

been first 10 enter into a firm deal with foreign suppliers before making public announcement so as to ensure against in-flating of international prices of these commodities and in turn marginalising the benefits of import. As an anti-inflationary measures, it is essential to tackle the problem of excess liquidity in the system. However, the conventional method of checking inflation by increasing both deposit and lending rates will not provide the desired results in dis-inflation. Off-loading of dollars by the RBI will also create problems for the exporters. A via-media will have to be worked out in this connection. The inflationary pressure has its adverse effect on savings. The gross domestic savings rate in India is quite lower as compared to that in other developing nations of Asia. The time has come to introduce inflation-indexed savings to protect the real value of the principal amount. If the principal is automatically increased in proportion to the rate of inflation, the person who puts his money in Fixed Deposit will not mind a lower rate of interest than 10 per cent as it is presently. With the inflationary position that is now emerging, there is hardly any scope for a middle-class family living in metropolitan towns and big cities to make any savings.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Kindly be brief.

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: I will just take one minute more. It is harsh to impose Income-tax on such families. Even with the raised Income-tax exemption limit, an individual is taxed on an income of more than Rs 30,000. The idea of the hon. Finance Minister to divert the savings to more productive channels such as the capital market, has its own limitations. The capital market-oriented savings should give place to traditional savings instruments. The savings policy must undergo substantial changes if the family savings have to be stepped up. Inflation may have its impact on industrial growth as well. Fortunately, the overall index of industrial production during April-December, 1993, was 2.4 per cent higher

than the index for the same period in the preceding year for mining, manufacturing and electricity taken together. While there are positive signs of the end of recession and hopes of industrial growth of 6 per cent in 1994-95, there is an apprehension that inflation may upset these calculations. Madam, I urge upon the Government of India to reconsider the situation seriously and take necessary action.

Thank you.

Co-operation with South Africa in the Field of Education and Rural Development

DR. H. ARAM (Nominated): Madam, this august House has already passed a unanimous Resolution congratulating the people of South Africa on the inauguration of the new "Government of National Unity" headed by Mr. Nelson Mandela. What I have to say is by way of supplementation. I have recently returned from South Africa after having served on the Inter-religious International Observers' Mission headed by Dr Kenneth Kaunda, the first President of Zambia and a great friend of India.

Madam, the biggest challenge before the new Government of South Africa will be the high expectations of the common people or as Archbishop Desmond Tutu told our Mission, "Dangerously high expectations of the common people". What do the common people want in South Africa? They want drinking water, health care, electricity, land, housing, education and jobs. The African National Congress has promised them all these things. The policy statement called for a "better life for all" and it says: "Most people in the rural areas, a majority of whom are women, live in poverty." They bore the brunt of the liberation struggle as was mentioned by an hon. Minister the other day. There are seven million squatters and homeless people out of a total population of 30 million. The new Government wants to build one million houses and provide electricity to 2.5 million urban and rural homes. Madam, the

new Government has accorded high priority to education and human resources development and has set apart as high as 23 billion rands for this purpose.

As many South African friends of mine have said, there should be a programme of co-operation and friendship between India and South Africa in this great endeavour of their country. Madam, the other point which I would like to emphasise is the Gandhian legacy which is a valuable bond between these two countries. Many Members have mentioned about this. The mission headed by Dr. Kenneth Kaunda walked to the beautiful statua of Mahatma Gandhi installed in the city square of Peifer-Maartzburg in commemoration of the centenary of the momentous event when Gandhiji was thrown out of a first class railway compartment and when he took the fateful decision to resist racial discrimination through active non-violence.

We also visited the Phoenix Ashram which presented a sad picture. The various buildings were semi-destroyed. I am sure that the new Government of South Africa and also the Government of India will take steps to reconstruct these historic buildings as well as convert the Tolstoy Farm and the 'Gandhi House' in Johannesburg into historic monuments. I would not take much of your time. Wherever we went, we heard repeatedly, again and again, two word—one 'historic' and the other 'miracle'. Indeed, what happened in that country was a political miracle which is sometimes called as negotiated revolution. The two architects of this non-violent revolution were Dr. Mandela and Mr. F. W. de Klerk. But the question is whether this revolution will lead to another revolution, a second revolution, which is a peaceful and developmental revolution. This is the question before that country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Dr. Aram, please wind up.

• DR. M. ARAM: The future holds the answer.

Thank you, Madam Vice-Chairman.

Establishment of National Institute for Ground Water Training at Patna

श्री रमेन्द्र कुमार यादव “रवि” (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण प्रकरण उठा रहा हूँ। भारत सरकार के जल संसाधन मंत्रालय ने भू-जल प्रशिक्षण हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय संस्थान स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से यह निर्णय लिया था कि बिहार में इस संस्थान को स्थापित किया जाए। स्थल-चयन हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित साइट सेलैक्शन कमेटी ने 12-13 मार्च, 1993 को पटना का भ्रमण किया। राज्य सरकार ने संस्थान को पटना में स्थापित करने हेतु अपनी प्रतिबद्धता विचार-विमर्श के दौरान भी तथा लिखित रूप से भी भारत सरकार को एक प्रस्ताव के रूप में भेजी थी। प्रथम दृष्टि में बिहार सरकार का प्रस्ताव अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में काफी बेहतर है। बिहार सरकार के जल संसाधन मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 17-3-93 को अध्यक्ष, भूगर्भ परिषद (भारत सरकार, जल संसाधन मंत्रालय) को एक प्रस्ताव इस संबंध में भेजा था। उक्त प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें निम्न हैं :—

1. भू-जल प्रशिक्षण हेतु संस्थान स्थापित करने के लिए पटना स्थित खगौल में 15 एकड़ भूमि आबंटन करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। इसमें संस्थान भवन व आवासीय फ्लैट शामिल हैं।

2. इसके अतिरिक्त यदि संस्थान को अधिक भूमि की आवश्यकता हुई तो 8-10 एकड़ तक भूमि देने का प्रस्ताव है।

3. बिहार सरकार यह जमीन तुरन्त देने की स्थिति में है।

4. जहाँ तक जमीन की कीमत का प्रश्न है, यह भारत सरकार पर पूरी तरह से छोड़ दिया गया है। यदि सरकार ने केन्द्रीय बजट में इस जमीन की कीमत का प्रावधान किया है तो राज्य सरकार इसे सहर्ष स्वीकार करेगी।