

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES** **(English Version)**

**Sixth Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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Das, Shri Ram Sunder (Hajipur)

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**Singh, Shri Rajveer (Aonla)**

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<b>Singh, Shri Ram Prasad (Bikramganj)</b>	<b>Sur, Shri Monoranjan (Basirhat)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad (Jahanabad)</b>	<b>Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil (Adoor)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri Ramnaresh (Aurangabad)</b>	<b>Swarni, Shri Chinmayanand (Badaun)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri Rampal (Domariaganj)</b>	<b>Swarni, Shri Sureshanand (Jalesar)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri S.B. (Rajnandgaon)</b>	<b>Swamy, Shri G. Venkat (Pedapalli)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri Satya Deo (Balrampur)</b>	<b>Syed Shahabuddin, Shri (Kishanganj)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri Surya Naryan (Ballia)</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>Singh, Shri Uday Pratap (Mainpuri)</b>	<b>Tandel, Shri D.J. (Daman &amp; Diu)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap (Fatehpur)</b>	<b>Tara Singh, Shri (Kuruksheetra)</b>
<b>Singh Deo, Shri K.P. (Dhenkanal)</b>	<b>Tej Narayan Singh, Shri (Buxar)</b>
<b>Singla, Shri Sant Ram (Patiala)</b>	<b>Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji (Kapadwanj)</b>
<b>Sinha, Shri Shiva Sharan (Valshali)</b>	<b>Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh (Khandwa)</b>
<b>Sodi, Shri Manku Ram (Bastar)</b>	<b>Thangkabalu, Shri K.V. (Dharmapuri)</b>
<b>Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu (Dhar)</b>	<b>Thomas, Prof. K.V. (Ernakulam)</b>
<b>Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)</b>	<b>Thomas, Shri P.C. (Muvattupuzha)</b>
<b>Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S. (Tiruchengode)</b>	<b>Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan (Pandharpur)</b>
<b>Sreenivaasan, Shri C. (Dindigul)</b>	<b>Thungon, Shri P.K. (Arunachal West)</b>
<b>Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan (Madras South)</b>	<b>Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee (Tindivanam)</b>
<b>Subba, Shri Thota (Kakinada)</b>	<b>Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduars)</b>
<b>Sukh Ram, Shri (Mandi)</b>	<b>Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand (Hapur)</b>
<b>Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)</b>	<b>Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran (Barrackpore)</b>
<b>Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt (Shimla)</b>	<b>Tope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb (Jalna)</b>
<b>Sundararaj, Shri N. (Pudukkottai)</b>	

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Topiwala, Shrimati Dipika H. (Baroda)

Topno, Kumari Frida (Sundargarh)

Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani  
(Kaiserganj)

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain (Banda)

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore (Puri)

Trivedi, Shri Arvind (Sabrarkantha)

Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)

U

Uma Bharti, Kumari (Khajuraho)

Umbrey, Shri Laeta (Arunachal East)

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof. (Tenali)

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)

Upadhyay, Shri Swarup (Tejpur)

Urs, Shrimati Chandra Prabha (Mysore)

V

Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao  
(Vijayawada)

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh (Godhra)

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Lucknow)

Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah (Thanjavur)

Varma, Shri Ratilal (Dhanduka)

Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra (Bidar)

Vekaria, Shri Shivlal Nagjibhai (Rajkot)

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal (Janjgir)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)

Verma, Prof. Rita (Dhanbad)

Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan (Machhlishahar)

Verma, Shri, Sushil Chandra (Bhopal)

Verma, Shri Upendra Nath (Chatra)

Verma, Kumari Vimla (Seoni)

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. (Palghat)

Virendra Singh, Shri (Mirzapur)

Vyas, Dr. Girija (Udaipur)

W

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna (Buldana)

Williams, Maj Gen. (Retd.) R.G. (Nominated  
Anglo-Indian)

Y

Yadav, Shri Arjun Singh (Jaunpur)

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri Chotey Singh (Kannauj)

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad (Bhagalpur)

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad (Jhanjharpur)

Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh (Arrah)

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran (Khagaria)

Yadav, Dr. S.P. (Sambhal)

Yadav, Shri Satya Pal Singh (Shahjahanpur)

Yadav, Shri Sharad (Madhepura)

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan (Sahasra)

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar (Nalanda)

Yumnam, Shri Yaima Singh (Inner  
Manipur)

Z

Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)

**LOK SABHA**

***The Speaker***

**Shri Shivraj V. Patil**

***The Deputy Speaker***

**Shri S. Mallikarjunatah**

***Panel of Chairmen***

- 1. Shri Sharad Dighe**
- 2. Prof. Malini Bhattacharaya**
- 3. Shri Tara Singh**
- 4. Shri Ram Naik**
- 5. Shri Peter G. Marbaniang**

***Secretary-General***

**Shri C.K. Jain**



# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and also incharge of the Ministers/Departments of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Science & Technology, Ocean Development, Electronics, Atomic Energy, Space, Chemicals & Fertilizers Rural Development, Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Law, Justice & Company Affairs and the additional charge of the Ministry of industry and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent Charge).	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao
Minister of Human Resource Development	Shri Arjun Singh
Minister of Health and Family Welfare.	Shri B. Shankaranand
Minister of Finance.	Shri Manmohan Singh
Minister of Home Affairs.	Shri S.B. Chavan .
Minister of Defence.	Shri Sharad Pawar
Minister of Agriculture.	Shri Balram Jakhar
Minister of Railways.	Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief
Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism.	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad
Minister of Civil Supplies, consumer Affairs & Public Distribution.	Shri A.K. Antony
Minister of External Affairs.	Shri Dinesh Singh
Minister of Urban Development.	Smt. Sheila Kaul
Minister of Welfare.	Shri Sitaram Kesri
Minister of Water Resources and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.	Shri Vidyacharan Shukla
Minister of Commerce.	Shri Pranab Mukherjee
Minister of Power.	Shri N.K.P. Salve
<b>Ministers of State (Independent Charge)</b>	
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Coal.	Shri Ajit Kumar Panja

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<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Mines.</b>	<b>Shri Balram Singh Yadav</b>
<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation.</b>	<b>Shri Giridhar Gomango</b>
<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Surface Transport.</b>	<b>Shri Jagdish Tytler</b>
<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.</b>	<b>Shri K.P. Singh Deo</b>
<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Food.</b>	<b>Shri Kalp Nath Rai</b>
<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.</b>	<b>Shri Kamal Nath</b>
<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Labour.</b>	<b>Shri P.A. Sangma</b>
<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.</b>	<b>Capt. Satish Sharma</b>
<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Steel</b>	<b>Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev</b>
<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Communications.</b>	<b>Shri Sukh Ram</b>
<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.</b>	<b>Shri Tarun Gogoi</b>
<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Textiles</b>	<b>Shri G. Venkat Swamy</b>

#### **Ministers of State**

<b>Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance &amp; Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.</b>	<b>Dr. Abrar Ahmed</b>
<b>Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture.</b>	<b>Shri Arvind Netam</b>
<b>Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Women &amp; Child Development)</b>	<b>Smt. Basava Rajeshwari</b>

<b>Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.</b>	<b>Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi</b>
<b>Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.</b>	<b>Shri Eduardo Faleiro</b>
<b>Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.</b>	<b>Shri H.R. Bhardwaj</b>
<b>Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways.</b>	<b>Shri K.C. Lenka</b>
<b>Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare</b>	<b>Shri K.V. Thangka Balu</b>
<b>Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution and Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce.</b>	<b>Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed</b>
<b>Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development and Department of Hoavy Industry)</b>	<b>Smt. Krishna Sahi</b>
<b>Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of Small Scale Industries &amp; Agro and Rural Industries)</b>	<b>Shri M. Arunachalam</b>
<b>Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance</b>	<b>Shri M.V.Chandrashekhar Murthy</b>
<b>Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence</b>	<b>Shri Mallikarjun</b>
<b>Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.</b>	<b>Smt. Margaret Alva</b>
<b>Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Youth Affairs &amp; Sports) and Ministry of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs</b>	<b>Shri Mukul Wasnik</b>
<b>Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources</b>	<b>Shri P.K. Thungon</b>
<b>Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs</b>	<b>Shri P. M. Sayeed</b>

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**Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology, Department of Electronics and Deptt. of Ocean Development and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs**

**Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Power.**

**Shri P.V. Rangayya Naidu**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.**

**Shri R.L. Bhatia**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.**

**Shri Rajesh Pilot**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Deptt. of Wasteland Development)**

**Col. Ram Singh**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Deptt. of Rural Development)**

**Shri Rameshwar Thakur**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture**

**Shri S. Krishna Kumar**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.**

**Shri Salman Khursheed**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism (Deptt. of Tourism)**

**Smt. Sukhbans Kaur**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Deptt. of Rural Development)**

**Shri Uttambhai Patel**

#### **Deputy Ministers**

**Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.**

**Shri Paban Singh Ghai**

**Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs.**

**Shri Ram Lal Raha**

**Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Education and Deptt. of Culture)**

**Kumari Selja**

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XVIII

First day of the Sixth Session of Tenth Lok Sabha

No.1

## LOK SABHA

Monday, February 22, 1993/Phalgun 3,  
1914 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at fifty minutes past  
Twelve of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The National Anthem was played

12.51 hrs.

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 22nd February, 1993.

### President's Address

\* Hon'ble Members

I welcome you to this session of Parliament.

2. The Most important task before us today is to restore confidence and communal amity which have been shaken by the tragic events of the 6th of December last year and what followed thereafter. The basis premise

of secularism and the rule of law has been threatened. Political parties, intellectuals, opinion leaders and other must all strive to counter the communal propaganda that has been let loose so that the country can proceed with the task of building the nation and reasserting our fundamental values. We have to further strengthen the harmony that has always characterised our society.

3. The central issue of the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute has been referred to the Supreme Court under article 143 of the Constitution. Government has also acquired about 68 acres of land in the complex, and is in the process of setting up two separate Trusts for managing the construction of Ram temple and Mosque. Government's endeavour will be to ensure that the construction is taken up in consultation and cooperation with the two communities concerned and with the active participation of eminent and responsible leaders of the two communities. Government seeks the support and cooperation of all sections of the people in this important endeavour.

4. In Jammu & Kashmir there has been no let-up in the involvement of forces from across the border in training, arming and providing logistic support to the terrorists. Our security forces, despite having to work under extremely difficult conditions, have been trying to meet this challenge. Government is acutely conscious of the hardships and privations of the people of

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\* The President delivered his Address in Hindi.

Jammu & Kashmir arising from the intimidatory acts of terrorists, frequent calls for bandhs and disruption of economic and commercial activity in the State. There have also been some case of excesses by security forces operating in the State. Prompt action has been taken in such cases to punish those found guilty. As a first step to redress the grievances of the people and reactivate the political process, a State level multi-party advisory council has been set up to act as a bridge between the administration and the people. Efforts are also being made to set up district level committees to carry the process forward. A Parliamentary delegation visited the valley in October, 1992. Discussions have been held by the Union Home Minister with leaders of political parties to create conditions which would enable democratic processes to be restored.

5. After the democratically elected government assumed office in Punjab, there has been a dramatic improvement in the life of the people of the State. These brave people deserve all credit for sending a clear message against the forces of separatism and disruption. Elections to municipalities were held after a gap of about 13 years and to panchayats, after a gap of about 9 years. These have evoked massive and enthusiastic response. A renewed thrust is being given to the socio-economic development of the State. The Centre remains committed to finding a just and amicable solution to all the outstanding issues in Punjab and will provide all assistance to the State Government in its pursuit of anti-terrorist measures.

6. The overall situation in the North-Eastern region has been under control. Steps have been taken to accelerate the pace of infrastructure development in the region, particularly in respect of rail, road and telecommunications. States Governments and the North-Eastern Council have initiated new programmes for development of

agriculture, horticulture and fisheries. The Central Government is setting up an agricultural university and an institute of technology. In all these programmes of development, people's participation is being emphasised. Elections have been held recently in Nagaland and Meghalaya.

7. The implementation of Eighth Plan, launched on April 1 last year, is well under way. The total investment has been substantially stepped up to Rs. 7,98,000 crores at 1991-92 prices. Out of this the public sector outlay will be Rs. 4,34,100 crores. We are moving towards indicative planning which is in tune with the changes that have been initiated in our economic policy.

8. The year 1991-93 witnessed a further consolidation of the economic stabilisation programme and the process of structural reforms. The growth in GDP which was 1.2% in 1992-92 is expected to be around 4% in 1992-93. This growth is significant when viewed against the setbacks of the past year, the comparative slow-down in the industrial sector and problems in the financial sector.

9. During 1992-93 industrial production recorded an increase of 3.8% for the period, April to October 1992, as compared to a decline of about 1.0% during the same period in the previous year. Similarly exports recorded growth of around 3.4% in dollar terms during April-December 1992 compared to a decline of 3.7% in corresponding period of the previous year. The recent agreement with Russia on the repayment of debt will help to revive our exports to traditional markets in Russia. We have comfortable foreign exchange reserves of US \$ 5 billion. One of the Prime objectives of Government, namely control of inflation has been achieved, as the annual rate of inflation which peaked at 16.7% in August 1991 was brought down to 7.0% in the last week of January 1993.

10. Major changes have been made, recently to liberalise foreign exchange controls. The new economic policy has also led to major liberalisation in our procedures for foreign direct investment. The total equality investment approved from August 1991 to the end of January 1993 is over \$ 2.3 billion, which will account for projects of a value of about Rs. 35,000 crores. A number of other proposals are also in the pipeline, with a foreign equity component of about \$ 250 million, generating projects with a total value of Rs. 7,500 crores. Most of these investments are in priority sectors: 24% in energy, 26% in petroleum, about 8% in chemicals, about 12% in food processing industry and 8% in electrical industry. The remaining 22% includes transportation, textiles, telecommunications and industrial machinery. Non-priority consumer items account for a little less than 4%.

11. The National Renewal Fund was set up and operationalised so that the industrial workers are not hurt in the process of restructuring. The first major programme being taken up is the turnaround of the National Textile Corporation in which the National Renewal Fund will provide funds for working capital, retraining and rehabilitation measures and voluntary retirement schemes. The scheme has been making steady progress so far and about 22,000 workers have been covered.

12. Government has held consultations with labour representatives on general issues concerning in reform process as well as sector-specific matters. A meeting of the State Labour Ministers and the Indian Labour Conference has also gone into the manner of revamping our industrial relations laws. Government attaches high priority to these changes as they are expected to lead to increased production and productivity, high wage earnings and harmonious industrial relations.

13. The small scale sector is of very great importance in our industrial economy because of its potential for high levels of employment generation and the dispersal of industrial activity across the country. In 1992-93, the employment in the sector was estimated at 129 lakh persons and total production was expected to be at Rs. 1,66,400 crores, representing a rate of growth of 4% over the previous year. In view of the slowdown in the industrial sector, this was creditable. With revival in industry as a whole, the performance of the small scale sector is expected to improve very significantly in 1993-94. An important initiative to ensure prompt payment by other industries of the dues of the small scale units has been taken. Payments are now required to be made within thirty days of acceptance of goods or redereing of service.

14. In the world that is emerging, the economic strength of a nation will depend on its ability to compete in the international market place, on the basis of quality, reliability and price. It should be our endeavour to achieve a sustained growth rate of exports of 15.20% per annum in dollar terms within the next few years. It would be a basic plank of Government policy to encourage exports in every possible way and to remove all impediments or constraints that affect their growth.

15. Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy and its people. As it is still essentially dependent upon rainfall, there was a drop in foodgrains production in 1991-92 by about 9 million tonnes and was estimated at 167 million tonnes. This brought the Public Distribution System and consumer prices, under pressure. However, the timely decision to import a limited quantity of wheat was had a positive impact on its price behaviour. The increase in prices between May and December 1992 was restricted to 3.6% compared to a rise of 35% during the corresponding period in the previous year. I

am happy to say that in the current year, the monsoon has been good excepting in parts of Bihar and in parts of a few other States. The total Kharif foodgrains production is estimated at 100 million tonnes against last year's 91.42 million tonnes. Procurement of Kharif rice has been proceeding satisfactorily and has already crossed 9 million tonnes. The prospect of Rabi food production is good and it is expected to be around 76 to 77 million tonnes. Kharif oilseeds production has been higher by about 16 lakh tonnes. Our sugar production was 133 lakhs tonnes in the sugar year ending October, 1992, thus making India the world's largest sugar producer. All this has had a salutary effect on prices as well as availability. The country's achievements in the agricultural sector bear eloquent testimony to the hard work and enterprise of our farmers.

16. Our plans for agriculture go beyond mere self-sufficiency. We see it as an area with great potential, capable of yielding much higher incomes to farmers and rural labour. To stimulate growth in this sector the minimum support prices for paddy were increased by Rs. 40 per quintal in August 1992 and for wheat for the marketing season starting 1 April 1993, by Rs. 55. It has also been decided to pay a bonus of Rs. 25 per quintal for wheat. The statutory minimum price of sugar-cane was raised by Rs. 3 per quintal to Rs. 26 for the sugar year 1991-92. This has been further raised to Rs. 31 per quintal for the sugar year 1991-93. The decontrol of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers has no doubt led to increase in their prices in the short-term. To cushion the impact of this increase. Government provided Rs. 340 crores to the State Governments and Union Territories as a one-time support. The price of urea was decreased by 10%. Government has also announced a Rs. 500 crore package to develop agricultural infrastructure meant for the small and marginal farmers. These measures and the increased attention that dry farming would get in the coming year will

serve the interests of the farmers in a big way.

17. One of the important programmes being implemented by the Government to protect the interests of the vulnerable sections of the society is the Revamped Public Distribution System. Government has decided to set apart and distribute an additional 20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains every year in the 1,700 blocks in the tribal, drought prone, desert and designated hill areas of the country, identified under the scheme. Since the inception of the Revamped Public Distribution Scheme 10,121 new fair price shops have been opened in these blocks and 26 lakh additional ration cards have been issued.

18. During the current year, work relating to the setting up of district level consumer redressal agencies was carried forward and the entire country was covered by District Forums except the State of Meghalaya. 447 District Forums are presently functioning in the country.

19. The thrust of the Eighth Plan in the field of rural development is to integrate the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the Integrated Rural Development Programme with other on-going programmes for strengthening rural economic infrastructure so as to create durable and productive economic assets which in turn generate further employment. The outlay for rural development for the 8th Five Year Plan has been increased to Rs. 30,000 crores as compared to an allocation of Rs. 6,179 crores and an actual expenditure of Rs. 10,956 crores in the 7th Plan.

20. The Constitution (72nd Amendment) Bill, 1991, which has been passed by both the House of Parliament in the last session, when enacted, will effectively strengthen Panchayati Raj institutions by ensuring regular elections and sufficient devolution of powers and financial resources. Provision for



reservation of seats in the Panchayats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been made in proportion to their population in the village. Out of the seats for which direct election will be held, one third are reserved for women. Furthermore, out of the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, one third will be earmarked for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women. The law has provision for enabling reservations to be made for the office of Chairperson also. The State legislatures, if they so desire, can make reservations in favour of backward classes.

21. To strengthen municipal Government and to ensure that municipalities perform as effective units of local self-government, Parliament has passed the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Bill, 1991. Provisions for reservation for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, women and Backward Classes have been made as in the case of Panchayats.

22. During the year 1992-93, Government gave priority to disease control programmes. These include control of AIDS, eradication of leprosy by the year 2000 AD, malaria control in tribal areas and short-term chemo-therapy for tuberculosis in backward areas. An intensive programme is proposed to be taken up in seven States for dealing with cataract-induced blindness.

23. According to the 1991 Census, the average annual exponential growth rate of population which had reached a level of 2.22% in the 1971-81 decade has come down to 2.14%. The birth rate has come down to 29.3 per 1,000 population in 1991 from a level of 30.2 in 1990. However, the present natural growth rate of 1.95% is still very high and stabilisation of population will, therefore, be an overriding national priority.

24. A massive programme has been

launched for the liberation and rehabilitation of 4 lakh safai karmacharis during the next five years. A statutory National Commission for Safai Karmacharis is being constituted to be in charge of this programme.

25. The authorised share capital of the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation has been raised from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 125 crores. The Corporation will continue to assist in the flow of funds for income generating schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs. So far, the Corporation has sanctioned 312 schemes of a value of Rs. 277.63 crores towards which it has disbursed Rs. 54.05 crores. The Corporation is also organising training programmes in skill upgradation for employment and self-employment. To raise the levels of literacy and education amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is proposed to start residential schools in 48 districts.

26. As a tribute to the memory of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar during his Centenary Celebration Year, the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation was set up to administer schemes like the Dr. Ambedkar National Award, Dr. Ambedkar National Library, Dr. Ambedkar Chairs in Universities, and Dr. Ambedkar Overseas Fellowships. In addition, the Government has also taken up the translation and publication of the complete works and speeches of Dr. Ambedkar. A full-length feature film on Dr. Ambedkar will also be produced.

27. The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), with an authorised share capital of Rs. 200 crores, will provide an additional channel of finance and assist in upgrading the technical and entrepreneurial skills of the socially and educationally backward classes.

28. The National Commission for

Minorities Act, 1992, has been passed by Parliament providing statutory status to the Commission clothing it with the powers of a Civil Court. The main functions of the Commission would be to evaluate the progress of development of the minorities, monitor and make recommendations on the working of Constitutional safeguards, look into specific complaints, undertake studies and research, suggest appropriate measures and make periodical reports to Government.

29. Government has initiated action to implement the judgement of the Supreme Court on issues relating to the reservation of jobs in Government for Backward Classes. Government will specify the basis, apply the relevant and requisite socio-economic criteria, to exclude socially advanced persons and sections, the creamy layer, from other backward classes. An ordinance has been promulgated to constitute a permanent body for entertaining, examining and recommending upon requests for inclusion and complaints of over inclusion and under-inclusion in the lists of others backward classes of citizens. The advice tendered by such body shall ordinarily be binding upon the Government.

30. Government proposes to set up the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh to meet the short-terms and medium-terms developmental credit needs of poor women in the informal sector, through intermediary agencies like non-Government organisations. Funds have been allocated to this programmes as part of the Social Safety Net efforts.

31. A review of the 1986 National Policy on Education has been undertaken and necessary modifications in the Policy were effected in May 1992. Universalisation of elementary education, achievement of total literacy, equal access to educational opportunities, women's education and development, vocationalisation of secondary education. Consolidation of higher education,

modernisation of technical education, and improvement of the quality, content and process of education at all levels continue to be the priority areas of national endeavour in the field of education. In elementary education, we have shifted the focus from mere enrolment to retention and achievement. The revised policy resolves to ensure that free and compulsory education of satisfactory quality is provided to all children upto 14 years of age within decade. The National Literacy Mission based on the Total Literacy Campaign strategy has achieved commendable results and 75% of the districts in the country will be covered under this Mission by 1996-97. The emphasis during the coming years will be on infusing sound management principles in the education system and on decentralising education management.

32. There has been encouraging progress in the sphere of science and technology. The successful launch of ASLV in May, 1992 is a significant development in indigenous launch technology. The launch of INSAT-2A in July, 1992 and its successful commissioning is an indication of our ability to build sophisticated multi-purpose satellites. The planned launches of INSAT-2B and the PSLV in June this year will provide a further fillip to our Space programme. Another note worthy development of 1992 was the completion of the 11th Scientific Expedition to Antarctica and the launch of the 12th expedition. Ongoing efforts to harness the benefits of biotechnological tools, with relevance to agriculture and health, would be sustained.

33. The highlight of this year's achievements in the field of Atomic Energy has been the 220 MW Kakrapar Atomic Power Station Unit-I achieving criticality on September 3, 1992 and its synchronisation to the grid on November 24, 1992.

34. Our Armed Forces remain prepared to safeguard our territorial integrity.

Improvements in man-power planning and management practices and investments towards self-reliance in defence technologies are yielding results.

35. The Armed Forces assisted the civil authorities in maintaining law and order and organising relief and rescue measures on a number of occasions during the year, carrying out their tasks with commendable dedication.

36. In the field of defence production determined efforts have been made towards indigenisation and self reliance, particularly in spare parts. In keeping with the changes industrial policies steps are being taken to foster mutually reinforcing linkages between production units in the defence and civil sectors.

37. Government remains committed to enhance the welfare of serving and retired Armed Forces personnel.

38. Our foreign policy objectives were pursued both bilaterally and in international forums. Emphasis was placed on building up relations with our neighbours. Important visitors from these countries included the President of Sri Lanka, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, the Prime Minister of Nepal and the King of Bhutan. Our ties with these countries have been strengthened as a result of these visits. During the visit of the Bangladesh Prime Minister, our commitment to lease the Tin Bigha corridor to Bangladesh was fulfilled. A Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries on detailed investigations for the important Sankosh multipurpose project was signed during the visit of the King of Bhutan.

39. Despite Pakistan's continuing support for terrorism and subversion in Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab, efforts were made by us to resolve various bilateral issues. With this objective in mind, the Prime Minister had two meetings with the Prime Minister of

Pakistan in the course of the last year. Our efforts have unfortunately not made much headway. We urge Pakistan to eschew its path of deliberate and provocative confrontation and its temptation to gain unilateral advantage in its relationship with us. There can be no alternative to the process of bilateral dialogue.

40. Government has been consistently pursuing a policy of achieving good neighbourly relations with China overcoming the difficulties of the past. We are also working for a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question. Among the several high-level visits exchanged between the two countries last years was that of our former President, Shri R. Venkataraman. The Chinese Foreign Minister is expected to visit India this year. The Prime Minister will also be visiting China.

41. We look forward to working together with President Clinton and his administration in the United States in building a strong relationship between our two countries based on mutual understanding, trust and shared values and interests. The changed international environment following the end of the Cold War has given an impetus to the strengthening of Indo-US ties, which now reflect a greater degree of understanding at the political level along with growing cooperation in various other areas.

42. The visit of President Yeltsin provided the opportunity for a detailed exchange of views on all bilateral and global issues of concern. Our stand on Kashmir was explained. President Yeltsin categorically affirmed his country's full support for India's position. During this visit the debt repayment issue was resolved and several other agreements were signed which have laid a durable foundation for future friendship and close interaction between the two countries.

43. We had the pleasure of welcoming in

our midst three distinguished Heads of Government from western Europe. The British Prime Minister, Mr. John Major, was here as Chief Guest at our Republic Day celebrations. His visit underscored India-U.K. friendship and cooperation and reconfirmed British understanding of our actions to uphold democracy and secularism. He extended full cooperation in combating terrorism. A further significant outcome of the visit was the stimulus it gave to India-British economic and commercial cooperation. Earlier this month, we welcomed the President of the Government of Spain, Mr. Felipe Gonzalez. Most recently, Dr. Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of Germany visited India to receive the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding. These significant visits reflect appreciation overseas of our resilience in addressing the various issues that face the country as well as the strength of our democratic and secular system. They have also resulted in greater appreciation of our foreign policy as well as in support for our economic reforms programme:

44. The Prime Minister's visit to Japan in 1992 coincided with the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Japan and the signing of a peace treaty between the two countries. Japanese interest in our economic liberalisation is underscored by the increase in direct Japanese investment in India. We are committed to strengthening our ties with Japan at all levels.

45. The strengthening of our relations with the newly independent countries of Central Asia with whom we have had age-old cultural ties, is a major thrust of our policy. The visits to India last year of the Presidents of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan were followed up with high level visits from India to Central Asia. The Prime Minister of Tajikistan visited India a few days back. Agreements were signed during these visits which give our relations

with the individual Central Asian States a new and long term perspective.

46. We welcome the START-II Treaty between the United States and Russia for reduction in strategic nuclear arsenals as a step in the right direction. In the field of multilateral disarmament, a notable event has been the successful conclusion of the Chemical Weapons Convention, which eliminates an entire class of weapons of mass destruction. This is a universal and non-discriminatory treaty which should be regarded as a model for future multilateral disarmament negotiations. It provides a strong underpinning to the Indian Action Plan for Global Disarmament that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had presented to the United Nations in 1988. A global, and not regional or sub-regional, approach is needed for worthwhile result in the area.

47. A reinvigorated United Nations with a more sharply focused agenda is the need of the hour. The effectiveness of the United Nations will depend on its ability to democratise and reorder its structures to accommodate and reflect the concerns of its members.

48. Our participation at the multilateral level in U.N., NAM, the Commonwealth and the G-15 has been within the overall framework of our priorities and concerns. The Prime Minister's address at the inaugural session of the Non-Aligned summit in Jakarta last September set the tone of its deliberations, reaffirming the continuing relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement and prioritising its future agenda so as to concentrate upon issues of specific concern to it.

49. At the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in June, 1992, the Prime Minister's address emphasised the integral link between environment and development,

thus marking a milestone in international cooperation in tackling environmental and development issues. India's proposal for transfer of technology to, and additional resources for, developing countries, to enable them to join their developed country partners in the global effort at preserving the environment, was widely welcome and endorsed by the Conference.

50. Honourable Members, the crisis the country is faced with today places a grave responsibility on your shoulders. You saw remarkable levels of cooperation as also strong areas of dissent last year. These are the essential manifestations of a living democracy. I am sure you will set the tone for the entire country to deal with its problems this year with exemplary conduct and leadership. The nation expects nothing less from its representatives here. You have to guide the nation with courage, wisdom and discipline.

51. I commend you to your tasks in this session and wish you all success.

JAI HIND

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12.51 1/2 hrs.

#### OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of two months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of seven of our former colleagues namely Dr. Mono Mohan Das, Sarveshri Shradhakar Supakar, Annasahab P. Shinde, Raghavendrarao Srinivasrao Dhanu, Vajjanath Mahodaya, Bindeshwar Dubey and Biren Roy.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das was a member of

the First, Second and Third Lok Sabha during 1952-67 representing Burdwan, Asansol and Ausgram (Reserved) constituencies of West Bengal respectively. Earlier he had also been a member of Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during 1948-52.

A medical practitioner by profession, Dr. Das was a dedicated social and political worker. He worked hard for the upliftment of poor sections of the society. He was also associated with All Bengal Rabidas Association.

During his long parliamentary career of about two decades, Dr. Das served the country in various capacities. An able administrator he held with distinction several portfolios as Deputy Minister in the Union Council of Ministers during 1956-66.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das passed away on 13 December, 1992 at the age of 82 years.

Shri Shradhakar Supakar was a member of Second and Fourth Lok Sabha during 1957-62 and 1967-70 representing Sambalpur constituency of Orissa. He was also a member of Rajya Sabha during 1965-67. Earlier he was member of Orissa Legislative Assembly during 1949-56 and served it as Leader of Opposition during 1952-56

Shri Supakar was a lawyer by profession. He also took keen interest in the promotion of education in Orissa. He was associated in different capacities with many educational institutions and Universities. He was also a member of Orissa Text Book Committee during 1939-41.

A firm believer in civil liberties, Shri Supakar was Chairman of Reception Committee, All India Civil Liberties Conference, Cuttack Session held in 1954.

A seasoned parliamentarian, he served

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as a member of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee of Lok Sabha during 1957-59 and 1959-60 respectively. Earlier he had also served as the Chairman of Public Accounts Committee of Orissa Legislative Assembly during 1952-54. He actively participated in the proceedings of the House and made valuable contribution thereto.

A man of letters, Shri Supakar had many publications to his credit in English as also in Oriya, including his biography titled 'Amar Jiban'.

Shri Supakar passed away on 6 January, 1993 at the age of 78 years.

Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde was an able administrator, an eminent social worker and a distinguished parliamentarian. He was member of Third and Fourth Lok Sabha from Kopergaon Constituency of Maharashtra during 1962-70. He returned from Ahmednagar in Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha during 1971-79.

Shri Shinde took part in the freedom struggle and actively participated in the 'Quit India Movement' in 1942 and suffered imprisonment.

By profession, Shri Shinde was a legal partitioner and also an agriculturist. He distinguished himself as an administrator, a planner and a well-wisher of farmers. He held with distinction various portfolios in the Union Council of Minister during 1966-77.

Shri Shinde's Greatest passion was to work for the development of agriculture. He was closely associated with many official and non-official bodies and co-operative societies for agriculture. During his Ministerial tenure at the Centre, he reorganised the agricultural research work and he was the moving spirit behind the establishment of many agricultural universities.

A well known social worker, he worked for providing free legal aid to the poor and organised a number of cooperative institutions. He was also associated with benevolent institutions for the welfare of students.

Shri Shinde took keen interest in the proceedings of the House which bear a lasting testimony to his distinguished service to the country. He had also served on the Estimates Committee of the House.

A widely travelled person, Shri Shinde represented the country in the World Food Congress held at the Hague.

A man of letters, he was the author of several publications including 'Problems of Indian Agriculture and Food' and 'The Indo-Pakistan Conflict! Shri Shinde was also keenly interested in journalism and edited a weekly newspaper 'Jansata' for some time.

Shri Shinde passed away on 12 January, 1993 at Bombay at the age of 71 years.

Shri Raghavendrarao Srinivasrao Diwan was a Member of First Lok Sabha during 1952-57 representing Osmanabad constituency of the then State of Hyderabad. Earlier he was a Member of Latur Municipality.

A teacher by profession, Shri Diwan was an active social and political worker. He worked for more than a decade and a half for the development of Latur area and was associated with various social and political organisations in different capacities. He also actively participated in Hyderabad State Congress Satyagrahain 1938 and was imprisoned in 1941-42 for his political activities.

Shri Diwan was keenly interested in the education of women and started a girls school at Latur in 1936.

Shri Diwan was an active parliamentarian. His participation in the proceedings of the House made the discussions more meaningful.

He passed away on 16 January, 1993 at Pune at the age of 88 years.

Shri Vajjanath Mohadaya was a Member of First Lok Sabha from Nimar Constituency of the then State of Madhya Bharat during 1952-57

Shri Mahodaya was a veteran freedom fighter and a Servodaya leader. He joined the Satyagraha Ashram in Sabarmati in 1921 and was imprisoned many times for participating in the freedom movement.

He was an able administrator and took keen interest in the promotion of basic education in the State. He served the State of Indore as Minister of Education, Labour and Development during 1947-48.

A well known public figure, he actively worked for the welfare of rural people.

13.00 hrs.

A man of letters Shri Mahodaya translated several works of Gandhiji and Tolstoy. He was also interested in journalism and edited 'Loksewak' - a Hindi weekly.

He expired at Indore at the age of 96 years on 19 January, 1993.

Shri Bindeshwari Dubey was a veteran freedom fighter, an able administrator, a known trade unionist and a distinguished parliamentarian. He was a member of Seventh Lok Sabha during 1980-84 representing Giridih constituency of Bihar. He was a sitting member of Rajya Sabha since 1988. Earlier he had been a member of Bihar Legislative Assembly during 1952-57, 1962-77 and 1985-88.

Shri Debey left his engineering studies to join the freedom struggle and actively participated in 'Quit India Movement' in 1942.

In the post independence period, he served the country in various capacities. He held the portfolios of Law, Justice and Labour in the Union Council of Ministers. Earlier he had served the State of Bihar as Minister of Education, Transport and Health in the State Council of Ministers. He served the State as its Chief Minister during 1985-88. While at the helm of the affairs of the State, he introduced many changes in the State Administration and streamlined it. He launched the 'Operation Black Panther' in Champaran to free the area from the criminals and other anti-social elements.

Shri Debey was a renowned trade unionist. He was closely connected with the Trade Union Movement in coal, steel, engineering and power industries. He ceaselessly campaigned for better wages and working conditions for coal miners. He visited many European countries to acquaint himself with the conditions of working class in the mines and factories in those countries. He was also closely associated with Indian National Trade Union Congress and became its President in 1981.

A widely travelled person Shri Dubey represented the country in many international labour conferences and seminars.

A seasoned parliamentarian, he effectively used the highest forum of Parliament in solving the problems of the under-privileged sections of the society. He made valuable contribution to the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament as a member and as a Minister.

Shri Dubey passed away on 20 January, 1993 at Madras at the age of 72 years.

Shri Biren Roy was a member of Second

Lok Sabha from Calcutta South-West constituency in West Bengal during 1957-59. He was also a member of Rajya Sabha during 1960-72. Earlier he had been a member of undivided Bengal Legislative Council in 1943 and Legislative Assembly of West Bengal during 1952-57.

An associate of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Shri Roy was compelled to leave higher studies due to his taking part in Simon Commission Boycott.

Shri Roy took keen interest in many spheres of public life, his greatest contribution being the promotion of aviation in the country. He designed the "Meghdoot"- a light aeroplane in 1948 which was approved by D.G.C.A. in India and air authorities in Europe. He also organised National Air Rallies and Air Races in 1950 and 1951. A widely travelled person, Shri Roy participated in many International Aviation Conferences held during 1950-60 in Paris, Vienna, Palermo, U.S.A., Moscow and Barcelona and delivered lectures on the development of aviation there. He was also closely associated in different capacities with the Royal Aeronautical Society of Great Britain and Aeronautical Society of India.

Shri Roy took keen interest in the welfare of women and had founded many schools for their education. In the early years of Broadcasting service in India during 1927-30, he was instrumental in introducing the first ever commercial broadcasting of advertisements from the Calcutta Radio Station.

Shri Roy was keenly interested in parliamentary activities. He was a life member of Indian Parliamentary Group, Institute of Parliamentary and Constitutional Studies and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (Bengal).

Shri Roy was a prolific writer and had many publication to his credit. He also edited the Bengal Municipal Gazette and the first travel journal in India namely "Travel".

Shri Roy expired on 21 January, 1993 at Calcutta at the age of 83 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while*

13.05 hrs.

#### INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to introduce some of my colleagues who have been inducted or elevated in the Council of Ministers recently:

Shri Dinesh Singh	Minister of External Affairs
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	Minister of Commerce.
Shri N.K.P. Salve	Minister of Power.
Capt. Satish Kumar Sharma	Minister of State of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.



Shri K.P. Singh Deo	Minister of State of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
Dr. Abrar Ahmed	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
Shri Arvind Netam	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture.
Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi	Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.
Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.
Shri Mukul Balakrishna Wasnik	Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Youth Affairs and Sports).
Shrimati Basava Rajeswari	Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Women and Child Development).
Shri K.V. Thangabalu	Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare.
Shri P.M. Sayeed	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri P.V. Rangayya Naidu has been elevated to Minister of State in the Ministry of Power.

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**13.07 hrs.**

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, the 23rd February, 1993, at 11.00 a.m.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 23, 1993/Phalgun 4, 1914 (Saka).*

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