

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOKSABHA

*Monday, July 26, 1993/Sravana 4, 1915  
(Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### NATIONAL ANTHEM

The National Anthem was played

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I welcome you to this session of ours.

Secretary-General may call out the names of the Members who have to take oath or make affirmation.

11.02 hrs.

#### MEMBERS SWORN

1. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav (Patna)
2. Shri Umrao Singh (Jalandhar)

11.05 hrs

#### OBITUARY REFERENCES

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members,

the interval of about two and a half months, that has elapsed since we last met, has witnessed the passing away of Professor Saiyid Nurul Hasan, Governor of West Bengal and former Union Minister. This period had also witnessed the death of five of our former colleagues, namely, Sarvashri Sudam Deshmukh, Hynniewta Hoover, D. Basumatari, Narayan Rao Waghmare and Smt. Vijayamala Rajaram Chhatrapati Bhonsle.

Prof. Saiyid Nurul Hasan, Governor of West Bengal, passed away on 12 July, 1993 at Calcutta at the age of 72 years. He had been Governor of that State twice and once of the State of Orissa.

In 1971-72, Prof. Hasan was a member of the Union Council of Ministers. He was a Member of Rajya Sabha from 1968 to 1978.

Prof. Hasan had a long and illustrious public career as an erudite scholar, an educationist, an eminent historian, an able parliamentarian, a noted administration and a distinguished diplomat.

Prof. Hasan took active part in the freedom movement during his student days and was the founder member of All India Students Federation.

From 1954, he was the Professor and Head of the History department and Director of the Center of Advanced Studies in History of the set

Muslim University. He also taught History at Lucknow University and then moved to the School of Oriental and African Studies in London.

A well-known educationist, he strode like a colossus the corridors of education for about three decades. He served as a Union Minister of Education, Social Welfare Culture from 1972-77. He was instrumental in introducing the innovative 10+2+3 educational system.

A historian par excellence, he was the President of the Indian Historical Congress three times and had been associated with the UNESCO in its prestigious "History of Mankind" Project. Committed to research in the socio-economic history of medical India, he made significant contribution to academic work on the condition that prevailed in the Moghul period. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society and the Royal Asiatic Society of London. Prof. Hasan led Indian teams to UNESCO general conferences four times.

A former Ambassador to the erstwhile USSR from 1983 to 1986, Prof. Hasan was a popular figure in Moscow with his amiable disposition and suave manners. He was a visiting fellow of the Academy of sciences of USSR.

He was a member of the Indian delegation to the UN General Assembly twice in 1967 and 1971. He was also member of the Indian delegation to the 57th Inter-Parliamentary Conference. He was also the chairman of the Political Commission and the International Conference of Parliamentarians on the Middle-East crisis (Cairo) in 1970.

Intellectually agile, Prof. Hassan was a man of letters who had authored a number of books - important among them being - 'Thoughts of Agrarian Relations in Mughal India', 'Challenges in education Culture and Social Welfare' and 'some Problems of Higher Education in India'. Besides these, there are a number of research papers at his credit in Indian and

Foreign journals on Medical Indian History.

In his death, the nation has lost a great educationist, a historian of intention repute and a noble man who had left the deep imprint on the nation's public and academic life.

Shri Sudan Deshmukh was a member of Ninth Lok Sabha during 1989-91 representing Amravati constituency of Maharashtra. Earlier he was a Member of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.

Shri Deshmukh was an active social and political worker. He also participated in freedom struggle.

He was an eminent trade unionist and was associate with various peasant union movements. He made significant contribution to the welfare of labor. He tirelessly worked for the progress of tribals in the Meighat region.

Shri Deshmukh was an able parliamentarian. He served on the Railway Convention Committee. Earlier he has also served on various Committees of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.

Shri Sudan Deshmukh passed away on 15 May, 1993 at Amravati at the age of 70 years.

Shri Hynniewta Hoover was a member of Second Lok Sabha during 1957-61. He represented the Autonomous district constituency of Assam.

Shri Hoover was an educationist and an active social and political worker.

He was the President of the then Khasi-jaintia Students' Union and General Secretary of Eastern India Tribal Union.

In 1963, he was elected to Assam Legislative Assembly and in 1972, he became a member of Meghalaya Legislative Assembly. He also served as the Chairman of the Meghalaya

Tourism development Committee. Essentially an educationist he did his best to improve the level of education of people in Khasi Hills.

Shri Hynniewta Hoover passed away on 20 May, 1993 at the age of 64 years.

Shri D. Basumatari was a Member of Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1957-62, 1962-67, 1968-70 and 1971-77. He represented the Goalpara and Kokrajhar constituencies of Assam. He was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly. Earlier he had been a Member of Assam Legislative Assembly during 1946-57. He was also a member of Rajya Sabha during 1983-89.

A freedom fighter, Shri Basumatari participated in the 1942 National Movement and was imprisoned.

A well-known public figure of Assam, he worked hard for the upliftment of tribal and rural sections and rural sections of society in the fields of social welfare and education. He was instrumental in establishing panchayats, schools, dispensaries and cooperative have societies for the welfare of tribals. He was actively associated with various Commissions and equity committees established for the welfare of tribal and rural people from time to time.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Basumatari during his long parliamentary career, used the highest parliamentary forum to raise the matters concerning the welfare and development of the under-privileged. He also served as Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Basumatari passed away on 27 May, 1993 at Guwahati at the age of 79 years.

Shri Narayan Rao Waghmare was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during 1952-57 representing Prabhani constituency of the then state of Hyderabad.

A well-known political and social worker, he actively participated in 'Vande Mataram Strike'. He was closely associated with the social, cultural and educational activities of this constituency. He took keen interest in upliftment of rural areas and development of village industries.

He passed away on 27 May, 1993, at the age of 77 years at Nanded, Maharashtra.

Shrimati Vijayamala Rajaram Chhatrapati Bhonsle was a member of Fourth Lok Sabha during (1967-70) representing Hatkanagale constituency of the state of Maharashtra.

Shrimati Bhonsle took keen interest in the welfare of women and vigorously worked for the promotion of education among them. She donated a part of her Palace to Shri Shantidev Home Science Institute to run Maharani Vijayamala Women's College, Kolhapur.

She passed away on 14 July, 1993 at Kolhapur at the age of 55 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)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): Sir, we have given a Notice of No-Confidence Motion against this Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (MAVELIKARA): One thing has been left out. Mr. Alexander who was an MP passed away recently. I think the details have not yet reached you.

MR. SPEAKER: We will get the informa-

tion in due course.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

11.16 hrs.

### Visit of US Official

[English]

\*1 SHRI MANDRANJAN BHAKTA:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Principal deputy Assistant secretary of state visited India to discuss various bilateral issues including the threat of terrorism and Kashmir issue:

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit and the follow-up action taken so far:

(c) whether he made any reference to human rights in India during the visit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R L BHATIA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

### STATEMENT

Mr. John R. Malott, US Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State visited India between 16-20 May, 1993.

The visit was utilised to discuss a wide range of bilateral issues, as well as matters of mutual concerns such as continuing support by Pakistan to terrorism in India, human rights, developments in Kashmir, non-proliferation, intellectual property rights, narcotics, defense

cooperation and bilateral cooperation on international issues.

These discussions are part of an on-going Indo-US dialogue at the level of officials.

It was conveyed to the visiting US official that GOI hoped that the US would show greater understanding and recognition of our concerns on terrorism and its grave impact on the situation in Jammu & Kashmir and the overall adverse security environment this region. Subsequent to the visit, these matters remain under discussion with the US Government.

The US official referred to concerns about the human rights situation in India in the US Congress. The Clinton Administration viewed human rights and democracy as central elements of American foreign policy. Mr. Malott referred to allegations of excesses by Indian security forces and to access to Kashmir for international human rights groups. The US official conveyed that the US regards Kashmir as disputed territory on both sides of the LOC and that the issue should be settled peacefully by India and Pakistan, taking the views of the Kashmiris into account. United States wanted reduction in Indo-Pack tension through peaceful dialogue and is prepared to be helpful in this process, if that is desired by both sides. The US Government have admitted that there had been credible reports that Pakistan is providing official support to some militants in Kashmir. He conveyed that the US had conveyed its concerns repeatedly at the highest levels of the Government of Pakistan and was keeping the situation under active review.

Government conveyed to the US official that India's commitment to human rights is second to none and these rights are guaranteed not only by the Indian Constitution but also by other legislation. A bill has been introduced in the Indian Parliament for setting up the National Human Rights Commission. It was also conveyed that the US, being a sister democracy, should be able to show greater sensitivity to