

get the information from the Government of Bihar and then supply it to the hon. Member.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : दिल्ली में जो आग लगी, उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने कहा, दिल्ली में जो आग लगी उसके बारे में अभी तक कुछ नहीं कहा।

Leader of the House and the Prime Minister both are here. I want to tell you कल भी मैंने यह मामला उठाया था कि दिल्ली में दो हजार झोंपड़ियां जल गई हैं और आज भी अखबारों में आया है कि आज भी झोंपड़ियां जली हैं।

उपसभापति : दिल्ली में लगी आग के बारे में।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसके बारे में भी बयान आना चाहिए और जो भी उनसे नुकसान हुआ है वह सरकार को देना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज इस पर भी बहस होनी चाहिए और जहाँ तक हमारे साथी मेरी बात को ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : बिहार में एक छाक्टर का अपहरण होता है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अफज़ल उर्फ़ मीम अफज़ल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : बिहार के बारे में भी बताएं और दिल्ली में लगी आग के बारे में भी बताएं।

श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण : दिल्ली की झोंपड़ियों में लगी आग के बारे में जो सवाल उठाया गया है, उसकी जानकारी मेरे पास आ गई है और मैं माननीय सदस्य को वह भेज दूंगा।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Prime Minister has to give his reply. Please sit down. *(Interruptions)* Order, please.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN (Tamil Nadu) : Madam, I want to raise a matter of very great importance. It is regarding the difficulties faced by the Tamil Nadu Government for maintaining the law and order position because of the front-line activities of the LTTE people in Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written a letter to the Government of India regarding the activities of the LTTE people in Tamil Nadu.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Your name is there in the special mentions list.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN : LTTE activity has to be banned.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have been allowed a special mention on this subject. Please speak at that time.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY

(Uttar Pradesh): The Home Minister should say whether he is going to ban it or not. How long are you going to wait? ...*(Interruptions)*... LTTE is responsible for the assassination of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. How long are you going to wait? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : The question of banning ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Order. Anybody who is speaking without my permission is not going on record except the Leader of the House. Everybody please sit down, except the Leader of the House.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Madam, about banning of the LTTE...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Narayanasamy, it includes you also. You are a Member of this House. Mrs. Jayanthi Natarajan, it includes you also. I have allowed only the Leader of the House. I will permit you later on but please go back to your seat.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Regarding banning of the LTTE, the whole matter is being examined. It will go to the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs; and thereafter it will be announced.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : Banning it ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN : For the last eight months it has been delayed.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You will raise that matter through the special mention which has been permitted by the Chairman. You can speak later, not now ... *(Interruptions)*...

DR. JINENDER KUMAR JAIN (Madhya Pradesh) : You have allowed other Members..

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I did not allow you. Please sit down. Now, I want to call the Prime Minister to give his reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Order, the honourable Prime Minister.

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO) : Madam Deputy Chairman, I am grateful to the Members who have participated in this debate on

the President's Address. They have made several points which need to be replied to. I have culled out some of the important points to deal with here, while many other issues raised will be covered during the Budget debates and the Ministers will be able to take individual issues and respond to them. Here I would like to concentrate more on the general points, points of policy raised and I would like to deal with only these.

One very serious objection has been raised about the Government's policies to the effect that the country's economic sovereignty has been jeopardised. This is a serious allegation and by any standards, this cannot be taken lightly either by the Government or by this House or by the country. But before making an allegation like this, it is also necessary to realise how serious it is and whether it was reasonable or justified to raise this point in the manner in which it has been raised. Of course, Members have the right to raise any point in any manner they like. But I would like to submit that the point has been raised in a non-serious manner because there is absolutely no question of any Congress Party Government in India at any time, past, present or future, playing with... *(Interruptions)*... jeopardising...the sovereignty of India, whether political or economic. .. *(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't disturb the Prime Minister of India when he is speaking.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: That must be taken as absolutely final. There can be no question of playing with the economic sovereignty of India. I would like to assure this I would like to make this statement to whomsoever it may concern all over the world.

Madam, it is well known what kind of situation we inherited when we came to power in June 1991. It is also well known what situation the previous Government, headed by Mr. Chandra Shekhar, inherited when they came to power. There is a continuity in all this. What has been happening is that the Governments, having been rather shortlived, did something, the rest was left

to be done by the succeeding Government and it has fallen to my lot to complete what was started say, two years ago.

Coming to this aspect of what we inherited, it is well known, I think the figures speak for themselves, we found that foreign exchange reserves had declined very considerably and this had happened despite the fact that the two previous governments had drawn 2.4 billion dollars from the IMF from July 1990 to January 1991. Foreign banks were not willing to extend new credits. Non-resident Indians were taking their money out at the rate of about Rs. 150 or 200 crores every week. This was the situation. I really do not want to blame any one. I am only placing the facts in the correct perspective.

I start with 1990. The Gulf crisis and the subsequent increase in the price of oil resulted in a major balance of payments and fiscal impact on the country. The options to deal with this were brought to the CCPA on 6.10.1990 which included drawal of the CCFF of the IMF and authorising official level discussions for a standby facility with the IMF. The matter was also brought to the attention of the Cabinet on 12.10.1990. On the basis of the approval of the CCPA the Finance Secretary obtained approval of the Finance Minister to initiating discussions with a regular IMF mission visiting India in the end of October, 1990. Immediately thereafter, it was proposed to send an Indian delegation to Washington for further discussions. This also was approved by the CCPA on 31.10.1990. The Foreign Minister met the President also. That is a little different. I do not think the President can do it. But consultations all round were completed. So, this is the story of 1990. [Mr. Chairman in the chair]

When it came to the next Government, the statement made by Yashwant Sinha in Parliament is all before us. We all know and he also gave a graphic description of the situation as he inherited it. When we came to power in June 1991, again the same continuation. We found ourselves that 2 tranches of loan of 2.4 billion

[Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao] dollars had already been drawn which had less conditionalities and we were forced to go in for the remaining part of the loan which had, maybe, more conditionalities. What was the alternative before us? No Government can conduct its business on mere ideas or an unending debate. We make the choice, one choice or another choice, one course or another course. But we cannot be simply standing there only debating in which case no government can run. So, we had to make a choice and the courses open to us or the consequences which would have followed in a particular choice were also very clear before us. It will be appreciated that for the last forty years or more, India's record in repayment of its loans has been absolutely impeccable. Our credit-rating has been uniformly high and there has not been one occasion where we have defaulted even for a day. We have been very, very regular, very, very meticulous in keeping up our credit, our 'saakh', because in the Indian mind, this credit is a very important thing right from the village upwards. If the 'saakh', is lost, then everything is lost. We do not mind being poor, but we do not want our 'saakh' to be lost. No Indian would like to. So, that shows the national characteristic which we maintain in government also. Therefore, we were in no mood to let out creditworthiness go down and let the record, the impeccable record, get tarnished. The bottom line was quite clear. We would continue to have the regular repayment made at the time when it became due, come what may. That was the bottom line. If we had not done it, apart from losing the creditworthiness, what would have happened? Suppose we had defaulted. If we had defaulted on our payment, these would have been the consequences, which everyone knows. The economic consequences would have been, immediately a massive outflow of nonresident funds which were already on the way out—maybe, they would have gone up even more in quantity and speed; no new commercial loans coming for several years; short-term trade credit to finance import no longer available; all purchases would have had to be made on cash payment basis which we did not have;

massive disruption of imports; nothing to pay for kerosene, diesel, fertiliser, industrial and other raw material; domestic shortage intensified; massive increase in unemployment; and inflation would have risen sky-high. Now, no one could deny that if we had defaulted at that point of time, these would have been the consequences. Maybe still more. I have only illustratively mentioned some. Therefore, any default at that point would have led to an unmitigated disaster and the Government naturally chose not to default.

Now, the other thing was, 'You do not default'. Then, you have to go to someone who is prepared to give you money to keep up your payments. In April 1991, the BOP position was found as bad as before. It did not improve. And an informal meeting of the Aid India Consortium was organised by the World Bank in April, 1991. Consultations were held with both the IMF and the World Bank. The report of the discussions was that no fresh commitments of aid would be forthcoming until basic reforms were undertaken. In the notes for the introductory statements by the Finance Secretary and for his oral presentation, significant changes in trade, financial, industrial and public sector policies were mentioned which went further than earlier such proposals. It was recognised that structural adjustment loans with the World Bank would be necessary. It was as clear as this in 1991. Now, what was done later was in continuation of this. If there had been some differences in what was proposed, it was because of the fact that the earlier Governments were not prepared with the full scheme; the later Government had to prepare the full scheme. So, it is only a continuation. I am not blaming anyone. I am only saying that there is a continuity and this continuity has to be understood. There is no point in throwing blame over one another. After all, in 1990, the process was started. It is not my fault or their fault that the Government did not continue long enough to take the other steps. So, this went on and it cascaded over the third Government, that is my Government, and I had to complete the process. Today, as a result of what we have done, the disaster which was staring us in the face, I dare say, has been

averted. We are not fully out of the woods. We cannot say that our position is absolutely unassailable. I would certainly say that the situation is a lot better than what we inherited and what was really imminent immediately after we took over. This is all I can claim in all humility and I do not think that this can be controverted. With this position, I would like the hon. Members to judge the situation as it existed in June rather than after the worst is over. Today, everyone can talk with hindsight but this hindsight was not available when we took those decisions and from that point of view, I would like to submit that the decisions were right, the decisions were the only ones available to us and not only that, the decisions were not taken only out of helplessness. This is another point which I would like the hon. Members to appreciate. We take a decision. There may be two kinds of reasons. One is, you have absolutely no other alternative, therefore, you had better take it while it is available. But the other thing is, have you thought it through? On substantive grounds, do you consider this to be right or do you think that something else may be more right? Now, we have been exploring within whatever time was available to us. We explored then and we are still exploring. I didn't find, I didn't come across anything which is substantively better which could be demonstrated, which could prove to be substantively better than what has been done. I am still saying that although we consider this policy absolutely right and we consider its irreversibility useful for the country, as we go along, we can always make small corrections, mid-course corrections. That is always possible. But the point is, the direction has to be the same, the objective has to be very clear and subject to these, we can discuss, we are open to discussion and this is what I would like to submit to the House.

From the statements and from the letters etc. written to the IMF and the World Bank, this continuity comes out and once this comes out, the bias which has been built up over the months that the World Bank is some alien monster sitting somewhere, out to rob us of our

economic sovereignty, that bias needs to be removed. I would very respectfully like to submit to the House that the World Bank is not such a monster. India is one of the founder-members of the World Bank.

The World Bank is as much ours as the United Nations is ours. Yes, the working of the World Bank, we have criticised bitterly in the Non-aligned Movement. In other fora we have expressed our unhappiness over it; particularly in the G-77 we have taken it up very strongly. With what results is a different matter, but the point is, even today there is a volume of world opinion which says that the working of these institutions has to change, it has to be democratised, it has to be made available to the developing countries to a greater extent than before and the whole atmosphere has to change. That is a totally different matter. We will certainly continue to do what we have been doing on those fronts and we will not relent on that, but to paint the World Bank black, the only institution which is available to you for concessional loaning, the IMF—otherwise, if you go to the open market, you will have to pay three times, four times, five times the interest—how are we going to profit by that? You try to reform it. Yes, by all means. But you can't paint it so black that it becomes an untouchable; you don't want to go there. This kind of thing, this kind of approach is not good and it should not go into the psyche of the people that we are going to a demon, we are going to a devil or something like that. Please let us try to understand that these are institutions in which we have a stake as much as any other country and our money is there. Our money is there. In fact, in the first instalment what is really given to us is our own money. So, for that there is no conditionality. If I have put ten rupees there, I can take ten rupees back; nobody loses anything. So there is no conditionality. If there is a structural adjustment loan, there will be conditionality. If you want something more, there will be more conditionality. So conditionality by itself is not something which is to be condemned. You go to a bank in a village. You say, "I want loan. I want to buy a buffalo." There will be an inspector to find out whether you have bought a buffalo or

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao] you have put a dog in the place of* a buffalo or if the buffalo has been bought in the names of ten, instead of one

यह तो हर जगह होता है। This is what it is. This is where our reform also is needed. If this is not being done properly, the banks are losing and the banks are not charitable institutions. They have to work on the principles which all banking institutions recognise; that is why this whole atmosphere, that going to the World Bank jeopardises our sovereignty, that going to the IMF jeopardises our sovereignty, has been created. How many world projects have been running in this country for the last 40 years? Are we not going to the World Bank? Every time we have a big project. What is happening to our international bilateral projects like Karnali, like Pancheshwar etc. etc.? Now if they are such a bad thing, why would we have gone to them persistently asking for their help, even for preliminary...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Mr. Chairman, if the Prime Minister yields...

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Oh, sure. .. {Interruption}

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: If the Prime Minister yields; otherwise, I would not speak...

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: No, no; please go on.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Hon. Prime Minister in his characteristically suave and persuasive manner has tried to tell us that the present loan is nothing but continuation of the loans which have been taken. Our case is, this loan package is qualitatively different because in para 16 of the letter or the circular written by the World Bank President, Mr. Preston, on November 12, 1991, it is stated, "It would be the Bank's first policy-based loan to India." And second, "the present operation is expected to be followed by a series of policy-based loans, credits, in respect of further reforms." It has nothing to do with the compliance of specific loan. It has something to do with the policy framework which is totally different from the policy paradigm you and we have been following.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, what is the policy framework? We tell them we are going to do the following things; we tell them we will bring the fiscal balance down to a particular level. Now, if we are living beyond our means, if we are getting Rs. 100 and spending Rs. 150, no bank is going to extol you for that and give you more and more loan. You will have to tell them that this imbalance will be corrected. It will have to be corrected. Yashwantji told them that it would be corrected in three years. We are sticking to that. There is nothing wrong in this because you have to tell them how you are going to pay back. They are not running after you; you are running after them because you don't have anybody else to run after. It is that simple. You wanted the loan; the loan is given subject to conditions. Those conditions are, by no means, derogatory to our sovereignty. It is a relation, between the creditor and the person who takes the credit. There is no question of any sovereignty brought from any side, any of these doors, where it doesn't belong. The sovereignty of the country does not come into this at all. What I am saying is, "I will be able to pay. I will be solvent enough, to pay. What I have taken I will give you without fail". And this is what you convince them and they give you. If you don't convince them, they don't give you. It is that simple. That is all there is to it. There is no qualitative difference. The point is from stage to stage, the conditions change. They have to change. If you are taking your money, no condition is fixed, no condition is imposed. You take it, by all means, at any time you want. Then, for the purposes for which you are taking the other tranches, naturally conditionalities change and they have nothing to do with the sovereignty. This is my submission.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Bihar): If the Prime Minister yields for a minute....

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The point is that the Prime Minister has stated that I had told them about bringing down the imbalance or stabilising the balance in the Budget. The fact of the matter is that this has to be

seen in two clear parts. One is fiscal consolidation, where I had come to the Parliament and said, "this is the kind of effort we propose to make; we propose to bring the fiscal deficit to 6.5% and then carry forward to the next three years", a point which the Prime Minister was making. The other is, apart from fiscal consolidation, that is, balancing the Budget of the Government of India which was primarily responsible for this problem, there are some totally unrelated issues. For instance, the Finance Minister writes to the World Bank and says on the 11th of November that we shall decontrol steel and that matter goes to the Cabinet on the 16th of January or so. Then doubts arise as to what is happening to this Government. That is the point we have made and we would be grateful to the Prime Minister if he could clarify that point.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I have only one answer to this. You can always criticize what you have not done but would have done if you continued.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: That is a matter of conjecture.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I have made comparison. I think, we could bring all this to a conclusion. I have made a comparison, careful comparison, of what Yashwantji wrote, letter written by him and the letter written by Dr. Manmohan Singh. I don't find anything for which this Government can be assailed, for having written the extra things which he had written. He has gone into a greater detail because he has done his homework a little better. You had no time, I know. I know, they did everything that was possible to retrieve the situation as it existed then. I can say from some personal knowledge also that they did it. I am not blaming anyone. I am giving the credit that is due to each of the Finance Ministers, including Mr. Dandavate. I don't know why you insist on me that I should criticize someone. Even if you criticize me I will not criticize you because I know what the reality is. So, there is no question about that and we cannot come out with all the details, all the files, all the papers. This is not a good convention at all. Let us not open that. The point is that the question of

sovereignty does not arise, will not arise, and that is something which we should take as final, that is the bottom line. We have done many things which have nothing to do with either the conditions imposed by the IMF or even the ideas which they had in respect of our programmes. We have given a package of programmes which is not entirely based on what we told the World Bank or the IMF. We know that fiscal imbalance has led to price rise. We know that we have to protect the weaker sections of society, at least, in the short run because they are the worst hit and that is why we have taken our own pro-poor anti-poverty programmes without reference whatsoever to what the IMF or the World Bank might have said or might not have said. This is our own policy package. And this is where I want to say that I am not really following them in many things. They would have wanted all the subsidies to go lock, stock and barrel. Everybody knows it. They have been imposing these conditions. We have not accepted the conditions. In fact, I have gone to the extent of saying that in this country food subsidy is going to remain for a long time. And I have said it with the full concurrence of the Finance Minister. I have come across a sentence somewhere where the head of the household says, "I am the head of this house and I have my wife's permission to say so." So in this case we are both together, we are both one. And so long as it is necessary, we will not do away with food subsidy. This is the first violation, perhaps the worst violation of what the IMF or the World Bank or any of those institutions could ever think of. They forget that they also have subsidies in their countries. But when it comes to us, they say something else. We will not accept those things. But what we should accept is what we consider good for our country. We don't accept because somebody else is saying so. We accept because we accept. That is all. And we can't accept it to the extent to which they want us to accept it. Well, we will tell them "we can't accept it to the extent you want us to." That is all. So, there is no question of our package being completely prescribed or given or handed over by somebody else to us. This is not

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao] on and this will never be on. So, we have our programmes, the programme of 1700 blocs where every citizen, every village will be served by the Public Distribution System. It has not been done before. We have been talking of the Public Distribution System *ad nauseam* over the years without going into the nitty-gritty of how it is functioning. In the Legislative Assemblies, in Parliament Member after Member after Member has criticised the Public Distribution System by saying nothing is reaching the fair price shops in villages. What have we done to see that it reaches there? For the first time we have gone into the micro-planning of the Public Distribution System. We have taken the poorest areas in the country because that is where we have to reach assistance, reach the stuff before it reaches elsewhere. We have seen to it that a uniform price of commodities is fixed and insisted upon in these areas which is lower than the price in other areas. Now this difference in pricing also has been insisted upon. And we are planning to do it. We have already introduced this. But that is not enough. When I say, it has been introduced in 1700 blocs, I would like to know from each Member of Parliament, in how many blocs in his constituency, he knows it has been introduced.

Not many people have been told about it. We have given the lists also.

I beg of all the Members of Parliament, whenever they go home, whenever they go to their constituency, please visit the villages and see whether it is working at all because I have no way of knowing..... {Interruptions}... I have no way and I confess here that I have no way of verifying what is happening in a village. I have no staff. The Government of India's writ in that respect does not run there. It is only the State Government and that is why I have requested the State Chief Ministers to take a share in this responsibility and they have done so. They have willingly agreed to do so. They are doing it and I have no doubt that in the next few months when the whole system, when the whole scheme reaches and is in place, you will find the people of that area much better served, particularly in the remote areas where they have got

nothing so far, very little so far. This is how while we are opening up the economy and making it an integrated one with the whole world economy we are also taking care of the most vulnerable sections of our population. This is a new package, a package which is all our own. This is not a World Bank package or this is not an IMF package. It is an Indian package all through. This is what I want to say. Now, if this is not working well—I do not claim it is working well 100 per cent, nobody can claim that—it is a question of all of us putting our heads together and finding ways and means of making it work. If there is any defect in the scheme itself, the scheme is before you, it has been circulated, it has been commented upon, you are welcome to tell where it has to be corrected, where the corrective has to be applied and it will be done. This is the way we are functioning and we are trying to involve everyone, the State Governments, the Zilla Parishads, the Panchayati Samitis, and all the machinery which is available down to the grass-root level. They have to come into it, without that there is no use of blaming one at one level and the other at another level. This is not going to get us anywhere. Sir, the foodgrain releases during the last 4 months have amounted to more than 4 million tonnes. Now our food position needs to be watched. While we are not really worried to that extent, with the next crop coming almost immediately, the wheat crop, we have to be careful because we have not drawn so much in the corresponding period of any previous year. This is something which needs to be understood, needs to be remembered because we want more and more grain to come to the PDS. It has come and it has had some effect, some beneficial effect, maybe not to the extent we want because if we had 10 million tonnes then that would have been different. But this is not possible. That is why some proposal to import wheat also has been considered. It is in the pipeline at the moment. We also decided, we had decided in 1990—I want to remind the Members—to sell 10 lakhs of wheat. Now I have gone into those papers and I find we wanted to sell wheat not because we were having very great stocks with us and we could have simply sold them just

because we did not want to keep them. That was not the reason. The reason was we were desperately in need of foreign exchange. Now this has been the lot of all the colonies. They only sell their raw materials. They cannot sell anything more because they do not have anything more. Fortunately, today we need not sell our raw materials. Incidentally, our best iron ore, Bailadilla iron ore, I am told, I am ashamed to say that we have been overdrawing and over-exporting that iron ore. We should cry a halt to this and the Government has taken a decision that henceforth there will be no new contracts for exporting our iron ore, whatever the quality of iron ore we have. We will have to think of planning an industry in order to use that, rather than sending it out. If they can use it, I don't see why we cannot use it. It is only a question of technology. We will get the technology, we will develop the technology; otherwise, it will remain for posterity. Why should we really over-exploit our resources? Now this is the kind of approach we have taken, and I am sure we will have technology coming from abroad and that really is the intention of opening up. You cannot get this technology for money or love, unless you allow someone to come here, make a joint venture, give you the technology as part of the condition. They will come. They are coming, they have promised to come and today I am glad to say that within the last five or six months", because until then no one knew what we were going to do, may be four or five months, the amount of industrial investment which has been promised which has been committed to India is really phenomenal, from that point of view I have made comparisons with other countries, I do not want to name the countries, but countries even as big as ours. The comparative figures show that the willingness to come to India has been markedly, significantly better than to any other country. In the comparable period of last year—, I think it was brought out in one of the questions and one of the answers in this House—Rs. 74 crores of investment was promised; this year, within the same period we have touched Rs. 1000 crores. Now in the next one or

two weeks if everything goes well and if we do not find anything very bad in the proposals that we have, we propose, we hope to clear another Rs. 1000 crores worth of industrial investment. So the industrial climate has improved. The willingness to come here has improved. Whenever I went abroad, I said "I am not in comparison, I am not in competition with any other country". People asked me "How do you expect people to come to India when so many other countries are competing with you, the countries of the erstwhile Soviet Union, East Europe, East Germany, for the German investment etc". I said, "I am not in competition with any other country, I stand on my own merit and the industrialists everywhere in the world know what the merits of India are in the matter of investment". What the hurdles have been, they know. Now they know that hurdles are being removed. So when the hurdles are removed what surfaces is the plus point of India as a place for investment and I am sure that they will come. I did not really ask them anything more, to do anything more. I said, "you take your decision on merit". And this is the result, the climate is good, the outlook is good, only we should not create a situation* where the stability of the country, stability of the society, stability of the Government is somehow seen as wobbling. There is no wobbling here. This Government with the willing support, willing cooperation and functioning on consensus basis as we have all accepted, I hope, will continue with the same stability as any other Government had done in the past, of course barring the immediate two preceding. There will be no difficulty and there will be the kind of graph the graph of economic progress going up steadily, as steadily it has gone up in the past.

And I would like to say that ;would expect honourable Members- well, I don't say cooperate, I would say- to be partners in this. The achievement will be everybody's. I am not opposed to anybody. I am not opposed to one party or one group. Today we have to do things in a different manner where the whole country has seen us as one. All the parties are seen as doing something together. In spite of the fact that we have different outlooks, different programmes

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao] or different ideologies, still in this great work of reconstructing the country, bringing it up from a very difficult situation, we are all one. This is the impression we have to create. In fact, we will create the impression by doing it, not by just creating an impression. You cannot create false impressions. They will be seen through. You have to do substantively. And that is my appeal to the House.

Some comments on employment were made. The next Five Year Plan, the Eighth Plan, which is going to be launched on the 1st of April has employment as one of its very important objectives. Now, employment has to be of many kinds. Employment at the village level is something which we all know. In Maharashtra we have the Employment Guarantee Scheme. It is working well. There are some defects. But on the whole it has been working well for a long number of years. Now, in a thing like the Employment Guarantee Scheme, whether you have the guarantee part of it or not, the employment has to be on that scale; otherwise, you will not be able to guarantee anything. The Railway Minister has made an announcement that 6,000 kms of Metre Gauge will be converted into Broad Gauge. This is essentially a labour-intensive scheme and it is going to be taken up all over the country. Wherever you have the Metre Gauge, this programme will be taken up there. One of the programmes which will generate or is bound to generate massive employment is this. Then we have the other programme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. This also has been looked into more carefully. It has been evaluated and we have the results of the evaluation. We are looking into this. And I am sure that there will be every effort made to improve on the Yojana. We will pump more funds into the Yojana. I promise that if we are able to get foreign investment to take over some of the Plan schemes for which we are not finding the money fully, any money, any amount of money, which is realised thereby will again go to the villages for the anti-poverty programmes. Now we will plan the investment in such a way that the bulk of it will go to the unviable sections of society in order to make them viable,

not necessarily doles to make them viable. There will be houseing programmes, there will be road programmes, there will be wage programmes, and within that we will see that we do not have any real poverty, the kind of poverty, the indigence that you can see in some of the villages of India. I visited some of the countries where people are poor but not poor like us. There is a difference between this poverty and the poverty which you find in other countries. Now the nature of poverty has to change in this sense that the viability of the poorest of the poor has to improve. How much you will improve will depend on how much you can pump into or how much you can organise. But the point is that the last person should feel that his lot today is a little better than what it was yesterday and that is where the improvement, the development, has to start and this is going to be the thrust of the Eighth Five Year Plan. We have a very large programme of waste land development. Now, waste development in this country again has run into difficulties.

I know something about it because I was dealing with the youth projects and, wherever we wanted these projects to be taken up, there have been some hurdles. We have some success stories. But we cannot afford to do with only a few success stories. We have some success stories combined with so many stories of failure. Now, these will have to be completely streamlined and I am glad to say that we have some old stalwarts who have been working on these schemes and they have given advice to us and the Planning Commission is coming up with a new package of employment schemes in this country in which wasteland development also is one. And, Sir, this is going to be a kind of new approach to employment development and we would like to introduce it and I can give the details a little later when the whole thing is ready. But what I am trying to impress upon the House is that we are taking up employment programmes in a big way and the idea is to make the poorest man a little more viable than what he is today and that is what it is.

So far as the educated unemployed are concerned, I do not see any other way

except rapid industrialisation in this country and that is what we are trying to do. So, from all sides, from the bottom to the top, including the middle rungs, we have to take care of all the sections of society and only then the real progress of the country will be possible.

So, this is the approach, Sir, and I would like the honourable Members to appreciate the situation in which we were, the situation to which we have come and where we really wish to go. That is to be the goal, common to all of us, with little variations, variations in detail. But the goal has to be the same and if we can project this image of a single common goal before the entire population of India, then, I think, more than half the battle is won, because India will be seen as really on the move. This is what I would like to appeal.

There are many other points which, as I said, would have to be dealt with and they have to be dealt with in discussions on individual subjects. I have only one or two points.

In our external affairs, one point, I think, which must have been raised, surely, is the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel. Now, I would like to submit to the House that this was taken, this decision was taken, after due deliberation, after all the pros and cons were gone into. We had leaders from the area visiting India during those days. I am not quoting other leaders to justify our decision; that is not proper. But the point is that the fact remains that we were in touch with all the concerned interests, our friends, and we came to the conclusion that being in the process, being present in the process, is better for India than to be isolated in the process of the Middle-East. There may be shades of difference in this opinion, say, about the timing. Might be. Some might ask: "Why did you not wait for six months more?". On the other side, it was asked, "Why did you wait for so long?". So, on both sides, there could be differences. But, from my point of view, after due deliberation, even the day on which we made the announcement had some significance and we calculated the psychologically right moment, according to us, and we made that announcement.

It is not that we are recognising Israel for the first time. Israel stands recognised already; for more than many decades it has been so. So, we have had only consular relations with Israel. What we have done now is to start diplomatic relations. The dividends of this decision, the benefits of this decision, are not merely to India, but to the entire Middle-East process where we have always been playing the role of a champion of rights and also as a country, as a Government, which stands for justice. 1.00 P.M.

This role is very important. It is not being resented by any of the parties, let me say. If we are saying we want the Palestinian rights to be realised, the Israelis are not criticising us for that. I mean, this is the role which India can play and, perhaps, not many besides India can play. So, it is our duty to enter this arena at a time when a conciliatory role by India is of the essence. And that is why we have taken this decision. Today it may not be easy, it may not be very clear, but say, after six months, after a year, if you look back, you will find, I am sure, that the decision was correct, both from the point of view of the time it was taken and from the point of view of the substantive aspects. That is all I could say at the moment.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: If you allow me for a moment, Sir, the point which was made in this House...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has concluded his speech.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I thought he was yielding to me. (*Interruptions*) I just want to make a point, Sir.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has not referred to one burning problem, the problem of price rise. He has completely forgotten it which only shows that he has forgotten his own Manifesto, the Manifesto which he himself has drafted.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): Sir, that Manifesto was drafted by a Committee headed by the present Prime Minister. And in that Manifesto, it was assured that the prices of the essential commodities would be rolled back to that period in 1989. What about that?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, the point which I was making was in regard to the establishment of diplomatic

[Shri Yashwant Sinha] relations with Israel. The point which we had made—I had also made in this House— was that here in this House, in the last session of Parliament, when we had raised that question, we were told repeatedly by the Government that establishment of full diplomatic relations with Israel must pend the successful conclusion of the West Asian peace talks. That was it. A number of us were pressing that you must recognise Israel immediately, and that was the view which the Government had taken. The point that we wanted to know from the Prime Minister was, what has changed from November, within weeks, for the Government to make this change in its stand which it has taken in Parliament? That is the point that we had raised.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, the simple answer is the pace of events. And I am not quite sure what was said before, whether it was made so contingent on a particular thing because, if that particular thing is over, there is nothing for us to do. I mean, it is that simple. There is a process going on. You will be needed—I am not saying that somebody wanted us to come. The point is, it is our decision; when we, enter, when we make ourselves available, and how we make ourselves available. Earlier, we thought, we would be making ourselves available even without this particular decision. When it became clear that you will not be available, you will not be able to make yourself available because they- would shut out every country which has no diplomatic relations with Israel, now when that came to light, naturally you had another choice before you, either to do it or to wait until the whole thing is over. Therefore, the decision taken later was a logical decision.

Sir, I have really not forgotten anything which is contained in my Manifesto. I am greatly heartened by the thoroughness with which the Members of the Opposition have "Studied my Manifesto. A hearty, hefty vote of thanks for having done that! We are sticking to what we have said in the Manifesto. On prices, certain promises were given.

There were ten commodities about which it was said that prices of those

commodities will be brought at a particular level. Out of ten, eight have not changed. There has been...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: They have risen.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: More or less we have done what we said we will do. On rice and wheat, situation has not been brought under control as we wanted to, I agree. Out of all that we have promised in the manifesto, we have done everything else but this, and for that, in order to save the most vulnerable sections, we have to make a sort of priority, and I would also tell those who have studied our manifesto or claim to have studied it... (*Interruptions*). Absolutely not the other way.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: You are treating it the other way round.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: If you have read the manifesto, I would remind you that the public distribution system item occurs in the 4-year box. We had taken one thousand days to do it; but we have started doing it in 60 days. That is the kind of urgency which we have woven into this item, because the prices were not coming down and we had a problem there. That is why, we wanted...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: There is no provision in the Budget. What I was submitting to the hon. Prime Minister was this. You have referred to the public distribution system. It is an exercise in tokenism because there is no substantive provision in the Budget to back up that system.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: If you have read the speech of the Finance Minister, you will know that as much as Rs. 300 crores have been set apart to see...

श्री दीपेन घोष: भाषण है, राशन नहीं है।

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO:... that prices are brought uniformly over the entire area of 1700 blocks. This is very clearly there. I do not know why you have misread it. First thing is, what we promised to do in one thousand days, we have started doing in 60 days and we would like to complete it with the co-operation of the State Governments and everybody concerned, including Mr. Jaipal Reddy if he can. We will do it

in his district. I am prepared to go to his district, to his area, his constituency—the old constituency because he is no longer the representative; he does not represent the constituency; he represents the whole State. The point is that this is an exercise in micro planning. We can always find fault. I can find fault; you can find fault. In fact, you don't know that the largest number of faults are found by me in the system, because we are implementing it and we know where all this is going wrong. From day to day we are monitoring it. From point to point, stage to stage, item to item, we are monitoring it, and I do understand; I do admit that there are still a large number of loopholes to be plugged. Yes, who is denying that? I am not denying that. If I have any idea of what is going on, if I know my own country and my own programme, I will be the last person to say that it is perfect. That goes without saying.

So, Sir, these are the points, and if there is any specific thing to be said, I am prepared.

SHRI M.A. BABY (Kerala): Sir... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S.K.T. RAMACHANDRAN (Tamil Nadu): It is over now.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Prime Minister has concluded his reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But if you heard the Prime Minister, he said that if there is any other clarification, he is prepared to answer. Last sentence of the Prime Minister is there.

SHRI M.A. BABY: While we were having the discussion, an hon. Member from the other side raised a very serious matter.

The hon. Member from the other side, Shri Santosh Bagrodia, made an allegation, a startling allegation, that for the last seventeen years... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would request you. Otherwise, this will become a Question-Answer session.

SHRI M.A. BABY: He alleged that the Communist parties have been

accepting.... *(Interruptions)* >

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please take your seat? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.A. BABY: ...huge amounts from the U.S.S.R. *(Interruptions)* Solankiji gave an assurance that the Prime Minister would reply to it.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The External Affairs Minister gave an assurance that this point would be covered by the Prime Minister in his reply. It is on the record of the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The External Affairs Minister made a promise in the House that the Prime Minister would cover this question. This is what I am told. It is on record. He gave an assurance in the House that the matter would be covered by the Prime Minister.

SHRI M.A. BABY: Sir, on behalf of the C.P.I. (M)... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baby, please sit down.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I am extremely sorry that there has been some communication gap. This has not been conveyed to me, nor the purport of what had been asked for. We can do it any time when it is ready with us.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: This is a serious gap in communication. An assurance was given by no less a person than the External Affairs Minister, on the floor of the House. It is very sad that this very serious matter has not been conveyed to the Prime Minister for him to cover in his reply. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not repeat the point. He has clarified it. We shall now take up the amendments.

SHRI M.A. BABY: The Government should come up with whatever information they have. *(Interruptions)* It is not a fact. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 24 to 29, moved by Shri Shivprasad Chanpuria, to vote. *Amendments Nos. 24 to 29 were negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up amendments Nos. 30 to 42, moved by Shri Dipen Ghosh.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Sir, I am

[Shri Depen Ghosh] withdrawing my amendments, Nos. 30, 31, 33 to 35, and 37 to 42, but I am pressing my amendments, Nos. 32 and 36.

Amendment Nos. 30, 31, 33 to 35 and 37 to 42 were, by leave) withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments numbers 32 and 36 to vote. The question is: (32) "That at the end of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address fails to mention that the changes made by the Government in the industrial, fiscal and trade policies have resulted in the erosion of the country's economic sovereignty and bandonment of the principle of self-reliance.'

(36) "That at the end of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

'but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government's resorting to administered price rise and adoption of certain other policy decisions have resulted in rise in prices of all essential commodities and stepped up inflationary pressures.' "

The House divided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayes... 71
Noes ... 113

Ayes—71

Ambedkar, Shri Prakash Yashwant
Amin, Shri Mohammed
Azmi, Maulana Obaidullah Khan
Baby, Shri M. A.
Balanandan, Shri E.
Balu, Shri ' T. R.
Basu Ray, Shri Sunil
Bhattacharya, Prof. Saurin
Biswas, Shri Debabrata
Buragohain, Shri Bhadreswar
Chaudhary, Harmohan Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Das, Shrimati Mira
Das Gupta, Shri Gurudas

Gandhi, Shri Raj Mohan
Ganesan, Shri Misa R.
Ghosh, Shri Dipen
Gopalsamy, Shri V.
Goswami, Shri Ramnarayan
Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S.
Javali, Shri J. P.
Kaldate, Dr. Bapu
Kalvala, Shri Prabhakar Rao
Kar, Shri Narayan
Kiruttinan, Shri Pasumpon Tha.
Maheshwari, Shrimati Sarala
Maheshwarappa, Shri K. G.
Malaviya, Shri Satya Prakash
Mann, Shri Bhupinder Singh
Maran, Shri Murasoli
Md. Salim, Shri
Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai
Mohammed Afzal *alias* Meem Afzal, Shri
Mohanty, Shri Sarada
Morarka, Shri Kamal
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Naik, Shri R. S.
Padmanabham, Shri Mentay
Pillai, Shri Ramachandran
Poddar, Dr. R. K.
Rahman, Shri Mohd. Khaleelur
Rai, Shri Ratna Bahadur
Raja Ramanna, Dr.
Raju, Shri J. S.
Rao, Shri Gopala Rao
Rao, Shri Moturu Hanumantha
Reddy, Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan
Reddy, Dr. Narreddy Thulasi
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Saikia, Dr. Nagen
Saqhy, Shri T. A. Mohammed
Sen, Shri Ashis
Sen, Shri Sukomal
Siddiqui, Shri Abdul Samad
Singh, Shri Digvijay
Singh, Shri Shankar Dayal
Singh, Shri W. Kulabidhu
Sinha, Shri Chandra Mohan
Sinha, Shrimati Kamla
Sinha, Shri Yashwant
Sivaji, Dr. Yelamanchili
Som Pal, Shri

Sreedharan, Shri Arangil
Talari Manohar, Shri
Trivedi, Shri Dineshbhai
Upendra, Shri P.
Veerappan, Shri K. K.
Venkatraman, Shri Tindivanam G.
Viduthalai Virumbi, Shri S.
Yadav, Shri Ranjan Prasad

Noes—113

Abrar Ahmed, Dr.
Ahluwalia, Shri S. S.
Alia, Kumari
Alva, Shrimati Margaret
Aurora, Sardar Jagjit Singh
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh
Barongapa, Shri Sushil
Bekal Utsahi, Shri
Bhandare, Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant
Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj
Bhatia, Shri Madan
Bhatt, Shri Jitendrabhai Labhshanker
Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chowdhry Hari Singh
Desai, Shri Jagesh
Dhawan, Shri R. K.
Dronamraju, Shri Satyanarayana
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Faguni Ram, Dr.
Fernandes, Shri John F.
Fotedar, Shri Makhan Lal
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gopalan, Shri R. T.
Hanspal, Shri Harvendra
Hanumanthappa, Shri H.
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Hashmi, Shri Shamim
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma
Hiphei, Shri
Husain, Shri M. F.
Jacob, Shri M. M.
Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao
Jani, Shri Jagadish
Jogi, Shri Ajit P. K.
Kailashpati, Shrimati

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh
Karanjia, Shri R. K.
Kenia, Kumari Chandrika Premji
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khaparde, Miss Saroj Khatun,
Kumari Sayeeda
Kore, Shri Prabhakar B.
Koya, Shri B. V. Abdulla
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri A. G.
Lenka, Shri Kanhu Charan
Lotha, Shri Khyomo
Madhavan, Shri S.
Madni, Shri Maulana Asad
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan
Manmohan Singh, Shri
Masodkar, Shri Bhaskar Annaji
Mathur, Shri Manmohan
Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
Mishra, Shri Shiv Pratap
Mohammad Yunus, Shri
Naik, Shri G. Swamy
Narayan, Shri R. K.
Narayanasamy, Shri V.
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Pachouri, Shri Suresh
Palaniyandi, Shri M.
Pande, Shri Bishambhar Nath
Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
Pandey, Dr. Ratnakar
Panwar, Shri B. L.
Parmar, Shri Rajubhai A.
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Vithalbhai M.
Pillai, Shri Thennala Balakrishna
Pragada Kotaiah, Shri
Puglia, Shri Naresh
Rafique, Alam, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri S. K. T.
Ratan Kumari, Shrimati
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
Ravi Shankar, Pt.
Razi, Shri Syed Sibtey
Sahay, Shri Dayanand
Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar

Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sanadi, Prof. I. G.
 Sarma, Shrimati Basanti
 Satchidananda, Shri
 Satya Bahin, Shrimati
 Sharma, Shri Chandan
 Shiv Shanker, Shri P.
 Singh, Shri K. N.
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap Singh,
 Shri Surender Singh, Shri Vishvjit
 P. Solanki, Shri Madhavsinh
 Swaminathan, Shri G.
 Swamy, Shri Subramanian
 Thakur, Prof. Chandresh P.
 Thakur, Shri Rameshwar
 Thakur, Shri Surendra Singh
 Tiria, Kumari Sushila
 Topden, Shri Karma
 Tyagi, Shri Shanti
 Verma, Shri Kapil
 Verma, Shriamti Veena
 Vincent, Shri M.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Naresh
 Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
 Yonggam, Shri Nyodek
The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 81 to 97 and 178 to 199 by Shri Sunil Basu Ray. Are you withdrawing them?

SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY (West Bengal): Yes, yes.

Amendment Nos. 81 to 97 and 178 to 199 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment No. 145 by Shri J. S. Raju.

SHRI J. S. RAJU (Tamil Nadu): I am withdrawing it.

Amendment No. 145 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 146 to 154 and 200 to 204 by Shri E. Balanandan.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Kerala): I withdraw.

Amendment Nos. 146 to 154 and 200 to 204 were, by leave, withdrawn. MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos.

155 to 162 by Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan Reddy.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): I want to press my amendment No. 155 only.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He is pressing only amendment No. 155.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put it to vote.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we are pressing only amendment No. 155. I just make it clear.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: Sir, weavers are starving. So, I want to press that amendment.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He is pressing only amendment No. 155. He has withdrawn the rest.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: Except amendment No. 155, I withdraw all of them.

Amendment Nos. 156 to 162 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I am putting Amendment No. 155 to vote. The question is:

(155) That at the end of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any effective action plan to solve the growing problem of starvation deaths among handloom weavers in the country."

The House divided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayes..... 67

Noes..... 112

Ayes—67

Amin, Shri Mohammed
 Azmi, Maulana Obaidullah Khan
 Baby, Shri M. A.
 Balanandan, Shri E.
 Balu, Shri T. R.
 Basu Ray, Shri Sunil
 Bhattacharya, Prof. Saurin
 Biswas, Shri Debabrata
 Chaudhary Harmohan Singh
 Chaudhury, Shri Tridib
 Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
 Das, Shrimati Mira
 Das Gupta, Shri Gurudas

Gandhi, Shri Raj Mohan
Ganesan, Shri Misa R.
Ghosh, Shri Dipen
Gopalsamy, Shri V.
Goswami, Shri Ramnarayan
Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S.
Javali, Shri J. P.
Kaldate, Dr. Bapu
Kalvala, Shri Prabhakar Rao
Kar, Shri Narayan
Kiruttinan, Shri Pasumpon Tha.
Maheshwari, Shrimati Sarala
Maheshwarappa, Shri K. G.
Malaviya, Shri Satya Prakash
Maran, Shri Murasoli
Md. Salim, Shri
Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai
Mohammed Afzal *alias* Meem Afzal, Shri
Mohanty, Shri Sarada
Morarka, Shri Kamal
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Naik, Shri R. S.
Padmanabham, Shri Mentay
Pillai, Shri Ramachandran
Poddar, Dr. R. K.
Rahman, Shri Mohd. Khaleelur
Rai, Shri Ratna Bahadur
Raju, Shri J. S.
Rao, Shri Gopala Rao
Rao, Shri Moturu Hanumantha
Reddy, Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan
Reddy, Dr. Narreddy Thulasi
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Saikia, Dr. Nagen
Saqhy, Shri T. A. Mohammed
Sen, Shri Ashis
Sen, Shri Sukomal
Siddiqui, Shri Abdul Samad
Singh, Shri Digvijay
Singh, Shri Shankar Dayal
Singh, Shri W. Kulabidhu
Sinha, Shri Chandra Mohan
Sinha, Shrimati Kamla
Sinha, Shri Yashwant
Sivaji, Dr. Yelamanchili
Som Pal, Shri
Sreedharan, Shri Arangil
Talari Manohar, Shri

Trivedi, Shri Dineshbai Upendra, Shri
P. Veerappan, Shri K. K. Venkatraman,
Shri Tindivanam G. Viduthalai
Virumbi, Shri S. Yadav, Shri Ranjan
Prasad

Noes—112

Abrar Ahmed, Dr.
Ahluwalia, Shri S. S.
Alia, Kumari
Alva, Shrimati Margaret
Aurora, Sardar Jagjit Singh
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh
Barongapa, Shri Sushil
Bekal Utsahi, Shri
Bhandare, Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant
Bhardwaj Shri Hansraj
Bhatia, Shri Madan
Bhatt, Shri Jitendrabhai Labhshanker
Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chowdhry Hari Singh
Desai, Shri Jagesh
Dhawan, Shri R. K.
Dronamraju, Shri Satyanarayana
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Faguni Ram, Dr.
Fernandes, Shri John F.
Fotedar, Shri Makhan Lai
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gopalan, Shri R. T.
Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh
Hanumanthappa, Shri H.
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Hashmi, Shri Shamim
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma
Hiphei, Shri
Husain, Shri M. F.
Jacob, Shri M. M.
Jadhav, Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao
Jani, Shri Jagadish
Jogi, Shri Ajit P. K.
Kailashpati, Shrimati
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh

Karanjia, Shri R. K.
 Kenia, Kumari Chandrika Premji
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khaparde, Miss Saroj
 Khatun, Kumari Sayeeda
 Kore, Shri Prabhakar B.
 Koya, Shri B. V. Abdulla
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kulkarni, Shri A. G.
 Lenka, Shri Kahnu Charan
 Lotha, Shri Khayomo
 Madhvan, Shri S.
 Madni, Shri Maulana Asad
 Mahendra Prasad, Shri
 Malaviya, Shri Radhakrishnan
 Manmohan Singh, Shri
 Masodkar, Shri Bhaskar Annaji
 Mathur, Shri Manmohan
 Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
 Mishra, Shri Shiv Pratap
 Mohammad Yunus, Shri
 Naik, Shri G. Swamy
 Narayanasamy, Shri V.
 Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
 Pachouri, Shri Suresh
 Palaniyandi, Shri M.
 Pande, Shri Bishambhar Nath
 Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
 Pandey, Dr. Ratnakar
 Panwar, Shri B. L.
 Parmar, Shri Rajubhai A.
 Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
 Patel, Shri Vithalbhai M.
 Pillai, Shri Thennala Balakrishna
 Pragada Kotaiah, Shri
 Puglia, Shri Naresh
 Rafique Alam, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri S. K. T.
 Ratan Kumari, Shrimati
 Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
 Ravi Shankar, Pt.
 Razi, Shri Syed Sibtey
 Sahay, Shri Dayanand
 Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
 Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sanadi, Prof. I. G.
 Sarma, Shrimati Basanti

Satchidananda, Shri
 Satya Bahin, Shrimati
 Sharma, Shri Chandan
 Shiv Shanker, Shri P.
 Singh, Shri K. N.
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
 Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap
 Singh, Shri Surender
 Singh, Shri Vishvjit P.
 Solanki, Shri Madhavsinh
 Swaminathan, Shri G.
 Swamy, Shri Subramanian
 Thakur, Prof. Chandresh P.
 Thakur, Shri Rameshwar
 Thakur, Shri Surendra Singh
 Tiria, Kumari Sushila
 Topden, Shri Karma
 Tyagi, Shri Shanti
 Verma, Shri Kapil
 Verma, Shrimati Veena
 Vincent, Shri M.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Naresh
 Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
 Yonggam, Shri Nyodek

me motion was negatived. MR.

CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 166 to 177 by Shri Ashis Sen.

SHRI ASHIS SEN (West Bengal): I am not pressing for the amendments.

Amendments Nos. 168 to 177 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 239 to 270 by Shri Ramachandran Pillai.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI (Kerala): I want to withdraw my amendments.

Amendments Nos. 239 to 270 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 308 to 321 by Shri Anant Ram Jaiswal.

SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL (Uttar Pradesh): I am not withdrawing my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am now putting Amendments Nos. 308 to 321 moved by Shri Anant Ram Jaiswal to vote.

Amendments Nos. 308 to 321 were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendments Nos. 322 to 335 by Shri Yaswant Sinha.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I am withdrawing all my amendments except Amendment No. 330.

Amendments Nos. 322 to 329 and 331 to 335 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put amendment No. 330 to vote. (No. 330) The question is:

"That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
"but regret that the Address does not mention any plans about creating employment opportunities on a massive scale both for the educated as well as uneducated unemployed." *The House divided.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayes 71
Noes 111

Ayes-71

Ambedkar, Shri Prakash Yashwant
Amin, Shri Mohammed
Azmi, Maulana Obaidullah Khan
Baby, Shri M. A.
Balanandan, Shri E.
Balu, Shri T. R.
Basu Ray, Shri Sunil
Bhattacharya, Prof. Saurin
Bitwas, Shri Debabrata
Buragohain, Shri Bhadreswar
Chaudhary Harmohan Singh
Chaudhury, Shri Tridib
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Das, Shrimati Mira
Dag Gupta, Shri Gurudas
Gandhi, Shri Raj Mohan
Ganesan, Shri Misa R.
Ghosh, Shri Dipen
Gopalasamy, Shri V.
Goswami, Shri Ramnarayan
Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S.
Javali, Shri J. P.
Kaldate, Dr. Bapu
Kalvala, Shri Prabhakar Rao
Kar, Shri Narayan
Kiruttinan, Shri Pasumpon Tha.
Maheshwari, Shrimati Sarala
Maheshwarappa, Shri K. G.
Malaviya, Shri Satya Prakash
Mann, Shri Bhupinder Singh
Maran, Shri Murasoli
Md, Salim, Shri
Mehta, Shri Chimanbhai

Mohammed Afzal *alias* Meem Afzal, Shri
Mohanty, Shri Sarada
Morarka, Shri Kamal
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Naik, Shri R. S.
Padmanabham, Shri Mentay
Pillai, Shri Ramachandran
Poddar, Dr. R. K.
Rahman, Shri Mohd. Khaleelur
Rai, Shri Ratna Bahadur
Raju, Shri J. S.
Rao, Shri Gopala Rao
Rao, Shri Moturu Hanumantha
Reddy, Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan
Reddy, Dr. Narreddy Thulasi
Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal
Saikia, Dr. Nagen
Saqhy, Shri T. A. Mohammed
Sen, Shri Ashis
Sen, Shri Ashoke Kumar
Sen, Shri Sukomal
Siddiqui, Shri Abdul Samad
Singh, Shri Digvijay
Singh, Shri Shankar Dayal
Singh, Shri W. Kulabidhu
Sinha, Shri Chandra Mohan
Sinha, Shrimati Kamla
Sinha, Shri Yashwant
Sivaji, Dr. Yelamanchili
Som Pal, Shri
Sreedharan, Shri Arangil
Talari Mahohar, Shri
Trivedi, Shri Dineshbhai
Uppendra, Shri P.
Veerappan, Shri K. K.
Venkatraman, Shri Tindivanam G.
Viduthalai Virumbi, Shri S.
Yadav, Shri Ranjan Prasad

Noes 111

Abrar Ahmed, Dr.
Ahluwalia, Shri S. S.
Alia, Kumari
Alva, Shrimati Margaret
Aurora, Sardar Jagjit Singh
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Bagrodia, Shri Santosh
Barongpa, Shri Sushil
Bekal Utsahi, Shri
Bhandare, Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant
Bhardwaj, Shri Hansraj
Bhatia, Shri Madan
Bhatt, Shri Jitendrabhai Labhshanker
Birla, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri Bhuvnesh
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chowdhry Hari Singh
Desai, Shri Jagesh

Dhawan, Shri R. K.
Dronamraju, Shri Satyanarayana
Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
Faguni Ram, Dr.
Fernandes, Shri John F.
Fotedar, Shri Makhan Lal
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gopalan, Shri R. T.
Hanspal, Shri Harvendra Singh
Hanumanthappa, Shri H.
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.
Hashmi, Shri Shamim
Heptulla, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma
Hiphei, Shri
Husain, Shri M. F.
Jacob, Shri M. M.
Jadhav, Shri Vithairao Madhavrao
Jani, Shri Jagadish
Jogi, Shri Ajit P. K.
Kailashpati, Shrimati
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar
Kalmadi, Shri Suresh
Karanjia, Shri R. K.
Kenia, Kumari Chandrika Premji
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khaparde, Miss Saroj
Khatun, Kumari Sayeeda
Kore, Shri Prabhakar B.
Koya, Shri B. V. Abdulla
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri A. G.
Lenka, Shri Kahnu Charan
Lot ha, Shri Khyomo
Madhavan, Shri S.
Madni, Shri Maulana Asad
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan
Manmohan Singh, Shri
Masodkar, Shri Bhaskar Annaji
Mathur, Shri Manmohan
Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
Mishra, Shri Shiv Pratap
Mohammad Yunus, Shri
Naik, Shri G. Swamy
Narayanasamy, Shri V.
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Pachouri, Shri Suresh
Palaniyandi, Shri M.
Pande, Shri Bishambhar Nath
Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
Pandey, Dr. Ratnakar
Panwar, Shri B. L.
Parmar, Shri Rajubhai A.
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Vithalbhai M.
Pillai, Shri Thennala Balakrishna
Pragada Kotaiah, Shri

Puglia, Shri Naresh
Rafique Alam, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri S. K. T.
Ratan Kumari, Shrimati
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
Ravi Shankar, Pt.
Razi, Shri Syed Sibtey
Sahay, Shri Dayanand
Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Sanadi, Prof. I. G.
Sarma, Shrimati Basanti
Satchidananda, Shri
Satya Bahin, Shrimati
Sharma, Shri Chandan
Shiv Shanker, Shri P.
Singh, Shri K. N.
Singh, Shrimati Pratibha
Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap
Singh, Shri Surender
Singh, Shri Vishvijit P.
Solanki, Shri Madhavsinh
Swaminathan, Shri G.
Thakur, Prof. Chandresh P.
Thakur, Shri Rameshwar
Thakur, Shri Surendra Singh
Tiria, Kumari Sushila
Topden, Shri Karma
Tyagi, Shri Shanti
Verma, Shri Kapil
Verma, Shrimati Veena
Vincent, Shri M.
Yadav, Shri Ram Naresh
Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
Yonggam, Shri Nyodek

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment No. 370
by Shri Dayanand Sahay.

SHRI DAYANAND SAHAY (Bihar): I
withdraw.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has he the leave of the
House to withdraw the amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As there are objections
to his withdrawing, I shall put Amendment
No. 370 to vote.

(No. 370) The question is:

That at the end of the Motion,
the following be added,
namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails
to mention the failure of
Government to prevent the

massacre at Bara in Bihar and the failure of successive Governments in Bihar to protect the lives and property of the weaker sections of society." ' *The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 420 to 463 of Shri S.P. Malaviya.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): I was not willing to withdraw my amendments. But in view of the fact that my party leadership has given a direction to withdraw them, with a heavy heart, I am withdrawing them.

Amendment Nos. 420 to 463 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 526 to 530. Shri Ish Dutt Yadav. He is not present. I am putting the amendments to vote.

Amendment Nos. 526 to 530 were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 531 to 538. Shri V. Gopalsamy.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): I am not withdrawing my amendments. I very much press them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 531 to 538 to vote.

Amendment Nos. 531 to 538 were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 547 to 556 of Shri Pasumpon Tha. Kiruttinan.

SHRI PASUMPON THA. KIRUTTINAN (Tamil Nadu): I am pressing my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment' Nos. 547 to 556 to vote.

Amendment Nos. 547 to 556 were negatived.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Sir, Amendment No. 539 has not been called.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Amendment No. 539.

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA (Assam): Sir, I want to press' Amendments No. 539 and withdraw all other Amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How is it missing here? Probably you did not move it. You might have been absent on that day. I do not know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up Amendment Nos. 1 to 6, 62 to 74 and 112 to 130. Mr. Sangh Priya Gautam, are you pressing?

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, कुल मिलाकर मेरे 38 संशोधन हैं। इनमें से चार तो एक दूसरे से मिलते-जुलते हैं। शेष सभी महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप विद्वान् कर रहे हैं या नहीं, एक ही बात बोलो।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम: लेकिन संशोधन 1 और 3 आम जनता से संबंधित हैं, मैं इनको प्रेस कर रहा हूँ। पहला बेरोजगारी से संबंधित है और दूसरा बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई से संबंधित है। मैं इस पर मतदान चाहूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will first put all his Amendment, excepting Amendment Nos. 1 to 3 to vote.

The Amendment Nos. 4 to 6, 62 to 74 and 112 to 130 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I will put Amendment Nos. 1 to 3 to vote.

The Amendment Nos. 1 to 3 were negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put the motion.

The question is:

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

"That the Members of the Rajya 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 24th February, 1992." "

SHRI P. UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): I appeal to my colleagues not to press for this. It is not the tradition to ask for a vote on the President's Address.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: There is no shame in it. Because we boycotted the President's Address.... *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, President's Address is supposed to pronounce the Government's policy, but in this Address whatever policies were pronounced, had already been taken by the Government, making the Parliamentary tradition irrelevant. So, we oppose it. We want to record our opposition to this Motion.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: This is not

[Shri P. Upendra] tradition to oppose the main Motion. We have already pressed our amendments. I appeal to the hon. Member not to press for a division. It is not done. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Earlier also we have opposed the Vote of Thanks. It is not that we have never opposed this. There was division earlier also. Our opposition to the economic policies of the Government is a total opposition. We want to get it recorded through vote. Let other allies have satisfaction by voice vote, but we have decided that we will register our opposition through vote.

श्रीमती सुबमा स्वराज (हरियाणा): सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव इसलिए है कि राष्ट्रपति जी आए और उन्होंने दोनों सदनों को संबोधित किया। यह कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन है, इस पर वोट नहीं लिया जाए

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal): I understand that there is a parliamentary tradition. I know, there is a parliamentary tradition. I also know that there are parliamentary niceties. That is very important, that we all understand, but the interest of the people is more important than the niceties of the parliamentary tradition. (*Interruptions*). Sir, the point is, as a mark of our total disapproval of the Government's policies we are compelled to do it. We are doing it reluctantly.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are opposing the Motion.

श्रीमती सुबमा स्वराज : सभापति जी, एक मिनट का समय मुझे दीजिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You want a division. You will have a division. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, it is against the tradition of parliamentary democracy. They might differ with the Government. They might differ with the policies of the Government. But they should not differ with the President. This is the most unfortunate event.

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त (मध्य प्रदेश): सदर साहब, क्या डिविजन का फैसला हो गया है। यह लोग अपनी मुखलाफत रिकार्ड कर चुके हैं। इस वक्त डिविजन की क्या जरूरत है। एक अच्छी खासी कन्वेंशन को न तोड़ें, मैं यह अपील करूंगा।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): The country will understand the attitude of the Opposition. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want a division?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Yes, we want a division. We are opposing this Motion. We want a division.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, yesterday in the Lok Sabha the Leader of the Opposition appealed to them not to divide the House on the Motion. They accepted it. What happened between yesterday and today? Yesterday that party behaved responsibly. Why are they behaving irresponsibly today that they are opposing the Motion?

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Sir, in parliamentary history this has never been done. I would appeal to the hon. Members that they must accept that and not divide the House.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Don't divide the House. What they are doing today is totally wrong. They are behaving irresponsibly. What has happened today?

SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: The Lok Sabha maintained that convention. Let us also maintain that convention. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Let the people of the country understand what they are.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, will everybody please go back to his seat?

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will take only one minute. I make it clear that there is no disrespect for the President in this. It is an unusual step because of the unusual policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the lobbies be cleared. (*Interruptions*). Nothing is coming on record. All the Lobbies are cleared? ... I think all the Lobbies are cleared.

The question is:

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

"That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the

The House divided.

Ayes — 111

Koya, Shri B.V. Abdulla
Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
Kulkarni, Shri A.G.

Lenka, Shri Kahnu Charan
Lotha, Shri Khyomo

Madhavan, Shri S. Madni, Shri
Maulana Asad Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Malaviya, Shri Radhakishan
Manmohan Singh Shri
Masodkar, Shri Bhaskar Annaji
Mathur, Shri Manmohan
Meena, Shri Dhuleshwar
Mishra, Shri Shiv Pratap
Mohammad Yunus, Shri

Naik Shri G. Swamy
Narayanasamy, Shri V.
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi

Pachouri, Shri Suresh
Palaniyandi, Shri M.
Pandey, Shri Bishambhar Nath
Pandey, Shrimati Manorama
Pandey, Dr. Ratnakar
Panwar, Shri B.L.
Parmar, Shri Rajubhai A.
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Vithalbai M.
Pillai, Shri Theennalai Balakrishna
Pragada Kotaiah, Shri
Puglia, Shri Naresh

Rafique Alam, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri S.K.T.
Ratan Kumari, Shrimati
Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh
Ravi Shankar, Pt.
Razi, Shri Syed Sibtey

Sahay, Shri Dayanand
Sahu, Shri Rajni Ranjan
Sahu, Shri Santosh Kumar
Salve, Shri N.K.P.
Sanadi, Prof. I.G.
Sarma, Shrimati Basanti
Satchidananda, Shri
Satya Bahin, Shrimati
Sharma, Shri Chandan
Shiv Shanker, Shri P.
Singh, Shri K.N.
singh, Shrimati Pratibha
Singh, Dr. Rudra Pratap
Singh, Shri Surender
Singh, Shri Vishvjit P.
Solanki, Shri Madhavsinh
Swaminathan, SHRI G

.

Thakur. Pt! Chandresh P

Demands for Grants
(Rlys.) 1992

Thakur, Shri Rameshwar
Thakur, Shri Surendra Singh
Tiria, Kumari Sushila
Topden, Shri Karma
Tyagi, Shri Shanti
Verma, Shri Kapil
Verma, Shrimati Veena
Vincent, Shri M.
Yadav, Shri Ram Naresh
Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
Yonggam, Shri Nyodek

NOES — 20

Amin, Shri Mohammed
Baby, Shri M.A.
Balanandan, Shri E.
Basu Ray, Shri Sunil
Bhattacharya, Prof. Saurin
Biswas, Shri Debabrata
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Das Gupta, Shri
Gurudas Ghosh, Shri
Dipen Goswami, Shri Ramnarayan
Kar, Shri Narayan
Maheshwari, Shrimati Sarala
Md. Salim, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Pillai, Shri Ramachandran
Poddar, Dr. R.K.
Rai, Shri Ratna Bahadur
Rao, Shri Moturu Hanumantha
Sen, Shri Ashis
Sen, Shri Sukomal

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 3.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-eight minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes past three of the clock, THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) in the Chair.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND
FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1991-92

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a

statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 1991-92.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty—absent. Shri Bhupinder Singh Mann—absent. Shrimati Veena Verma.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): Sir, she is present. She is a very conscientious member.

Sri Lankan TV's bid to storm South India

श्रीमती बीजा चक्रवर्ती (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने इस विशेष उल्लेख के द्वारा सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान एक प्राइवेट टेलीविजन कंपनी द्वारा व्यापक पैमाने पर श्रीलंका में टी०वी० रिले केन्द्र की स्थापना कर पूरे दक्षिण भारत को अपनी चपेट में लेने तथा भारतीय दूरदर्शन को पछड़ने की योजना से उत्पन्न गंभीर खतरे की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ क्योंकि इसके भारत-श्रीलंका संबंधों तथा एल०टी०टी०ई० के प्रभावों के बीच भारत के विरुद्ध सशक्त प्रचार मंच के रूप में उपग्रहों द्वारा इस्तेमाल किए जाने की संभावना है जिससे कि भारत विरोधी लोगों द्वारा सीमावर्ती प्रदेशों में पाक टी०वी० का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है और आज यह हमारी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था का संवेदनशील हिस्सा बना हुआ है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक केबल टी०वी०, डिश एंटीना और संचार तंत्रों के अन्य माध्यमों के बढ़ते इंद्रजालिक प्रभाव से भारतीय दूरदर्शन उबर ही नहीं पाया था कि पड़ोस में श्रीलंकाई टी०वी० ने प्राइवेट कंपनी के सहारे पूरे दक्षिण भारत में अपना नेटवर्क फैलाने तथा अगस्त माह से कार्यक्रम शुरू करने की योजना बनाकर भारतीय दूरदर्शन को और संकट में डाल दिया है और उसके नेटवर्क पर जबरदस्त हमला बोला है। यह चुनौती भयानक ही नहीं भारतीय दूरदर्शन के लिए घातक भी है। वर्तमान समय में भारतीय दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रमों और उसके नेटवर्क की जो स्थिति है, भविष्य में यदि उसमें उत्तरोत्तर सुधार नहीं हुआ तो उसके और नीचे आने की संभावना है। श्रीलंका टी०वी० के एक प्रवक्ता के अनुसार उनका उद्देश्य दक्षिण भारत से बड़ी संख्या में विज्ञापन आय प्राप्त करने का है। प्रवक्ता के अनुसार इस क्षेत्र में अच्छे टी०वी० प्रोग्राम द्वारा दक्षिण भारतीय घरों के लिविंग रूम में घुसना है। उनके प्रवक्ता के अनुसार उनके प्रोग्राम में अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन, कम से कम एक जापानी टी०वी० का