयारी वार्ता है। मंडम, मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के विरोधाभासी वक्तव्य को लेकर सारे देश में एक संभ्रम की स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है इस लिए

इस सदन में भारत सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा एक वक्तव्य दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि इस भ्रम का निवारण हो सके।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, I was asked when the Prime Minister was going to reply. Tomorrow, after Question Hour, there will be reply to the discussion on the Defence Ministry.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज (हरियाणा) : मंडम इस पर तो सेपरेट होना चाहिए।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : In any case, there was a demand for reply by the Prime Minister. As he was not well for a couple of days, he couldn't. Tomorrow he will be coming.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : जब भी वह ठीक हों, लेकिन इसका जवाब अलग से दें, ऐसा आप उनसे कहिए।

उपसभापति : यह तो जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर मूनासिब समझेंगे—it is for him.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : चैंबर जो मूनासिब समझे, वह निर्देश दे सकती है।

उपसभापति : पहले उन्हें आने दीजिए फिर निर्देश की बात होगी।

The Prime Minister will reply and there will be intervention by the Minister of State for Defence after the Question Hour tomorrow.

The House is adjourned for one hour for lunch.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-four minutes past two of the clock, The Vice-Chairman (Shri V. Narayanasamy) in the Chair.

**DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Concl'd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : Now we will start further discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Rural Development. Shrimati Mira Das to continue her speech.

SMT. MIRA DAS (Orissa) : Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, continuing the debate on the Working of the Ministry of Rural Development, I would like to draw the attention of this House to a very important news item which says that there would be acute shortage of drinking water in Delhi in the coming days. This is not the only problem. There are other problems also like shortage of space, essential commodities etc. I also want to draw the attention of this House to another news item, i.e. India will have the maximum number of AIDS patients by the end of this century. This is not the problem with Delhi alone. It is the problem of all the cities in India because of over-population. Why is there over-population in urban areas That is because of our defective rural development. Except a few people who are rich and well to do, the rest of the humanity is living there a life of poverty, of untold sufferings and squalor. They are living in the most wretched conditions like animals. I give the example of Bombay. Everybody knows how people live there Mahatma Gandhi said that the real India lives in the village. Until and unless the problems of the villagers are addressed, the prosperity of India cannot be imagined. A lot of fund has been allocated for the uplift of the rural areas, but God only knows how the funds are misused by the

officials who are busy in keeping the records and statistics up-to-date. An urban-bred officer who is incharge of rural development can never feel the real problem of the poor villagers. No amount of legislation and relief in terms of material are going to help the rural poor. What is lacking is the political will and social responsibility of the political leadership in the country. The planners of rural development hardly know the atmosphere of rural areas. They have to identify the various areas which need what sort of attention and go forward to implement the various poverty alleviation programmes.

Our first Prime Minister who never knew what poverty was decided the destiny of 35 crores of poor people of India. Only a goldsmith can know the quality of gold. How one, who does not know the meaning of poverty, can solve the problem of the rural poor. The then leadership emphasised the introduction of large-scale industries against the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi, who emphasised the role of small-scale and cottage industries, which alone could solve the problems of poverty in India. I must give credit to my social and economic researchers, who go deep into a problem and suggest various ways to solve it. If you go through the pages of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Rural Development, you would see for yourself that the problems of the rural areas or for that matter of the rural people have been properly identified. For example the Report says : "Rural areas account for nearly 3/4 of the population of the country and have a much larger concentration of people below the poverty line". Again, if you give a quick look at the statement of the Prime Minister contained in the Forward to the Eighth Five-Year Plan, you would see how accurately the problems of the people of the country