THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES OFFICIAL REPORT
IN THE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD
SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

Commencing on the 13th February, 1995 [24th Magha, 1916 (Saka)]

RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 13th February, 1995 [24th Magha, 1916 (Saka)]

The House met at thirty-eight minutes past twelve of the clock, M.B. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

(The National Anthem was played)

PRESIDENTS ADDRESS—LAID ON THE TABLE

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 13th February, 1995 [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7004/95]

(Text of the Address deferred by the President (Dr. Shalnk Dayal Sharma) in Hindi).

मानमय संस्करण,

संसद के इस सत्र में ही भारत का यथास्थान करता है।

इस वर्ष प्राप्त है, सरकारी संशोधन करते हुए मुख्य वास्तविक एवं अन्य विषयों में संयोजन दिया है। हमारी परिस्थितियों का हम तक संबंध है। भारत की लागू निरीक्षण के साथ व्रत का बनाया है कि सरकार की नई और अन्य नीतियां के अनुसार देश में अधिकतम बदलाव घटना लगाया है। जहां ने सामाजिक विकास के प्रति अपना आकार बनाया, अधिकतम वर्धण किया है। राजनीतिक बलवानों ने भी संघ-तल में तथा विशिष्टसमय तालमेल जैसे मूलभूत मूल्यों को सुरक्षित प्रायांक प्रदान करने के लिए अपना योगदान दिया है। हमारे देश के विकास कार्य में ऐसी नीतियों को बेहतर बनाया है, तथा जब हमारी विदेश-व्यवस्था संसार में तेजी से विकासित हो रही एक अर्थव्यवस्था के रूप में उबर कर सामने आ रही है।

वर्ष 1994-95 में कानून और संस्कृति की नवीनता विकास में पूर्वोत्तर।

dेश में कोई नया सामाजिक वंश नहीं हुआ, तथा दिन की पटरियां भी परिवर्तित कर रही है। मोहा, अन्तर्दर्शन, बारे में, नयी व्यवस्थाएं जीवन शक्तिपूर्ण ही हो सकती हैं। सरकार तक रहने के लिए अनिश्चित है—विवेक नये रूप से देश की एकता तथा प्रदेशों के लिए संघ का बना बनावा जाए चाहिए प्रभावशाली तथा सामाजिक ताकतों के संस्करण में।

भयों में जाने वाले में एक उल्लेखनीय बात यह है कि उच्चतम व्यवस्था को जो माणुक विनाश के लिए भेजा गया था, उस पर उस दमन निषेध दिया गया है। व्यवस्था का वीर्य और संघ के विभिन्न तरीका में है, जिसे पुनः प्रवर्तित करने वाले विवाहों के लिए वह वास्तविकीय बनाए रखने के लिए वह बायोटीक देश के रूप में कार्य करता है। व्यवस्था के निरीक्षण का पालन करना एवं संभालना है।

इस निरीक्षण में विनाश की वार-बार द्वारा, सुभाषित विभागों की सामर्थ्य का रूपों विनिर्माण किया जाय। यह एक विनाश और बुद्धि है कि इस सुरक्षित हो व्यवस्था में इस विनाश का विभिन्न समाधान हो जाए। हार हम संघ करने का युद्ध संभालने करते रहने के लिए सरकारी निरीक्षण के कारण राजनीति दुर्लभ न होने चाहिए।


gum न समूह ने सभी को सामने के लिए स्वभाव संरक्षण एवं एक धारणा विनाश का रणनीति किया गया है। 

राज्य में निवास तथा प्राचीन कार्यकलापों की धरती तेज करने के माध्यम से विभिन्न विधि की उपवक्ता सुविधाएँ की है, और
इसकी निर्माता संस्था लाइब्रेरीमैनों के लिए प्रोत्साहित साक्षात्कार करने के लिए यह निश्चित रूप से इसकी जरूरत का प्रतीक्षा करती हैं। सामाजिक प्रक्रिया बढ़ती करने के राज्य को प्रगति करने के लिए भी प्राप्त किया जा रहा है। निर्माताओं की सीमित निर्माता को जा रही है, तथा सहभागिता की संरचना स्थापित करने का कार्य भी निर्माता संघों ने आरंभ कर दिया है। उदाहरण के लिए प्रति को ज्ञाती कार्यालय में जीते ताल का रूप है। उपभोक्ता द्वारा धारा 7 अथवा 8 में देखा जा सकता है। निर्माता द्वारा भूमिका निर्माता का आयुष्य के लिए प्रतिवेदनण किया जा रहा है। राज्याधिकारियों और योजनाओं के अनुसार निर्माताओं ने राजस्व का दोष प्राप्त किया, धर्म अनुसार के निर्धारित तरीके से बचत करते हैं।

उधर-पूर्व में विशेष गतिविधियों के बुधवार की निम्नांकन को घटाने की नीति पर संकाय पूरी तरह समर्पित कर रही है। साथ ही इस वात का भी उल्लेख किया जा रहा है। इस विषय में विशेषकर तथ्यों को निर्धारित करना राजस्व का विषय हो जाएगा। निर्माता द्वारा राज्य की मूल धारा में शामिल होने के लिए राजस्व करते हैं। निर्माताओं का संकाय ने "हास्यरूपी कार्यालयों" के रूप में एक समाहित कर दिया है, जिसके परिवर्तन-स्वरूप उपभोक्ताओं ने आपसी समाबेस्वरता किया है। राजस्व में भी दूसरे प्रकार उपभोक्ता निर्माताओं के उपभोक्ता सम्बन्धयों का निर्माण किया है।

निर्माता, 1994 का एक कार्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए यह निश्चित किया गया, जिसमें सार्वजनिक घटना शामिल है। निर्माताओं का संकाय के प्राधिकरणों को आरंभ करते हुए विवाद निवारण बनाए रखना चाहिए।

उधर प्रकार के परीक्षण कंपनियों में जन रहे बालां से उनके मनुष्यों के प्रति संपर्क रखने का भी उद्देश्य है। उनका निर्माण है कि सबसे पहले द्वारा धारणकृत धारण के साथ-साथ करने पर निम्नांकन को आरंभ करने हेतु निर्माता निर्माता।

शासन ने यह निर्देशन की कि "प्रातिवेदन का आयुष्य के लिए प्रतिवेदनण किया जा रहा है। राजस्व निर्माताओं के लाभ को संबंधित करने के लिए प्रतिवेदनण है।

शासन के कार्य की ध्यान से बड़े उल्लेख है। प्रति 1994-95 के वर्ष के विषय में कोई भी राजनीति से परे कार्य करने का भी संचालन किया जाएगा।
एविं पुन्यवरिष्ठ सार्वजनिक भवन प्राप्ति की है। इस दिन की हालत मानने वाली है।

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प्रथम युद्ध के बाद होने वाली नौसेना संरक्षण का एक गहराए हुए था।

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यदृच्छिक संकेत से दृष्टिगत की हुई है। इस क्षेत्र में नौसेना संरक्षण के साथ ही नौसेना का संरक्षण प्राप्ति होगा, जो वर्तमान दिनों में होगा।
प्रधान करैयों, बिहारी धारि, बोलनों को आचार संस्कार होने से पूरी रोजगार के 10 ताब मंत्र प्रभार हो गये।

प्रधान करैयों के न बेड में नाटकरूपीय घर रहनों का प्रस्ताव वर्ष 1994-95 में 78 तब 20 वर्ष मीटर कट का एक करोड़ कर झुकने का साधन है, जो उपलंब्ध भाग में एक रिकार्ड है। प्रधान करैयों के न बेड में नाटकरूपीय उद्देश्य का उद्देश्य, जिसे वर्ष 1993-94 में 18 तब 50 वर्ष मीटर कट का एक करोड़ 23 वर्ष मीटर कट उक्त हो जाने की संभावना है। सरकार, वेश में उपलंब्धों का उल्लास बनाने का दिशा में सरकार की प्रधान बात रही है। पाठ गए संदर्भों में उपलंब्ध प्रभाव होने का साधन है।

सरकार के विज्ञापन के विवाद को उत्तर प्रार्थनाकर्ता के पूरा हो गया है। बालकों का उपलंब्ध पिछले वर्ष 18 करोड़ 20 तब मीटर कट था, जिसके पाठ्यपुस्तकें में बढ़कर 18 करोड़ 50 लोगों का उपलंब्ध अब होने की संभावना है। वर्ष 1993-94 में 15,100 करोड़ एक के अंत में भारत का संविधान सभा है। वर्ष 1994-95 में 57 लोगों के 16,700 करोड़ आए। उपलंब्ध पिछले का संविधान है। वर्ष 1994-95 में 27 तब 70 वर्ष मीटर कट के बाद संयोग हो जाने की संभावना है, इसके पूर्व में एक वर्ष 8 करोड़ 79 तब 20 मीटर एक बाद संयोग हो जाएगा।

प्रयोग है कि वर्ष 1994-95 में उपलंब्ध पिछले का बढ़ाने का बदल 36 लोगों में 1993-94 की बालक की तुलना में 10 ग्रीवा प्रतिवर्ष है।

सरकार के विवाद को उत्तर प्रार्थनाकर्ता के पूरा हो गया है। सरकार के विवाद को उत्तर प्रार्थनाकर्ता के पूरा हो गया है।
प्रशस्त पुस्तक भीला निर्म तो यथास्थित 12,000 रूपए का का रकम है।
1,098 करोड़ रूपए का भारतीय संसद के मामले में 2,000 करोड़ रूपए का संस्थान प्रदश्याम भी गायक है। ने वर्तमान में तारीख ग्रहण करने की प्रश्नों को भारतीय संसद की आवश्यकता पूरा करने।

लक्ष भी बाहर बाहर राजनीतिज्ञों में नीतियों और बहुत के विकास के संबंधी कार्यकलाप का विषय रहा, जिसे जा सका है। इस कार्यकलाप के महत्व को भी महत्व प्राप्त करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति कार्यवाही ने तत्कालीन करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति कार्यवाही ने।

"राज्यपति विश्वविद्यालय उपाधि राष्ट्र सर्वेक्षण की एक योजना की एक विश्वविद्यालय के भाषण के राष्ट्रपति विश्वविद्यालय के योजना का प्रारूप करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति कार्यवाही ने। इसका उत्कृष्ट बनाने के लिए मुख्य प्रभाव राष्ट्र भी वही।

भाषा वर्तमान में घोषित 1993 में विश्वविद्यालय के विश्वविद्यालय को यथास्थित प्रदश्याम प्रजासत्तात्विक को यथास्थित अन्तर्गत किया जा रहा है। यह मुख्य लाभ करने के लिए है। इसका पूर्व नाम राष्ट्र प्रचार किया जा सकता है।
के, तथा उनकों तनहीन सा एवं उद्गम-काय भेद के उद्घाटन के लिए 500 करोड़ हेतु की भितरिक मोर्चा पूरी के साथ राष्ट्रीय बुद्धिवादक विषय में विवाद ने विश्वसन, 1994 के बाद भारतम पर विश्वसन है। ज्यादा वर्ष में मोर्चा भारत में शिक्षा भारतम को 25 करोड़ के एवं प्रदान विश्वसन गए गए है। प्रतियोगिता इसे शारीरिक झारखंड और इसे स्थानीय जगह है, सरकारी के लिए भारतम 

शरारत प्राप्त भाषाओं एवं प्राप्त भाषाओं के विभागों की सुधार प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से कुछ भाषाओं पर विश्वसन कर दिया।

इसके प्रतियोगिता प्राप्त जनसंख्या एवं प्राप्त जनसंख्या का प्राप्त जनसंख्या (प्रतियोगिता प्राप्त) अधिनियम, 1999 तथा विद्युत संचार योजना संचार अधिनियम, 1955 को संयोजन की श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के भाषण करने पर विश्वसन कर दिया। ज्यादा ही संचार के प्रकृतिगत क्रम 339(1) के अनुसार एक व्यवसाय के पत्र पर विश्वसन कर दिया। राजा है, विश्वसन प्राप्त भाषाओं के कारण इस विश्वसन के लिए 1000 तरह अन- 

अधिकारियों तथा भाषाओं की बदनामी करने, तथा इन्हें मानने वालों में बुझाए लोग जा सके, योजना, भारत- 

भाषात्मक प्रियोजन तथा राजनीति नियंत्रण के जैसे झारखंड भाषा के अनुसार करते हैं।

महामायपंच बांधके से संयुक्त बांधके से संयुक्त श्रीमान योजना में राष्ट्र वा गुंडी एवं प्राप्त भाषाओं की तीर्थ गुंडी करने का राजा है, जिनमें संयुक्त बांधके का केंद्र विश्वसन महामाय एवं बांधके नियंत्रण करते हैं।

इस वर्ष में महामाय तथा संयुक्त श्रीमान योजना का राजनीति वास्तव में विश्वसन करने का अधिकारियों की गांधी गुंडी है।

इस वर्ष में विश्वसन विदेशों में राष्ट्रीय प्राप्त निरीक्षण, राष्ट्रीय प्राप्त विश्वसन की स्थवरत तथा राजनीति विश्वसन का कार्यक्रम शामिल है।

प्रेरण योजना श्रीमान योजना का, काफी लंबी-
President's Address

Laid on the Table

में उसका प्रभुत्व बुलाते गया है। हमारे दोनों वंश के बीच बहुत सुधर नीचे को अभिलाषा के समक्ष उन्होंने की रिश्ता बनकर उन्हें ली। अभिलाषा के लिए हमारे शेष काम की बचाव कर है। हमें यह यात्रा है कि इस श्रेणी परिवार में हमें भाग देंगे। वर्तमान और संस्थान के राष्ट्रीय प्रमुख के अवशेष के बदले होने के अवसर का उठाना है। यहाँ कर्म के लिए ताजा नई संस्थान बनाने की योग्यता है।

हमारे उप-राज्यसभा ने ब्राह्मण, वैदिक, विज्ञान और धर्म की यात्रा के लिए भाग लिया है। इस यात्रा के साथ हमारे संगठन वा वैदिक गत दुख है।

प्रधान मंत्री की बिना, संसद राज्य प्रशीदक, और विद्वान दोनों की यात्रा से अन्य वंशों के साथ अंगे संबंध को बढ़ाने में बढ़ते हैं, महापूर्व शोभान किया है।

प्रधानमंत्री की यात्रा दोनों वंशों के बहुत सुधर संस्कार के समय का वह है। वह दूसरे विश्वासी संस्थाओं में एक नया राष्ट्रीय जन्तु है। इस यात्रा के राष्ट्रीय ग्रंथिकाय के बीच राज्यसभा, वांछित और वांछितकार के रूप में ही है। वांछित अन्य शोभानों में कैसे करें? वांछित अन्य शोभानों में कैसे करें?

प्रधान मंत्री की विशेष गतिविधियों तथा विवाह पंचायत की यात्राओं इस बात का प्रभाव है कि हम प्रशासन तथा
I welcome you to this Session of Parliament.

As I stand to address you this year I note that the optimism and self-assurance evident last year has been vindicated. The projections made have been fulfilled in substantial measure and it can be said with confidence now that the country has made the turnaround initiated by the new economic and other policies of the Government. The people have responded handsomely by reasserting their faith in social stability. Political parties have also contributed to strengthening democracy and fundamental values such as the rule of law. Our country has improved its standing in the global community and now stand poised to become one of the rapidly growing economies of the world.

The law and order situation continued to be under control in 1994-95. There was no major communal riot in the country and incidents of violence were fewer. Polls in Goa, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra have been peaceful. Government is determined to be watchful, particularly in respect of the secessionist and communal forces that pose a threat to the unity and integrity of the country.

On the Ayodhya issue, one of the noteworthy developments is that the Supreme Court delivered its judgment on the reference made to it. It has upheld the validity of the Acquisition Act, but not the provisions relating to abatement of the pending suits. The disputed area is vested in the Central Government which is now to act as a statutory receiver for maintaining the status quo until the disposal of the revived suits. Compliance with the decision of the Court is essential. The judgement recognises the possibility of a realisation of the dispute through negotiations. It is of utmost importance that the improved atmosphere leads to a lasting solution to this dispute and we collectively ensure that communism does not vitiate politics.

A separate Department of J & K Affairs has been set up under the Prime Minister. Vigorous efforts have been made to step up the pace of the development and economic activity in the State. Government has ensured availability of adequate funds to the State and wiU regularly assess its needs sympathetically, in terms of the resources required for its developmental needs. The objective of revival of the democratic process is also being pursued. The delimitation of constituencies is being done and the work of revision of the voters’ list has been taken up by the Election Commission. Operations against militants are being intensified. The attempts by militants to disrupt the Amarnath Yatra were successfully foiled by the administration. In spite of the trying conditions, the security forces are showing restraint and are sensitive to the feelings of the local people. Delegations of diplomats and Parliamentarians visited the State and interacted freely with various sections of the people. This continuing transparency has generated overall confidence.

In the North-East, Government is pursuing its policy of dealing firmly with insurgent activities. At the same time, efforts are being made to encourage these disruptive elements to abjure violence and join the national mainstream. The Government of Mizoram signed an Accord with Hmar Peoples Convention resulting in surrender of militants. There has been similar surrender by ITLFA militants in Assam.

An agreement was signed in September 1994 providing for a Jharkhand Area Autonomous Council. A new Bill incorporating the provisions of the agreement has been passed by the Bihar Assembly.
Government is seized of the issues that have arisen in the hill area agitation in Uttar Pradesh and is confident that given patience and sympathetic handling by all concerned, acceptable solutions will be found.

The National Human Rights Commission carried on its work with dedication. Government stands committed to its policy of promotion and preservation of human rights.

The economic reforms have brought about an upswing in the economy. During 1994-95, the gross domestic product, at constant prices, is expected to increase by 5.3 percent, as against 4.3 percent last year. Industrial revival started with an 8 percent increase in production in the first half of 1994-95. Foreign Exchange reserves rose from $15.1 billion on 31.3.94 to over $19 billion in the last week of January, 1995. Government was in a position to repay about $1.1 billion to the IMF ahead of schedule. As a consequence of the strong revival of the industrial sector, imports increased by 23.90 percent. Exports have also grown by 16.9 percent in dollar terms. The rupee attained to remain stable and was made convertible on Current Account.

Government is concerned about the increase in prices, especially of articles of mass consumption. The price situation is being watched closely and measures are being taken to prevent shortages. In the case of some commodities, like sugar and edible oil, prices had risen mainly due to insufficient domestic production. The comfortable foreign exchange position has enabled imports to augment supplies and control the rise in the prices. In the case of wheat and rice, open market sales out of public stocks of foodgrains held by the Food Corporation of India have also been undertaken. The Public Distribution System and Revamped Public Distribution System are also being used to provide assistance in making essential commodities available. Further efforts will be continued in this direction. Remunerative minimum support prices would continue to be assured to the farmers to safeguard the country's food security. As far as essential commodities are concerned, government will pursue the twin objectives of ensuring adequate availability and fair prices, with extra concessions for the poor.

The wide ranging industrial deregulation has evoked commendable response from entrepreneurs. More than 17,000 investment intentions have been filed since July 1991 totalling investment of over Rs. 3.50,000 crores with potential for direct employment for 3.4 million persons. Nearly 20 percent investment intentions have so far been implemented and another 20 percent are at various stages of implementation. These are estimated to generate direct employment to the extent of 1.4 million persons. Disbursements by our major financial institutions from April to December, 1994 have shown a 39 percent increase over the same period in the previous year. The growth of domestic initiative has generated interest amongst foreign investors and collaborators. The confidence exhibited by foreign investors in the skill and resources of Indian partners is evident from the large foreign direct investment in joint ventures to the extent of 80 percent-Cumulative foreign direct investment approvals since 1991 have exceeded Rs. 20,000 crores, the bulk of it in long gestation infrastructure projects. Government continued with its policy of reforms and de-regulation in other sectors. The new Drug Policy and the Telecom Policy are steps in this direction.

The small scale sector is an important component of our industrial base, its production level being Rs. 2.41,648 crores and generating an employment of 139 lakh persons. It recorded a growth of 7.1 percent last year. Exports from this sector are around
Rs. 24,000 crores, accounting for nearly 35 percent of total exports. To meet the credit needs of this sector, the Reserve Bank of India had issued guidelines including the adoption of a single window scheme in 85 districts where small scale units are concentrated, and setting up of specialised bank branches. Government will enhance support to this sector further through liberal assistance for technology upgradation.

A high power committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister has adopted an action plan for revitalising and improving khadi and vil-lage industries and generate addi-tional employment for 2 million persons. A special empiaiyment pro-gramme would toe under-taken in 50 selected districts and intensive deve-lopment of 125 blocks in the country would be promoted.

Employment for the educated youth is a prime concern of the Government. The Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana which is being implemented from 2nd October, 1983, was designed to provide self-employment for youth in the urban areas. It has been now extended to cover the rural areas also from this year. During the current year, 2.3 lakh educated youths will benefit from this programme, as against 31,797 last year. Banks have sanctioned loans to 69,483 entrepreneurs till 31st December, 1994. Gov-ernment will provide loan to 7 lakh youths to generate 10 lakh employment opportunities before the end of the 8th Plan period.

The production of nitrogenous fertilizers is expected to reach an all time record of 78.2 lakh tonnes in 1994-95, in terms of nutrients. Production of phosphatic fertilizers is expected in increase from 18.5 lakh tonnes in 1993-94 to 23 lakh tonnes in 94-95 in terms of nutrients. Government has continued with its efforts to in. cpeaset the domestic production of fertilizers with five new plants likely to commence production shortly

Government has continued to give high priority to the development of the agriculture sector. The pprodii.--tion Ol foodgrains is expected to increase from 182 million tonnes last years to 186 million tonnes in the current year. Disbursement of agric cultural credit was Rs. 15,100 crores during 1993.84. and is eecpected to reach a level if Rs. 16,700 crores during 1994-95. The area covered under irrigation is exected to go up by 2.77 million hectares in 1994-95 bringing the total area under irrigation to 87.82 million hectares. The consumption of fertilizer nutrients during 1994.95 is estimated at 136 lakh tonnes showing. sm. increase. of about 10 per cent over the comwp-tion of 1993.94.

Government has been prombting diversiflcation schemes in rural areas to provide higher incomes from occupations like horticulture arid fishittig. Accordingly, horticulture has been given an outlay Rs. 1000 crores in the current Five Year Han as against an outly of only Rs. 24 crores in the last Five Year Plan. Pish production, which recorded, an all time high of about 46.8 lakh tonnes in 1903.94, is likely to reach a level of 47.5 lakh tonnes during 1994-95. There has been a threefold increase In export of agricultural products durnig the last five years.

Rural development is the central concern of all the developmental efforts of the Government. Sharply targeted rural development programmes underpin its employment strategy in poverty eradication. The central plan allocations for rural development schemes have been progresolvly enhanced during the last three years and the current year's allocation of Rs. 7,010 arores is the highest ever in our planning history. This large outlay goes to provide additional wage empdoymeait as well as self-employment through mobilisa- tion of institutional finances on a
large scale Rs. 5,055 crores go to provide employment through the Jawaharlal
Rosigar Yojana and the Employment
Assurance Scheme. For the Employment
Assurance Scheme an amount of Rs. 1,200
crores has been earmarked during the current
year, This programme has been expanded
from 1,778 most backward blocks of the
country to 2,279 blocks in the current year,
In addition to the Jawahar Rosigar Yojana, an
intensive JRY Pragramme focuses on 120
chronically backward districts. All these
schemes together are expected to generate
1,470 million mandays of employment in the current year.

The asset-cum-loan based Integrated Rural
Development Programme which provides
self-employment would cover about 2 million
rural poor households from this year. The
district and block level credit plans are being
coordinated more effectively and the average
investment per household is being increased
to Rs. 12,000, Rs. 2,000 crores of insti-
tutional credit would be mobilised through a
subsidy of Rs. 1098 crores. These
programmes wiU increasingly cater lor the
rural literate youth. Simultaneously, the
Programme for the Development of Women
and Children in Rural Areas is being ex-
tended to all the districts and wiU now
provide Rs. 25,000 against Rs. 15,000
hitherto, to women's groups to help them
pursue economic activities and enhance group
action in matters like literacy and family
welfare, leading to women's empowerment.

As stipulated, by April, 1994; all States
amended their existing Pal-chayati Raj law
or have legislated new laws. Now it is
necessary to hold elections and constitute
Panchayats at all levels. Some States have
already made a beginning. In order to fulfil
the high expectations of the people, the
Panchayats must be empo. yered with
financial and administrative delegaton. I call
upon all the

States to complete the Panchayat
electoral process without delay.

Government recognises the need for an
inegrated programme to deal with the
problems of urban poverty, this programme
would include scientific disposal of urban
wastes of all kinds. Voluntary organisations
would be fully involved in its design and
implementation. Government is seeking to
formulate a scheme for 345 Class II towns of
the country that have populations ranging
from 50,000 to 1 lakh.

The response from the State to the Special
Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes has
been encouraging. The Central allocation to
States to supplement their efforts this year in
Rs. 273,86 crores. An important step taken
last year was the constitution of the National
Commission for Safai Karmacharis, to oversee
the programmes aimed at the liberation and re-
humiliation of the Safai Karmacharis. The
Commission would address itself to
rehabilitation programmes such as training
better mobilisation of institutional finances
and the need for enhanced unit costs.

Efforts to strengthen and expand economic
support programmes to the poor by the
provision of margin money and loans through
the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes Finance and Development
Corporation, have been stepped up as has
been its authorised share capital from Rs. 125
crores to Rs 300 crores

The first step in providing for reser. vation
of 27 per cent &r the OBCs under the
Government of India was taken in September,
1993 and is under implementation. In order to
ensure that the full benefits of this measure
are available to the OBCs, Government
relaxed the standards required for OBC
candidates to be on par with the Scheduled
Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates and as
a result. 1,873 additional OBC candi-
dates qualified for the Civil Services Preliminary examinations, 1994. Government has also decided to extend the 3 years' age relaxation principle and to allow 3 additional attempts.

The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation became operational in September, 1994 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 500 crores to promote the economic development activities of the backward sections amongst the minorities and to assist the upgradation of their technical and entrepreneurial skills. An amount of Rs. 25 crores has been provided during the current year to the Maulana Azad Education Foundation. The Foundation will set up residential schools for girls in low literacy slum and rural areas.

Certain new measures are under consideration of the Government for the protection of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the disabled. These are inclusion of the SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in the IX Schedule of the Constitution, setting up of a Commission under Article 5*99(1) of the Constitution to review the development strategies like the Tribal Sub Plan and other measures presently in operation for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes so as to improve upon these strategies, legislation to provide equal opportunity to the handicapped in areas like education, vocational training and employment placements, and a Trust for the Welfare and protection of the mentally retarded.

In matters relating to women and children Governments approach has been to provide an enabling policy environment in which their concerns, particularly those of the girl child, are the central focus of planning. Priority is given to the empowerment of women, support services and nutrition programs. The impressive achievements in this process have been the adoption of the National Nutrition Policy, the setting up of the National Nutrition Council and the National Creche Fund and implementation of the Mahila Samridhi Yojana. The Mahila Samriddhi Yojana has had an impressive response. By December, 1994, 72 lakh accounts had been opened with a total deposit of Rs. 65.90 crores. The National Creche Fund will assist in starting 1800 additional Cheches by the end of the 8th Plan to provide day care services to 45,000 children of working women and ailing mothers.

As part of the effort at covering the entire country with the Integrated Child Development Services Programme, it is proposed to cover 1000 new blocks through Community Nutrition Centres in one lakh villages, as a first step, during 1995-96.

To achieve the goal of Education for All by 2000 AD, Government will progressively raise the allocation to education so as to reach the target of 6 per cent of GDP. Total Literacy Campaigns are now operational in 312 districts in the country covering about 50 million learners in the 9—45 years age group. With the emergence of Total Literacy Campaigns, it is now being perceived that universal adult literacy is an achievable task.

The Government is determined to eradicate Child Labour progressively in all employments and, in hazardous industries, by the year 2000 AD. A National Authority for Elimination of Child Labour has been set up to coordinate actions of the core sectors of development administration such as education, rural development, women and child development, health and labour to devise integrated programmes that would bring about conditions conducive to withdrawal of children from employment and place them family in schools.

We are today in the forefront in the practical application of the space technology in vital areas. The polar Satellite Launch Vehicle D2 and
the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle—ASLy D4 demonstrated our capacity to place satellites into polar and near earth orbits. Our INSAT class of satellites are providing services in telecommunications, TV broadcasting, meteorology and disaster warning. The next satellite in this series, INSAT 2C, and the remote sensing series satellite, IRS, IC are planned for launch in 1995. It is heartening to note that India has been selected for the setting up of a UN Centre for Space Science and Technology Education to cater to the needs of the Asia pacific region.

To meet the aspirations of the people to view programmes in their own language, Doopdarshan has reconfigured its satellite services. Of 14 channels, 11 satellite panels are now exclusively for programmes in regional languages.

The country continued to make strides in its efforts to harness the power of the atom for peaceful purposes. With the commission of the sixth Indian designee and constructed nuclear power reactor — the second unit of the Kakrapur Atomic Power Station, which achieved criticality on January 8 this year — the country once again proved its self-reliance in this advanced technology. There were also spin-offs from the use of nuclear technology, such as the production of nuclear-grade graphite fabrication of medical lasers and development of parallel supercomputers.

Our Armed Forces maintained their vigilance in defending our international borders and maritime interest. They also made valuable contributions in counter-insurgency operations in Jammu & Kashmir and in the North-East.

Abroad, the Army won plaudits for its contributions to the UN peace.

In the conduct of international relations, we can view the past year with satisfaction. Existing friendships were reinforced and new leaders created around the world on our objectives and policies.

Our continuing support for the United Nations, which observes its 50th anniversary this year, is based on the premise that it is the most effective instrument for the realisation of humanity’s common goals. India’s initiatives at the United Nations included the need for the democratisation of the world body and the enlargement of the UN Security Council’s membership to reflect contemporary realities. We proposed a Fourth Special Session on Disarmament to address post-Cold War issues of global security.

In our own region, we will be hosting the next SAARC Summit in April this year and look forward to working with our SAARC colleagues to further strengthen regional cooperation.

During the past year, closer bilateral relations with our neighbours continued to secure our attention. We welcome the new Governments which assumed office in Sri Lanka and Nepal through multi-party democratic elections. We look forward to closer understanding and increasing cooperation with them, as with all our other neighbours.

Pakistan has however continued on its distressing path of confrontation with India and unacceptable interference in our internal affairs. We have taken repeated initiatives with Pakistan to settle all unresolved issues between our two countries according to the Shimla Agreement. Our other of such a dialogue still stands. Meanwhile we regret the unilateral steps kept up in Somalia, ably supported by the Indian Air Force and Navy, especially in the de-induction of forces.

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taken by Pakistan to close their office in Bombay and the Indian Consulate General in Karachi, thereby creating greater barriers to people-to-people contacts, and commercial, cultural and other relations.

The Government has worked to consolidate understanding and cooperation with old and new friends abroad. My State visits to Bulgaria and Romania renewed the close ties that have existed for decades between India and countries of Eastern Europe.

Our Vice-President visited Australia, South Africa and China and the visits reinforced our ties with the countries.

The prime Minister's visits to the United Kingdom, USA, Russia, Vietnam and Singapore contributed significantly to the all round enhancement of our ties with them.

The visit to the USA, which resulted in greater mutual understanding on matters of concern to the two countries, opened a new chapter in bilateral relationship. It laid the groundwork for resurgent India—US interaction not only in the political, economic and commercial fields but in other areas as well.

The Prime Minister's visits to the United Kingdom, Vietnam and Singapore testified to our desire to reinforce ties with our European and Asian partners.

India—Russia ties gained in substance and momentum during the last year. The Moscow Declaration on the Protection of the Interests of Pluralist States signed by President Yeltsin and our Prime Minister was a notable contribution to the conduct of inter-state relations.

We recently welcomed President Nelson Mandela of South Africa as the Chief Guest for our Republic Day celebrations this year. His visit marks a new chapter in building up of India—South Africa cooperation in various fields.

Our efforts to effectively project abroad the success of our economic management, on which depends the well-being of our people, and the beneficial changes that have taken place as a result of economic liberalisation, have received excellent response in countries abroad.

The momentum gathered by the country through these policies has to be sustained to ensure that the benefits that have started accruing are not frittered away. A combined effort is necessary to strengthen the confidence of investors in our economy and of the people, particularly the underprivileged, in the economic reforms. The tone and tenor of your debates reflect and greatly influence both. I am confident you will set pace with due regard to these objectives. I commend you to your tasks and wish you success. JAI HIND

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. CHAIRMAN; Hon'ble Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the sad demise of Giani Zail Singh, former President of India and a veteran of our freedom struggle, on 26th December, 1984. Giani ji was born in May, 1916 at Sandhwan village of Peridkot district of Punjab. Gian ji joined the freedom movement while he was still in his teens. He took an active part in the movement against princely aristocracy and autocratic rule of the Maharaja of Faridkot. He was arrested in 1936 and subsequently courted arrest on numerous occasions during the freedom struggle. He led the National Flag agitation at Faridkot in 1946. It can never be forgotten that Giani Zail Singh underwent a sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment in solitary cell for his activities as a freedom fighter.