

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

12
7/5/90

(Vol. II contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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Price : Rs. 6.00

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Sucha Singh, Baba (Bhatinda)

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)

Sultanpuri, Shri K.D. (Shimla)

Suman, Shri Ramji Lal (Firozabad)

Sumbrui, Shri Bagun (Singhbhum)

Sundararaj, Shri N. (Pudukkottai)

Sunil Dutt, Shri (Bombay North West)

Sur, Shri Monoranjan (Basirhat)

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao (Bidar)

T

Tandel, Shri D.J. (Daman & Diu)

Tarif Singh, Shri (Outer Delhi)

Tarwala, Shri Amratlal Vallabhdas (Khandwa)

Taslimudin, Shri (Punea)

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji (Kapadwanj)

Thambi Durai, Dr. (Karur)

Thapa, Shri Nandu (Sikkim)

Thomas, Prof. K.V. (Emakulam)

Thomas, Shri P.C. (Muvattupuzha)

Thorat, Shri S.B. (Pandharpur)

Thungon, Shri P.K. (Arunachal West)

Tiraky, Shri Piyus (Alipurduars)

Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan (Domariaganj)

Tiwari, Shri Janardan (Siwan)

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran (Barrackpore)

Tyagi, Shri K.C. (Hapur)

U

Uma Bharati, Kumari (Khajuraho)

Umbrey, Shri Laeta (Arunachal East)

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)

V

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh (Gandhinagar)

Varma, Shri B. Rajaravi (Pollachi)

Varma, Shri Dharmesh Prasad (Bettiah)

Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas (Dhandhuka)

Varma, Shri S.C. (Bhopal)

Vekaria, Shri S.N. (Rajkot)

Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S. (Cuddalore)

Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Peddapalli)

Yadav, Shri Janardan (Godda)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)

Yadav, Shri Kailash Nath Singh (Chandauli)

Verma, Shri R.L.P. (Kodarma)

Yadav, Shri Mitra Sen (Faizabad)

Verma, Shri Sheo Sharan (Machhlisahr)

Yadav, Shri Ram Krishan (Azamgarh)

Verma, Shri Upendra Nath (Chatra)

Yadav, Shri Ram Sharan (Khagaria)

Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)

**Yadav, Shri Ramendra Kumar Ravi
(Madhepura)**

Vijayaraghavan, Shri A. (Palghat)

Yadav, Dr. S.P. (Sambhal)

Viswanatham, Dr. (Srikakulam)

Yadav, Shri Satyapal Singh (Shahjahanpur)

W

**Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta Narasimha Raja
(Mysore)**

Yadav, Shri Sharad (Budaun)

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan (Saharsa)

Y

Yadav, Shri Baleshwar (Padrauna)

Yadava, Shri Ramjilal (Alwar)

Yadvendra Datt, Shri (Jaunpur)

Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh (Kannauj)

Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad (Bhagalpur)

Yuvraj, Shri (Katihar)

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad (Jhanjharpur)

Z

Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan (Sitamarhi)

Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri Rabi Ray

The Deputy Speaker

Shri Shivraj V. Patil*

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Vakkom Purushothaman

Dr. Thambi Durai

Shri Satya Pal Malik

Shri Jaswant Singh

Shri Nirmal Chatterjee

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee

Secretary-General

Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap

* Elected on 19 March, 1990.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Prime Minister and also incharge of the Ministries/ Departments of Defence; Personnel; Public Grievances and Pensions; Science & Technology; Atomic Energy; Electronics; Ocean Development, Space, Environment & Forests and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent charge)	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture	Shri Devi Lal
Minister of Finance	Prof. Madhu Dandavate
Minister of Home Affairs	Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed
Minister of Industry	Shri Ajit Singh
Minister of Commerce and Tourism	Shri Arun Kumar Nehru
Minister of External Affairs	Shri I.K. Gujral
Minister of Energy with additional charge of the Ministry of Civil Aviation	Shri Arif Mohd. Khan
Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals	Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy
Minister of Surface Transport with additional charge of the Ministry of Communications	Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan
Minister of Steel and Mines with additional charge of the Ministry of Law and Justice	Shri Dinesh Goswami
Minister of Railways	Shri George Fernandes
Minister of Urban Development	Shri Murasoli Maran
Minister of Food and Civil Supplies	Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha
Minister of Health and Family Welfare	Shri Nilamani Routray
Minister of Information & Broadcasting and Parliamentary Affairs	Snri P.Upendra
Minister of Labour and Welfare	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan
Minister of Textiles with additional charge of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries	Shri Sharad Yadav

(xvi)

**MINISTER OF STATE
(INDEPENDENT CHARGE)**

**Minister of State (Independent charge)
of the Ministry of Water Resources**

Shri Manubhai Kotadia

MINISTERS OF STATE

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and
Forests with additional charge of the Minister
of State in Ministry of Programme implementation**

Smt. Maneka Gandhi

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology
with additional charge of the Minister of State in
Department of Education in the Ministry of Human
Resource Development**

Prof. M.G.K. Menon

Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence

Dr Raja Ramanna

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOL. II

First day of the Second Session of Ninth Lok Sabha

No. 1

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 12, 1990/Phalgun 21,
1911 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at forty five minutes
past Twelve of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

AN. HON. MEMBER: Sir, happy Holi.

MR. SPEAKER: Same to you.

MEMBERS SWORN

[English]

Shri Eduardo Faleiro (Mormugao)

Shri Purna Chandra Malik (Durgapur)

Shri Chand Ram (Hardoi)

Shri A. Senapathi Gounder (Palani)

Shri Ram Bahadur Singh (Maharajganj)

12.50 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 12th March, 1990.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Honourable Members,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this first Session of Parliament in 1990. I extend to you my best wishes for the successful completion of the budgetary and legislative business ahead.

2. The elections recently held to the Legislative Assemblies in nine States and one union territory have, by and large, reaffirmed the verdict of the people in the last Lok Sabha elections in favour of change.

3. My Government assumed office only a hundred days ago. In this short span it has already taken a number of positive initiatives in several spheres to fulfil the pledges it had made. My Government has responded to the sacred trust reposed in it by our people.

4. The situation in Jammu & Kashmir, which had deteriorated for the last few years, continues to be serious. Government has noted with particular concern that external forces have tried to encourage terrorism, to internationalise the issue, and to organise intrusions across the border. My Government has acted firmly against these forces. J & K is an integral part of India and my Government will not brook any interference from others in our internal affairs. The State Government is taking all possible measures to check and curb terrorism and secessionism and to restore normalcy. My Government will take positive steps to remove all legitimate grievances and to accelerate development activity in the State.

5. Government attaches high priority to restoring normalcy in Punjab and generating a feeling of confidence among the people of that State. Steps have been taken to involve all sections of the people and find a solution to the problem in a spirit of reconciliation and consensus. The State administration will be firm and fair and there will be no compromise with terrorism and secessionism. The Government has fulfilled the promise of repealing the 59th Constitution Amendment which contained special provisions for promulgating emergency applicable only to the State. My Government seeks the cooperation of all to create conditions conducive to the restoration of the democratic process in the State.

6. We are proud of the secular basis of our nationhood. Government is taking measures to strengthen secularism. The National Integration Council has been reconstituted and will meet soon.

7. The communal situation has improved visibly since the Government assumed office. My Government has taken a fresh initiative with a view to resolving the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute amicably. The solution of such an emotive issue should be arrived at through dialogue and consensus. A three member Committee has been set up by the Government to find an acceptable solution.

8. Government has initiated several measures to provide for relief and rehabilitation of those affected by communal violence, including the victims of the 1984 riots in Delhi and the 1989 riots in Bhagalpur. Special Courts have been set up in Delhi and Meerut to try cases connected with communal riots. The Bihar Government has been asked to set up Special Courts to try cases connected with the riots in Bhagalpur. No effort will be spared to guarantee full protection to the minorities and to maintain communal harmony. Government is effectively monitoring the implementation of the 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities. A panel has been set up to suggest steps for the implementation of the Gujral Committee recommendations on the promotion of Urdu.

9. To strengthen the national fabric it is of utmost importance that the Centre and the States work together in a spirit of cooperation, goodwill and harmony. To ensure smooth Centre-State relations Government has decided to set up an Inter-State Council. The first meeting of the Council will be held soon.

10. Government has decided to set up a National Security Council with a view to evolving long term policies appropriate to the regional and international environment.

11. My Government would like to assure our people regarding the high state of our defence preparedness and the morale of the armed forces. We are fully prepared to meet any external threat.

12. The problems of ex-servicemen will receive full consideration. Government is examining the modalities for implementing Government's commitment to the proposal of "one-rank-one-pension" for ex-servicemen.

13. The dignity of the nation and the individual rest in no small measure, upon strong and vibrant democratic institutions. These in turn are closely linked with certain sound and lasting values in our public life. My Government will fight those trends which have, in recent years, sapped our democratic institutions of their vitality and strength. Government is taking steps to ensure that our election system is rid of the debilitating effect of money and muscle power. A Committee on Electoral Reforms has been constituted comprising representatives of political parties and eminent persons. A bill has been introduced in the Parliament for the creation of the institution of the "Lok Pal". Even the highest political offices in the country, including that of the Prime Minister, will be placed under the purview of the "Lok Pal". The Government will introduce suitable legislation to set up a high level Judicial Commission for the appointment of High Court and Supreme Court judges and for the transfer of High Court Judges. I have also asked the Parliament to reconsider the Post Office

(Amendment) Bill. The Bill had created widespread concern that it would seriously interfere with the citizens' right to privacy.

14. A free media imparts strength and vitality to the democratic process. My Government has already initiated steps to grant autonomy to the electronic media. The "Prasar Bharati Bill" was introduced in the last session of Parliament. Government is committed to ensure freedom of the Press. Concrete steps will be taken to guarantee the people's right to information and legislation will be introduced to amend the Official Secrets Act.

15. The year 1989-90 has been a difficult year for the economy. The growth of production slowed down in both agriculture and industry compared with growth in the previous year. The deceleration in the industrial sector was especially sharp with production growing by only 4.2% in the first six months. The slow down in growth has been accompanied by an intensification of macro-economic imbalances which have built up in the past few years.

16. The budgetary situation deteriorated significantly in the course of 1989-90. When the new Government took office, the budget deficit had reached Rs. 13,790 Cores. Prices came under pressure in 1989 despite the fact that it was the second year of good harvests. The balance of payments, which had already come under strain in 1988-89, continued to show a large financing gap in 1989-90. The external debt position deteriorated further.

17. Since assuming office, my Government has given the highest priority to improving the management of the economy. The procurement of rice has touched a new high at 9.32 million tonnes. Food grain stocks in the central pool have been augmented and now stand at 11.67 million tonnes compared to 8.34 million tonnes at this time last year. Special efforts are being made to augment supplies of essential commodities through the public distribution system and to improve the functioning of the system. Prices of

essential commodities such as rice, sugar and tea which had risen sharply earlier have shown a downward trend in the three months since the new Government assumed office. However the Government is fully aware that the overall price situation continues to be difficult. There will be no complacency on this front and control of inflation will continue to be our first priority in economic management.

18. The Balance of Payments problem demands urgent attention. This problem is also basically a reflection of the fiscal crisis facing the country and resolution of the problem requires the restoration of the fiscal balance. There is significant scope for efficient import substitution and reducing the growth in consumption of bulk commodities where our dependence on imports is increasing. However, the only lasting solution to our external payments difficulties is to greatly strengthen the export effort. There are distinctly positive trends in the current year with exports growing very much faster than imports. A concerted national effort has to be mounted to intensify our export drive. Rapid growth of exports, especially exports involving high domestic value addition would receive a high priority in the strategy for economic management. Efficient import substitution combined with rapid growth in exports will ensure that the economy remains on the path of self-reliant growth. A new three-year Import-Export Policy is being introduced in April. The policy aims at simplifying cumbersome procedures which lead to unnecessary delays and bread corruption. The policy will contain special incentives designed to boost exports.

19. The Planning Commission has been reconstituted and has begun to work on the Approach to the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The approach will be finalised shortly and submitted to the National Development Council for approval. The thrust of the Eighth Plan will be to ensure rapid growth with a special focus on the critical objectives of employment generation, alleviation of poverty and redressal of the imbalance between rural and urban area. A key features of the Eighth

Plan will be the introduction of structural and institutional changes to ensure decentralisation of planning and plan implementation.

20. Our farmers are the backbone of our economy. Their wellbeing and prosperity are the strength and prosperity of India. Sustained growth in rural incomes is a necessary condition for successful industrialisation. Government will pay special attention to the needs of the agricultural and rural sectors, including its requirements for economic and social infrastructure. Our aim will be to achieve substantial increases in the yield of major crops, especially in un-irrigated rain-fed and dry land areas. Government is firmly committed to assuring remunerative prices to farmers backed by adequate market support arrangements. To this end, the Government will introduce changes in the formula for computing costs of production in order to ensure full accounting of all costs. This new system will be reflected in the support prices to be announced for the next Kharif season. Government would also associate representatives of the farming community in the formulation of agricultural policies. With this in view, a Standing Committee on Agriculture including representatives of the farming community has been set up. Government is committed to a genuine Panchayati Raj system to enable the rural population to participate fully in planning and development. Specific proposals in this regard, as well as proposals for civic bodies will be put before the Inter-State Council.

21. Water resource development is vital for our agricultural strategy and my Government will give high priority to this sector. Government is also committed to find solutions for inter-State water disputes through dialogue and negotiations with the concerned states.

22. The prosperity of the agricultural sector is inseparable from the well-being of agricultural and other rural labour. This vast segment is still unorganised and exploited. My Government is committed to working out arrangements for giving them fair wages and a larger share of the fruits of rural develop-

ment so as to provide them a better quality of life. As an earnest of our commitment to the weaker sections some more Land Reform Laws are being placed in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution to protect them from any challenge by vested interests. Government also propose to introduce a scheme of debt relief for small farmers, landless agricultural labourers, artisans and weavers on loans upto Rs. 10,000. A detailed scheme in this regard will be announced in this Session.

23. Efforts to accelerate agricultural growth must be accompanied by measures to encourage rapid growth of industry. My Government's industrial policies will be designed to serve the objectives of growth, expansion of productive employment, and balanced regional development. Healthy growth of the industrial sector requires a sustained growth in productivity and technological modernisation. Our industry must be made more competitive internationally to provide the basis for sustained growth in export performance. My Government will take steps to ensure the spread of industry to the rural and backward areas of the country. Development of small scale and agro & rural industries will receive special attention to facilitate harnessing of local resources and skills and the creation of gainful employment. Towards this end, a new Department called the Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro & Rural Industries has been set up.

24. My Government accords great importance to the public sector. The productivity of this sector and its ability to generate adequate investible resources is vital to our economic growth. Government are committed to ensuring functional autonomy of the public sector and creating conditions conducive to its efficient functioning within a framework of wider public accountability. My Government will present a White Paper on the Public sector later this year.

25. Science and Technology have an important role in our efforts to attain self-reliance and raise the standards of living of our people, particularly of the weaker sections. Science & Technology inputs will be used for gener-

ating and sustaining employment and increasing productivity in rural areas. We are proud of our scientists. Their achievements in the frontier areas of Science and Technology, such as atomic energy, space research, advanced materials and biotechnology, have been substantial and scientific effort in these areas will get all encouragement from the Government. Our scientists have played a valuable role in strengthening our development and they deserve our fullest support. The remarkable achievements in the indigenous missile development programme are the result of their dedicated and laudable efforts and are landmarks in our Technological development.

26. The labour force plays a role of crucial importance in the production of assets and yet their interests are not always adequately protected. Workers' participation in management can overcome this problem and also make for better productivity. To ensure this, suitable legislation is under examination.

27. Government will strive to ensure for all citizens the right to work to enable them to earn a livelihood and to become participants in the task of nation building. Government will introduce a Constitution Amendment Bill to enshrine the right to work as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution.

28. Protection of environment is essential for sustainable development. While conserving natural resources like forests, the basic needs of the people, especially the weaker sections, will be taken care of. Particular attention will be paid to the interest of the tribals.

29. The Bhopal gas tragedy is still vivid in our memory. There has been an unconscionable delay in providing relief and succour to the victims. My Government has already announced the decision to provide interim relief to those victims resident in the 36 affected municipal wards in Bhopal. The quantum of interim relief to be provided is Rs. 360 crores. Various social action groups have filed petitions in the Supreme Court on the

issue of an adequate compensation for the Bhopal gas victims. My Government has supported their petitions before the Supreme Court and will pursue the case for adequate compensation in the Court. Government will also introduce legislation making it compulsory for factories and installations using hazardous chemicals to have a minimum compensatory insurance cover. This would ensure that innocent victims of accidents occurring in these plants are provided immediate relief.

30. The Scheduled Castes and Tribes are one fourth of our population. There can be no real progress for us as a nation, unless we enable them to live with dignity. My Government is committed to strong affirmative action to redress the economic and social injustices which the Scheduled Castes and Tribes continue to suffer. A beginning has been made and several concrete measures have already been taken. The Constitution has been amended to extend, for another 10 years, reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas. Legislation for preventing atrocities against them, which was passed in 1989 but was not operationalised has been brought into force with effect from 30th January, 1990. A decision has been taken to fulfil the long standing and legitimate aspiration of the Scheduled Caste converts to Buddhism by extending to them the facilities available to the Scheduled Castes. A Bill to give effect to this decision will be introduced during this Session of Parliament. The other Backward Classes constitute another area of special concern to us and a Cabinet Committee has been set up to consider implementation of the Mandal Commission recommendations.

31. As a measure of our concern for a section of our society facing the most severe form of discrimination, it has been decided to accelerate the programme of finding alternative avenues of employment for scavengers.

32. The welfare of the handicapped is engaging special attention of my Government and it is proposed to give new depth to

programmes for the rehabilitation of the handicapped.

33. Women are among the most underprivileged sections of Indian society. They continue to face discrimination, despite the constitutional guarantee of equality. Our policies and programmes will have, as their basis, the recognition of women's dignity and equality in law and every day life. Government is considering legislation to set up a National Commission on Women.

34. Youth have an important role in the transformation of society. My Government is sensitive to the concerns and aspirations of our youth. We look to our youth to build a new India based on equality and social justice. Society, on its part, owes a special responsibility to the youth. The best possible opportunities should therefore be open to them. We shall re-orient youth policies to make them especially responsive to the need and aspirations of the rural youth. The Government has raised the upper age limit for the Civil Services Examination from 26 to 28 years, to help, in particular, youth from rural areas.

35. Education is essential for the full development of the people. However, we are still very far from our goal of universal literacy. My Government has taken steps for a review of education policy to make it relevant to the needs of our people, and to provide equal opportunities to all.

36. A sound health care system is an important individual and social requirement. To achieve the goal of Health for all by 2000 A.D. greater emphasis will be laid on preventive and promotive aspects of primary health care. Effective control of population is also essential if we are to consolidate our economic gains and achievements and improve the quality of life of our people. Concrete steps are necessary to reflect the high priority which should be given to this area. There is need for a national consensus on this.

37. Our foreign policy is rooted in our commitment to non-alignment and our aspira-

tions for a peaceful world, free of domination, exploitation and war. We welcome the profound changes that are taking place in the international scene and the transition from conflict and confrontation to cooperation and consensus. We will continue to contribute to cooperative global endeavours to promote disarmament, strengthen peace, eliminate racial discrimination, provide environmental protection and build a more equitable world economic order.

38. Consistent with the high priority attached by my Government to revitalising relations with our neighbours, we have initiated an intensive dialogue for finding mutually acceptable solutions to outstanding problems, strengthening our friendship and enlarging the areas of our cooperation. These efforts are already showing results.

39. The two visits to India by the King of Bhutan and the signing of the new Agreement on Trade and Commerce reflects the further consolidation of our traditionally close ties with Bhutan.

40. Our cordial relations with Bangladesh have been strengthened by the recent visit to that country by the Minister of External Affairs.

41. Our close friendly relationship with the Maldives was enhanced by the holding of the first meeting of the Indo-Maldives Joint Commission in Male. The President of Maldives will pay a State visit to India later this month.

42. My Government has taken early initiatives for a comprehensive solution of all outstanding problems with Nepal. Recent talks at the Foreign Ministerial and official level have led to greater understanding of mutual interests and concerns. Our close and age-old relationship with the people of Nepal will be further strengthened.

43. The bulk of the Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka has returned home and we hope to complete the phased de-induction by the end of this month. Our Armed

Forces have done a highly commendable job under difficult circumstances. On behalf of the Nation, I would like to pay a tribute to the valour, dedication and discipline of our Armed Forces and their sacrifices. India stands for the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka. We expect the Government of Sri Lanka to fully honour all their obligations under the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement and ensure the safety, security and democratic aspirations of its Tamil speaking population. My Government believes that this would be in the interest of peace in Sri Lanka, harmony among all sections of the Sri Lankan people, and stability in the region.

44. Our relations with Pakistan, have unfortunately, come under strain as a result of its continued efforts to encourage and aid terrorism and secessionist activity in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. My Government has made it very clear that we will not tolerate such interference in our internal affairs. We have impressed on the Government of Pakistan the need to abide by the letter and spirit of the Shimla Agreement, which has helped to maintain peace and provide an enduring framework for our relations. We hope such saner counsels will prevail in Pakistan as would preserve peace and enable us to normalise relations with that country.

45. We believe that ties between countries in South Asia must be maintained in tune with global trends towards dialogue, openness and cooperation. SAARC provides a valuable institutional framework for promoting such regional cooperation. We have to expand the activities of SAARC to encompass cooperation in key economic areas, for the benefit of all the people of our region.

46. We value our traditional relationship with Afghanistan and are taking steps to strengthen it further. We hope that there will be an early stoppage of bloodshed in Afghanistan, with strict implementation of the Geneva accords and a political solution, arrived at by the Afghans themselves that would preserve Afghanistan's status as a

sovereign, independent and non-aligned country.

47. We have continued to strengthen our ever growing time-honoured friendship and multi-faceted cooperation with the Soviet Union. Our relationship is firmly anchored in the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. Our close understanding with the Soviet Union is manifested in a shared vision of a nuclear weapons free and non-violent world.

48. Our relations with the United States of America continue to grow and diversify. The United States is our major trading partner and an important source of high technology. Our growing bilateral cooperation in various spheres reflect greater maturity in the mutual appreciation of the longer term interests and objectives shared by our two democracies.

49. The pace of diplomatic exchanges between India and China is being accelerated, contributing to the development of mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of Panchsheel. The Foreign Minister of China will be visiting India soon to carry forward the dialogue. We will continue our efforts to find a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question, consistent with our national interests.

50. We hope to see an early end to the conflict in Cambodia. A comprehensive solution should be based on full respect for Cambodia's sovereignty and integrity and should ensure the non-return of the genocidal policies of the recent past.

51. It is a matter of deep satisfaction that the last bastion of colonialism in Africa is at long last crumbling, with Namibia poised for independence. The Prime Minister will represent our people in the Independence Day ceremonies in Namibia next week. In South Africa, too, signs of change are discernible. We share the world-wide rejoicing in the release of Nelson Mandela, the symbol of the struggle against apartheid, and we look forward to his visit to India. A National Committee for felici-

tating Mr. Mandela has been formed under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. My Government firmly believes that sustained international pressure must continue to be maintained on the South African regime to bring about the early dismantling of apartheid.

52. We pledge our continued support to the valiant people of Palestine in their just struggle for a homeland of their own in a peaceful West Asia. We look forward to President Yasser Arafat's visit to India later this month.

53. Members will be called upon in this session to consider various measures. The Railway Budget and the General Budget will be brought before you. You will also be considering the Finance Bill 1990-91, the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Bill 1989, the Lok Pal Bill 1989, the Wild Life Protection (Amendment) Bill 1990, and various other legislative measures.

54. There is a fresh hope in the atmosphere. My Government is working purposefully for building a strong India, an India based on the dignity of the individual, an India where the benefits of development flow to all, particularly the weaker sections, the poorest of the poor. The task is not easy. The challenges are tremendous. But we shall overcome. We are determined to see that our people shall have a brighter tomorrow.

JAI HIND

12.50 1/2 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Sir, may I introduce to you and through you to the House, the Minister of State for Defence, Dr. Raja Ramanna.

He was here with me. He would be just

coming. He was with me in my office.

12.51 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, as we meet today after an interval of about two and a half months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the demise of two sitting members, namely Sarvashri Jagdev Singh and A.R. Mallu. We have also learnt with great distress of the death of Shri Darbara Singh—a sitting Member of Rajya Sabha and a former Member of Lok Sabha. Today, we also mourn the death of twelve of our former colleagues, namely Saravashri C.L. Narasimha Reddy, C.R. Narasimhan, Shrimati Madhuri Singh, Sarvashri R.R. Diwakar, Bhagbat Sahu, Dr. M. Santosham, Sarvashri M.L. Jadhav, Mahi Lal, Saroj Mukherjee, Gargi Shankar Mishra, K.V. Shankaragowda and Jagdish Chandra Dikshit.

Shri Jagdev Singh was elected to this House from Faridkot constituency of Punjab in the General Elections held in November, 1989. He took his oath as a Member of Lok Sabha on 21 December, 1989.

A renowned social and political worker, Shri Singh served the people of Punjab with deep devotion. After graduating from Khalsa College, Amritsar, he adopted agriculture as his profession. He functioned as the Chairman of Punjab Marketing Board in 1977.

Shri Jagdev Singh's sudden disappearance on 28th December, 1989 shocked the country. Later his body was found in the Rajastihan feeder canal on 3rd January, 1990.

Shri Singh was a man of high integrity and a popular leader of the masses who left the State at a crucial time when his services were most needed. We were looking forward to his contribution to the proceedings of the House when he was snatched away by

the cruel hands of death at the prime age of 52 years.

Shri A.R. Mallu was elected to this House from Nagarkurnool constituency of Andhra Pradesh in the General Elections held in November, 1989. Earlier, he represented the same constituency in the Seventh Lok Sabha (1980-84).

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Mallu was an active social and political worker. He took keen interest in the rural development programmes and served as General Secretary of the Andhra Pradesh State Village Development Officers' Association for a long time and also as Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Raj Employees Coordination Committee.

He worked relentlessly for the upliftment of the down-trodden and weaker sections of the society and functioned as the Honorary General Secretary of the Scheduled Castes Welfare Association for as long as 10 years.

As able parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House and made valuable contributions thereto.

Shri Mallu passed away at Hyderabad on 7 February, 1990 at the prime age of 47.

Shri Darbara Singh was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77. Earlier, he was a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly during 1952-69. He was a sitting Member of Rajya Sabha since April, 1984.

Shri Darbara Singh participated actively in the freedom movement and suffered imprisonment from 1942 to 1945 and again in 1946.

An agriculturist by profession and a very active political worker, Shri Darbara Singh served as Chief Minister of Punjab from January 1980 to October 1983. Earlier, he was a Minister in the Government of Punjab for Cooperation during 1956-57, Minister for Agriculture, Panchayati Raj and P.W.D. during 1962-64 and Minister for Home and

Development during 1964-67.

Shri Darbara Singh was a very effective parliamentarian. He made a significant contribution to the proceedings of the House. He served on various Committees of Parliament, namely, the Joint Committee on the Constitution (32nd Amendment) Bill, the Committee on Public Undertakings, the House Committee, the Business Advisory Committee and the General Purposes Committee of Rajya Sabha, etc.

A widely travelled person, Shri Darbara Singh was the Leader of the Indian delegation to a Conference on Human Rights held in Geneva in February 1984.

Shri Darbara Singh passed away due to a massive heart attack yesterday evening at the age of 74.

Shri C.I. Narasimha Reddy was a member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Rajampet constituency of Andhra Pradesh.

A lawyer and agriculturist by profession, Shri Reddy served as Senator of Madras and Andhra Universities.

Shri Reddy took keen interest in the uplift of farmers and in rural development. He also worked actively for the preservation of wild life.

Shri Reddy passed away at Bangalore on 30 August, 1989 at the age of 90.

Shri C.R. Narasimhan was a member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during 1952-62, representing Krishnagiri constituency of Tamil Nadu.

Son of an illustrious father Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Shri Narasimhan actively participated in the freedom struggle, right from his early age and underwent imprisonment during the Satyagraha movement of 1930.

A renowned Gandhian and a social worker, he worked ceaselessly for the wel-

fare of the rural masses. He had a deep knowledge of a variety of subjects like archaeology, biology, geography and nuclear physics. He also took keen interest in the propagation of Hindi.

A brilliant parliamentarian, Shri Narasimhan enriched the parliamentary institution and its traditions by his valuable contributions to the proceedings of the House. He was the inspiration behind the setting up of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Shri Narasimhan passed away at Madras on 3 November, 1989 at the age of 80.

Shrimati Madhuri Singh was a member of the Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha representing Purnea constituency of Bihar during 1980-89.

An agriculturist by profession, Shrimati Singh took keen interest in women's welfare.

An able parliamentarian, Shrimati Singh actively participated in the proceedings of the House.

Shrimati Madhuri Singh passed away at Patna on 31 December, 1989 at the age of 66.

Shri R.R. Diwakar was a member of the Constituent Assembly and Professional Parliament during 1946-52 representing the then Bombay Province. He was nominated to Rajya Sabha in 1962 and remained its member till 1968. Earlier, he had been a member of that House during 1952 for about two months when he resigned consequent on his appointment as Governor of Bihar, which office he held with distinction from 1952-57.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Diwakar participated actively in the non-cooperation and Quit India Movements and underwent imprisonment several times. He made a significant contribution to the freedom struggle right from his early age.

A true Gandhian, he devoted all his life

to propagate the ideals of the 'Father of the Nation'. He was Chairman of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi in 1957 and later of the Gandhi Peace Foundation in 1959.

An outstanding parliamentarian and able administrator, Shri Diwakar served the Union Council of Ministers with distinction from 1948 to 1952.

An encyclopaedic personality, Shri Diwakar was a renowned scholar, philosopher, teacher, literature and statesman. He achieved excellence in whatever he set out to do.

A prolific writer and an eminent journalist, Shri Diwakar was author of several books in Kannada and English and edited several magazines and dailies in Kannada. He started the Kannada weekly "Karmaveera" as an organ of the nationalist movement. A widely travelled person, he attended the 37th Inter Parliamentary Union Conference held in Rome in 1948.

Shri Diwakar passed away at Belgaum on 15 January, 1990 at the age of 95.

Shri Bhagawat Sahu was a member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during 1952-62 representing Balasore constituency of Orissa. Earlier, he was member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly during 1946-51.

A well known public worker, Shri Sahu was associated with several social institutions in various capacities and worked untiringly for the betterment of the weaker sections of the society.

Shri Sahu passed away at Bhadrak on 24 January, 1990 at the age of 84.

Dr. M. Santosham was a member of the Fourth Lok Sabha representing Tiruchendur constituency of Tamil Nadu during 1967-70.

A renowned Physician and Medical Consultant in chest diseases, Dr. Santosham served as Superintendent, Tu-

berculosis Sanatorium, Santosmpuram.

A dedicated social worker, Dr. Santosham served as Councillor, Madras Corporation for two terms. Besides, he was associated with the Indian Medical Association and several social and sports organisations in various capacities. Dr. Santosham also took keen interest in community work in slums.

Dr. Santosham passed away at Egmore in Tamil Nadu on 30 January, 1990 at the age of 77.

13.00 hrs.

Shri M.L. Jadhav was a member of the Third Lok Sabha representing Malegaon constituency of Maharashtra during 1962-67. Earlier, he had been a member of the erstwhile Bombay Legislative Assembly during 1946-57.

A lawyer by profession, Shri Jadhav was a well known social worker who worked relentlessly for the upliftment of the masses. He played an important role in alleviating the sufferings of the people during the famine of 1952-53 in Maharashtra.

An able parliamentarian and educationist, Shri Jadhav strived hard for the spread of education and cooperative movement.

Shri Jadhav passed away at Pimpalgaon in Nasik district on 3 February, 1990 at the age of 77.

Shri Mahi Lal was a Member of Sixth Lok Sabha representing Bijnor constituency of Uttar Pradesh during 1977-79. Earlier he had been a member of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1952-62 and 1967-74.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Lal was associated with several consumer cooperative societies and labour organisations. He served as Deputy Minister, Sugarcane Development, Panchayati Raj, Agriculture and Cooperation in U.P. He took keen interest in spread of education among the

Harijans. He served on several committees of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly. He also served as member of the Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha.

Shri Mahi Lal passed away at Moradabad on 5 February, 1990 at the age of 70.

Shri Saroj Mukherjee was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 representing Katwa constituency of West Bengal.

A veteran freedom fighter, thinker and social activist, Shri Mukherjee participated actively in the freedom movement and suffered imprisonment for several years. His services to the freedom movement and national re-construction would long be remembered.

An ardent political worker, Shri Mukherjee, was associated with several institutions in various capacities. He served as a member of the State Council of All India Kisan Sabha for a number of years.

A well-known journalist, Shri Mukherjee was the editor of weekly 'Ganashakti' for several years. He was also the Editor-in-Chief of the daily paper 'Swadhinata'. He was a prolific writer and authored several books and pamphlets on topical subjects.

A soft spoken person with quiet disposition, Shri Mukherjee made valuable contribution to the proceedings of the House.

Shri Mukherjee passed away at Calcutta on 10 February, 1990 at the age of 79.

Shri Gargi Shankar Mishra was a member of the Fourth to Eighth Lok Sabha. He represented Chhindwara constituency of Madhya Pradesh during 1969 to 1979 and Seoni constituency of that State during 1980 to 1989.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Mishra joined the freedom struggle at a very early age. He participated actively in the "Do or die" movement launched by Gandhiji in 1942

and was arrested. He also played a significant role in the activities of the militant organisation "Hindustani Lal Sena" in the then Central Provinces and Berar.

An able administrator, Shri Mishra held with distinction several portfolios in the Union Council of Ministers during 1982-84.

An agriculturist by profession and a renowned social worker, Shri Mishra worked untiringly for the upliftment of the down-trodden and weaker sections of the society. He started a number of high schools in Madhya Pradesh and organised several medical and eye relief camps in the rural and Adivasi areas of the State.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Mishra made valuable contribution to the proceedings of this House. Besides being Chairman, House Committee in 1974-76, he also served on the Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings, Petitions Committee, Rules Committee, Railway Convention Committee, Business Advisory Committee and several other committees.

A widely travelled person, Shri Mishra was a member of the parliamentary delegation to USSR in 1976.

Shri Mishra passed away at Nagpur on 20 February, 1990 at the age of 71.

Shri K.V. Shankaragowda was a member of Eighth Lok Sabha representing Mandya constituency of Karnataka during 1984-89. Earlier, he had been a member of the Constituent Assembly of the erstwhile Mysore State upto 1947, Member of the Mysore Legislative Assembly during 1947-54 and of the Karnataka Legislative Council during 1966-72. During 1967-71 he was a member of the Council of Ministers in Karnataka State and held the portfolio of Education.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Shankaragowda worked untiringly for the upliftment of farmers. He founded various educational institutions, cooperative socie-

ties and a Social Service Society for undertaking production of Khadi.

Shri Shankaragowda passed away at Mandya on 4 March, 1990 at the age of 75.

Shri Jagdish Chandra Dikshit was a member of the Fifth Lok Sabha representing Sitapur constituency of Uttar Pradesh during 1971-77. Prior to that, he was member of Rajya Sabha during 1969-70. He had been a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council for a very long time and was its Chairman at the time of his death.

Educated at International Institute of Higher Labour Studies at Geneva, Switzerland, Shri Dikshit was an eminent trade unionist. He was associated actively with the AITUC and later with the INTUC. He was also associated with several other labour and workers' organisations in various capacities and worked untiringly for the betterment of the lot of workers and the weaker sections of the society. He also served as Vice President of the International Confederation of Trade Unions.

A noted economist and Industrial Jurist, Shri Dikshit took keen interest in the spread of education. He founded V.D. Tripathi Hindi Vidyapith at Unnao in 1948. He was member of the Agra University Senate during 1950-54 and 1959-60. He also served as member of the Lucknow and Gorakhpur University Courts during 1958-61 and 1959-65 respectively.

A widely travelled person, Shri Dikshit was above all an able parliamentarian. He took keen interest in the proceedings of the House and made valuable contributions thereto.

Shri Dikshit passed away at Lucknow on 7 March, 1990 at the age of 65.

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)

13.06 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER—
CONTD.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Dr. Raja Ramanna and myself started together from the office but he went to the other House. Now he is present here. May I introduce Dr. Raja Ramanna?

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Madhu Dandavate....

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, situation in Kashmir is assuming alarming proportion day by day....(Interruptions)....We are receiving various reports through the Press. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MANORAJNAN BHAKTA (Andamān and Nicobar Islands): Sir, I have given an Adjournment Motion. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to tell the Hon. Member that this is against the convention. Such matters are not taken up on the day fixed for President's Address. I shall look into it tomorrow. It is a longstanding conven-

tion that such things are not taken up to-day. We shall consider it tomorrow.

[English]

I have not permitted anyone. Please resume your seats....

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not refusing permission to raise the issue. It may be taken up tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

13.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Second Report of the Ninth Finance Commission

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ninth Finance Commission together with an explanatory memorandum showing the action taken thereon, under article 281 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-267/90]

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990 (No. 1 of 1990) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the President on the 19th February, 1990, under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-268/90]

27 *Code of Criminal Procedure (Amdt.) Bill* MARCH 12, 1990 *Statt. Giving reasons for Immediate Legislation by the code of Criminal Procedure (Amdt.) Ordinance, 1990* 28

13.08 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 "

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.09 hrs.

STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR
IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY THE
CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1990

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 13, 1990/ Phalgun 22, 1911 (Saka)