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Monday, February 13, 1995

Magha 24, 1916 (Saka)

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

**Thirteenth Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



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

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 Singh, Shri Uday Pratap (Mainpuri)  
 Singh Deo, Shri K.P. (Dhenkanal)  
 Singla, Shri Sant Ram (Patiala)  
 Sivaraman, Shri S. (Ottapalam)  
 Sodi, Shri Manku Ram (Bastar)  
 Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu (Dhar)  
 Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)  
 Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S. (Tiruchengode)  
 Sreenivaasan, Shri C. (Dindigul)  
 Sridharan, Dr. Rajagopalan (Madras South)  
 Subbarao, Shri Thota (Kakinada)  
 Sukh Ram, Shri (Mandi)  
 Sukhbans Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)  
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt (Shimla)  
 Sur, Shri Manoranjan (Basirhat)  
 Suresh, Shri Kodikkunnil (Adoor)  
 Swami, Shri Chinmayanand (Badauni)  
 Swami, Shri Sureshanand (Jalesar)  
 Swamy, Shri G. Venkal (Pedapalli)  
 Syed Shahabuddin, Shri (Kishanganj)

#### T

Tandel, Shri D.J. (Daman & Diu)  
 Tara Singh, Shri (Kurukshetra)  
 Tej Narayan Singh, Shri (Buxar)  
 Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji (Kapadwanj)  
 Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh (Khandwa)  
 Thangka Balu, Shri K.V. (Dharmapur)  
 Thite, Shri Bapusahib (Baramati)  
 Thomas, Prof. K.V. (Ernakulam)  
 Thomas, Shri P.C. (Muvattupuzha)  
 Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan (Pandharpur)  
 Thungon, Shri P.K. (Arunachal West)  
 Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee (Tindivanam)  
 Tiriya, Kumari Sushila (Mayurbhanj)  
 Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduars)  
 Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand (Hapur)  
 Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran (Barrackpore)  
 Tope, Shri Anukushrao Raosaheb (Jalna)  
 Topiwala, Shrimati Dipika H. (Baroda)  
 Topno, Kumari Frida (Sundargarh)  
 Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Man. (Kaiserganj)  
 Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain (Banda)  
 Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore (Puri)  
 Trivedi, Shri Arvind (Sabarkantha)  
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)



## **U**

Uma Bharti, Kuman (Khajuraho)  
Umbrey, Shri Laeta (Arunachal East)  
Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof. (Tenali)  
Umrao Singh, Shri (Jalandhar)  
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 T (Thanjavur)  
Varma, Shri Ratilal (Dhanduka)  
Varma, Shri Sushil Chandra (Bhopal)  
Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra (Bidar)  
Vekaria, Shri Shrilal Nagjibhai (Rajkot)  
Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal (Janjgir)  
Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)  
Verma, Prof Rita (Dhanbad)  
Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan (Machhlisahar)  
Verma, Shri Upendra Nath (Chatra)  
Verma, Kumari Vimla (Seoni)  
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V S (Palghat)

Virendra Singh, Shri (Mirzapur)

Vyas, Dr Ginja (Udaipur)

## **W**

Wasnik Shri Mukul (Buldana)  
Williams, Maj General R G (Nominated Anglo-Indian)  
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 (Jhannharpur)  
Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal (Patna)  
Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh (Arrah)  
Yadav, Shri Ram Saran (Khagana)  
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 Malikarjunaiah

**Panel of Chairman**

Shri Sharad Dighe

Shri Peter G Marbaniang

Shri Nitish Kumar

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee

Shri Tara Singh

Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya

Shri Ram Naik

Shri P C Chacko

Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary

Prof Rita Verma

**Secretary General**

Dr R C Bhardwaj

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Prime Minister and also incharge of the Ministries/ Departments of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Science and Technology, Ocean Development, Electronics, Atomic Energy, Space, Rural Development, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Law Justice & Company Affairs, Defence Jammu and Kashmir Affairs and the additional charge of the Ministry of Industry, Health and Family Welfare and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent Charge)      Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao

Minister of Food      Shri Ajit Singh

Minister of Agriculture      Shri Balram Jakhar

Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution      Shri Buta Singh

Minister of Railways      Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief

Minister without Portfolio      Shri Dinesh Singh

Minister of Textiles      Shri G. Venkat Swamy

Minister of Civil Aviation of Tourism      Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad

Minister of Human Resource Development      Shri Madhavrao Scindia

Minister of Finance      Shri Manmohan Singh

Minister of Power      Shri N.K.P. Salve

Minister of Labour      Shri P.A. Sangma

Minister of External Affairs      Shri Pranab Mukherjee

Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers      Shri Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav

Minister of Home Affairs      Shri S.B. Chavan

Minister of Urban Development      Shrimati Sheila Kaul

Minister of Welfare      Shri Sitaram Kesan

Minister of Water Resources and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs      Shri Vidyacharan Shukla

### MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

Minister of State of the Ministry of Coal      Shri Ajit Panja

Minister of State of the Ministry of Mines      Shri Balram Singh Yadav

Minister of State of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation      Shri Giridhar Gamang

Minister of State of the Ministry of Surface Transport      Shri Jagdish Tytler

Minister of State of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting      Shri K.P. Singh Deo

Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests      Shri Kamal Nath

Minister of State of the Ministry of Commerce      Shri P. Chidambaram

Minister of State of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas      Capt Satish Kumar Sharma

Minister of State of the Ministry of Steel      Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev

Minister of State of the Ministry of Communications      Shri Sukh Ram

Minister of State of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries      Shri Tarun Gogoi

### MINISTERS OF STATE

Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture      Shri Arvind Netam

Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Women and Child Development)      Shrimati Basava Rajeshwari

Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office and Minister of State in the Departments of Atomic Energy and Department of Space and Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology      Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi

Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare      Dr. C. Silveira

Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Department of Electronics and Department of Ocean Development	Shri Eduardo Faleiro	Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development	Shri P.K Thungon
Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri H R Bhardwaj	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri P M Sayeed
Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare	Shri K V Thangka Balu	Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources	Shri P V Rangayya Naidu
Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development and Department of Heavy Industry)	Shrimati Krishna Sahu	Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri R L Bhatia
Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries)	Shri M Arunachalam	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri Rajesh Pilot
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri M V Chandrashekhara Murthy	Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Wastelands Development)	Col Rao Ram Singh
Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Mallikarjun	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 Personnel Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	Shrimati Margaret Alva	Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri Salman Khurshid
Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Matang Sinh	Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism (Department of Tourism)	Shrimati Sukhbans Kaur
Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Youth Affairs and Sports) and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Mukul Wasnik	Minister of State in the Ministry of Power	Shrimati Urmilaben Chimanbhai Patel
		Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development)	Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai Patel
<b>DEPUTY MINISTERS</b>			
		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar
		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri Ram Lal Rahu
		Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education and Department of Culture)	Kumari Selja

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XXXVIII

First day of the Thirteenth Session of Tenth Lok Sabha

No. 1

## LOK SABHA

Monday, February 13, 1995/Magha 24, 1916 (Saka)

12.35 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha met at Thirty-Five Minutes  
past Twelve of the Clock*

*[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]*

### NATIONAL ANTHEM

The National Anthem was played

12.37 hrs

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

*[English]*

SECRETARY-GENERAL Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address\* to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 13th February, 1995.

Hon'ble Members,

I welcome you to this session of Parliament

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

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

4. On the Ayodhya issue, one of the noteworthy developments is that the Supreme Court delivered its judgement on the reference made to it. It has upheld the validity of the Acquisition Act, but not the provisions relating to abatement of the pending suits. The disputed area is vested in the Central Government which is now to act as a statutory receiver for maintaining the *Status quo* until the disposal of the revived suits. Compliance with the decision of the Court is essential. The judgement recognises the possibility of a resolution of the dispute

through negotiations. It is of utmost importance that the improved atmosphere leads to a lasting solution to this dispute and we collectively ensure that communalism does not vitiate politics.

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

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

7 An Agreement was signed in September, 1994 providing for a Jharkhand Area Autonomous Council. A new Bill incorporating the provisions of the agreement has been passed by the Bihar Assembly.

8 Government is seized of the issues that have arisen in the hill areas agitation in Uttar Pradesh and is confident that given patience and sympathetic handling by all concerned, acceptable solutions will be found.

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

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

\*The President delivered the Address to both the Houses of Parliament in Hindi.  
Also placed in Library. See No. LT-7004/95

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

12 The wide ranging industrial de-regulation has evoked commendable response from entrepreneurs. More than 17,000 investment intentions have been filed since July, 1991 totalling investment of over Rs. 35,000 crores with potential for direct employment for 3.4 million persons. Nearly 20% investment intentions have so far been implemented and another 20% are at various stages of implementation. These are estimated to generate direct employment to the extent of 1.4 million persons. Disbursements by our major financial institutions from April to December, 1994 have shown a 39% increase over the same period in the previous year. The growth of domestic initiative has generated interest amongst foreign investors and collaborators. The confidence exhibited by foreign investors in the skills and resources of Indian partners is evident from the large foreign direct investment in joint ventures to the extent of 80%. Cumulative foreign direct investment approvals since 1991 have exceeded Rs. 20,000 crores, the bulk of it in long gestation infrastructure projects. Government continued with its policy of reforms and de-regulation in other sectors. The new Drug Policy and the Telecom Policy are steps in this direction.

13 The small scale sector is an important component of our industrial base, its production level being Rs. 2,41,648 crores and generating an employment of 139 lakh persons. It recorded a growth of 7.1% last year. Exports from this sector are around Rs. 24,000 crores, accounting for nearly 35% of total exports. To meet the credit needs of this sector, the Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines including the adoption of a single window scheme in 85 districts where small scale units are concentrated, and setting up of specialised bank branches. Government will enhance support to this sector further through liberal assistance for technology upgradation.

14. A high power committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister has adopted an action plan for revitalising and improving khadi and village industries and generate additional employment for 2 million persons. A

special employment programme would be undertaken in 50 selected districts and intensive development of 125 blocks in the country would be promoted.

15 Employment for the educated youth is a prime concern of the Government. The Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana which is being implemented from 2nd October, 1993, was designed to provide self-employment for youth in the urban areas. It has been now extended to cover the rural areas also from this year. During the current year 2.3 lakh educated youths will benefit from this programme as against 31,797 last year. Banks have sanctioned loans to 69,483 entrepreneurs till 31st December, 1994. Government will provide loan to 7 lakh youths to generate 10 lakh employment opportunities before the end of the 8th Plan period.

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

17 Government has continued to give high priority to the development of the agriculture sector. The production of foodgrains is expected to increase from 182 million tonnes last year to 185 million tonnes in the current year. Disbursement of agricultural credit was Rs. 15,100 crores during 1993-94 and is expected to reach a level of Rs. 16,700 crores during 1994-95. The area covered under irrigation is expected to go up by 2.77 million hectares in 1994-95 bringing the total area under irrigation to 87.82 million hectares. The consumption of fertilizer nutrients during 1994-95 is estimated at 136 lakh tonnes showing an increase of about 10% over the consumption of 1993-94.

18 Government has been promoting diversification schemes in rural areas to provide higher incomes from occupations like horticulture and fishing. Accordingly, horticulture has been given an outlay of Rs. 1,000 crores in the current Five Year Plan as against an outlay of only Rs. 24 crores in the last Five Year Plan. Fish production, which recorded an all time high of about 46.8 lakh tonnes in 1993-94, is likely to reach a level of 47.5 lakh tonnes during 1994-95. There has been a three-fold increase in export of agricultural products during the last five years.

19 Rural development is the central concern of all the developmental efforts of the Government. Sharply targeted rural development programmes underpin its employment strategy in poverty eradication. The central plan allocations for rural development schemes have been progressively enhanced during the last three years and the current year's allocation of Rs. 7,010 crores is the highest ever in our planning history. This large outlay goes to provide additional wage employment as well as self-employment through mobilisation of institutional finances on a large scale. Rs. 5,055 crores go to provide employment through the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the Employment Assurance Scheme. For the Employment Assurance Scheme, an amount of Rs. 1,200 crores has

been earmarked during the current year. This programme has been expanded from 1,778 most backward blocks of the country to 2,279 blocks in the current year. In addition to the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, an intensive JRY Programme focuses on 120 chronically backward districts. All these schemes together are expected to generate 1.47 million mandays of employment in the current year.

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

21. As stipulated by April, 1994, all States amended their existing Panchayati Raj laws or have legislated new laws. Now it is necessary to hold elections and constitute Panchayats at all levels. Some States have already made a beginning. In order to fulfil the high expectations of the people, the Panchayats must be empowered with financial and administrative delegation. I call upon all the States to complete the Panchayat electoral process without delay.

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

23. The response from the States to the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes has been encouraging. The Central allocation to States to supplement their efforts this year is Rs. 273.85 crores. An important step taken last year was the constitution of the National Commission for Safai Karmacharis, to oversee the programmes aimed at the liberation and rehabilitation of the Safai Karmacharis. The Commission would address itself to rehabilitation programmes such as training, better mobilisation of institutional finances and the need for enhanced unit costs.

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

25. The first step in providing for reservation of 27 per cent for the OBCs under the Government of India was taken in September, 1993 and is under implementation. In order to ensure that the full benefits of this measure are available to the OBCs, Government relaxed the standards required for OBC candidates to be on par with the Scheduled Caste and

Scheduled Tribe candidates and as a result, 1,873 additional OBC candidates qualified for the Civil Services Preliminary Examinations, 1994. Government has also decided to extend the 3 years' age relaxation principle and to allow 3 additional attempts.

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

27. Certain new measures are under consideration of the Government for the protection of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the disabled. These are inclusion of the SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in the IX Schedule of the Constitution, setting up of a Commission under Article 399(1) of the Constitution to review the development strategies like the Tribal Sub Plan and other measures presently in operation for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes so as to improve upon these strategies, legislation to provide equal opportunities to the handicapped in areas like education, vocational training and employment placements and a Trust for the Welfare and protection of the mentally retarded.

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

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

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

31. The Government determined to eradicate Child Labour progressively in all employments and, in Hazardous

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

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

33. To meet the aspirations of the people to view programmes in their own language, Doordarshan has reconfigured its satellite service. Out of 14 channels, 11 satellite channels are now exclusively for programmes in regional languages.

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

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

36. Abroad, the Army won plaudits for its contributions to the UN peace-keeping effort in Somalia, ably supported by the Indian Air Force and Navy, especially in the de-induction of forces.

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

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

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

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

41. Pakistan has however continued on its distressing path of confrontation with India and unacceptable interference in our internal affairs. We have taken repeated initiatives with Pakistan to settle all unresolved issues between our two countries according to the Shimla Agreement. Our offer of such a dialogue still stands. Meanwhile, we regret the unilateral steps taken by Pakistan to close their office in Bombay and the Indian Consulate General in Karachi, thereby creating greater barriers to people-to-people contacts, and commercial, cultural and other relations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Jai Hind!

12.37-1/2 hrs.

### INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO)  
Mr. Speaker, Sir with your permission, I would like to introduce to the House the following Ministers, my colleagues who have been sworn in recently  
Shri Buta Singh Minister of Civil Supplies  
Shri Madhavrao Scindia: Minister of Human Resource Development  
Shri Ajit Singh: Minister of Food  
Shri P.A. Sangma: Minister of Labour  
Shri G. Venkat Swamy, Minister of Textiles  
Shri P. Chidambaram: Minister of State (Independent Charge of the Ministry of Commerce)  
Shrimati Urmilaben Patel: Minister of State in the Ministry of Power  
Shri Matang Singh. Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

12.38 hrs.

### [English] OBITUARY REFERENCES

#### Demise of Former President Giani Zail Singh and other

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have to inform the House with profound sorrow of the sad demise of our former esteemed President, Shri Giani Zail Singh, our colleague Shri Chandulal Chandrakar and six former colleagues viz Smt. Zohrabai Akbarbai Chavada, Shri Madhu Limaye, Chaudhary Dalip Singh and Sarvashri V T Patil, Robin Sen and Tika Ram Pallwal.

An illustrious son of India, Shri Giani Zail Singh was one of the veterans of India's struggle for freedom from the foreign yoke and a leading light in the country's socio-political life for about six decades. During the hectic period of 1930—40s of India's Freedom Movement, he took part in the Kisan Morcha and suffered incarceration in 1936 and later during 1938—43 when he was arrested and sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment in a solitary cell for his patriotic ventures. In 1946, he launched National Flag Agitation at Faridkot and courted arrest.

Shri Giani Zail Singh was actively associated with the political affairs of his home State, Punjab since 1930s. In the first interim Government of Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU), he served as Minister for Revenue in 1948-49 and later as Minister for Agriculture and Public Works Department in 1951-52. He was member of

Legislative Assembly of Punjab in 1962 and 1972—77. He rose to become the Chief Minister of Punjab, in which capacity, he ably served the state from 1972. to 1977. Besides, he served with distinction his home state in various capacities in several social and cultural organisations.

His diverse contributions to the nation included implementation of land reforms.

Shri Giani Zail Singh, a conscientious parliamentarian of high standing, was member of Rajya Sabha in 1956—62 and was later elected to the Seventh Lok Sabha in 1980. During his short tenure in Lok Sabha, he enlivened the parliamentary proceedings by his wit and famous urdu couplets. He proved his political sagacity and administrative skill as a Minister of Home Affairs in the Union Council of Ministers from 1980-82.

His long and illustrious public career reached its zenith on his assumption of the highest office i.e. Presidentship in July, 1982. Through his culture, humaneness and unfailing courtesy he added dignity to his office. A man who rose from humble means, displayed throughout his public life an abiding commitment to the welfare of the people. He was gifted with the quality of maintaining equipoise in the moments of stress and crisis. He symbolised the best traditions of India's composite culture.

Shri Giani Zail Singh, who had an avid interest in the Punjabi literature, also evinced keen interest in journalism and authored "Dukhi-Praja-di-Pukar" (in Punjabi), as Chief Editor of 'Naware Charan', Moga, and Managing Director of "Khalsa Sewak", a daily from Amritsar and Patiala.

His amiable disposition, sweet temperament and genial informality, endeared him with all those who came in his contact and won him friends everywhere.

A multifaceted personality, Giani during his numerous sojourns to various foreign countries, while he was President of India, brought to fore on the international arena the rich cultural heritage of India.

Known for his secular ideals, he strove relentlessly for spreading communal harmony in the country. Even after he retired from the august office of the President of India, he was deeply immersed in various social and cultural activities.

His name will ever remain inscribed in the annals of India's political history.

Shri Giani passed away at Chandigarh on 25 December, 1994 at the age of 78. In his death, the nation had been deprived of a statesman of a rare quality a veteran freedom fighter, true democrat, able parliamentarian, astute administrator and above all, a loveable person. Though Giani is no longer in our midst, his memories will be with us for many years to come.

Shri Chandulal Chandrakar was a sitting member of the House representing Durg Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh. Earlier, he represented the same constituency during Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha during 1970—77 and 1980-89.

During his long parliamentary career of nearly two decades, Shri Chandrakar served the country in various capacities. He held with distinction several important portfolios as Minister of state in the Union Council of Minister during 1980-82 and 1985-86. He also served various Parliamentary Committees and was associated with several Consultative Committees attached to the various Ministries.

A well known social worker, he actively worked for the development of villages and always cared for the under privileged and the needy.

A Journalist by profession, Shri Chandrakar was deeply involved in the development of healthy journalism. He served as President of the Press Association of India during 1964-70. He was Editor of the 'Hindustan' a Hindi Daily for many years. Shri Chandrakar had the distinction of covering nine Olympic games and six Asian games for newspapers. A prolific writer, Shri Chandrakar wrote many articles on economic conditions prevailing in various countries of the world.

A widely travelled person, he represented India in several international conferences.

Shri Chandrakar passed away at Kolhapur in Durg district on 2 February, 1995 at the age of 75 years. In his death, the country has lost an active parliamentarian, an able administrator and a journalist of repute.

Shrimati Zohrabai Akbarbhai Chavada was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Banaskantha parliamentary constituency of Gujarat.

She was an active social worker and an agriculturist by profession. A close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, she worked relentlessly for the improvement of health and welfare of poor people of her area and also served as Chairman of Social Welfare Project, Tharad District of Banaskantha, Gujarat.

She took active part in the proceedings of the House. She passed away at Ahmedabad on 20 December 1994 at the age of 71 years.

Shri Madhu Limaye was a Member of Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha from Monghyr and Banka Parliamentary Constituencies of Bihar during 1964-70, 1973-76 and 1977-79.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Limaye took active part in India's freedom movement and suffered imprisonment. In post independence period, he participated in the Goa Liberation Movement and also suffered incarceration over 19 months under the Portuguese regime.

A well known Socialist leader, Shri Limaye was a close associate of Acharya Narendra Dev, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia and Shri Jai Prakash Narain and he devoted his entire life to the service of the nation.

An able parliamentarian, he effectively put forth his views on various social, economic, political problems faced by the country and thus made invaluable contributions to the debates of the House.

Shri Limaye, who had a flair for journalism, authored many books on various topical subjects. He also

contributed several articles in newspapers and periodicals on many national and international issues.

His speeches and work speak of his erudition and in-depth knowledge of Constitutional law and parliamentary procedures.

A widely travelled person, he attended International Socialist conferences as Indian Socialist Delegate in 1947 and 1953.

An apostle of socialism, he truly emulated in his life the noble percept of simple living and high thinking.

In his death the country has lost a veteran freedom fighter, prominent socialist thinker and a rare parliamentarian.

He passed away on 8 January 1995 at New Delhi at the age of 72 years.

Chaudhary Dalip Singh was a Member of Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 representing Outer Delhi parliamentary constituency. Earlier he had been Vice-President of South Delhi Municipal Committee during 1954-58, Municipal Councillor and Chairman, Municipal Corporation South Zone during 1963-67.

An agriculturist by profession, Chaudhary Dalip Singh took interest in the welfare of farmers and weaker sections of the society. Besides, being life member of Bharat Krishak Samaj since 1955, he was closely associated with several philanthropic institutions of Delhi in various capacities.

Chaudhary Dalip Singh passed away on 13 January 1995 in Delhi at the age of 78 years.

Shri V T Patil was a Member of Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Kolhapur parliamentary constituency of Maharashtra. Earlier he had been a Member of Legislative Assembly Bombay during 1952-57. He also served as the President of Kolhapur Municipality for two terms during 1933-38.

A dedicated social and political worker, he worked relentlessly for improving the lot of farmers and deprived sections of the society. He did pioneering work in the field of Cooperative Movement and founded many organisations connected with rural upliftment.

An educationist, Shri Patil evinced keen interest in the promotion of education through well organised and model institutions, particularly educating and training women. He was a founder President of Prince Shivaji Education Society and closely associated with various educational and social institutions in different capacities.

A man of letters, Shri Patil took keen interest in Journalism and was founder Editor of 'Pudhari', a leading local daily.

He passed away on 17th January, 1995 at Kolhapur at the age of 93 years.

Shri Robin Sen was a Member of Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha during 1971-79 representing Asansol constituency of West Bengal.

Shri Sen was a noted political activist and well-known trade union leader who played a key role in fostering the

Left Wing Trade Union Movement in West Bengal. He also actively participated in student movements in 1940-43. He suffered imprisonment several times in pre and post independence period for his political and trade union activities.

Shri Sen passed away on 19th January, 1995 at Burdwan at the age of 72 years.

Shri Tika Ram Paliwal was a Member of Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Hindaun constituency of Rajasthan. Earlier, he had been a Member of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly from 1957-58 and was elected to Rajya Sabha in April 1958.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Paliwal gave up his flourishing legal practice to take active part in the Satyagraha Movement in 1930 and 1932 and suffered imprisonment several times.

An able administrator, Shri Paliwal served his home State Rajasthan with distinction as the First Chief Minister of Rajasthan from March to November 1952 and as Deputy Chief Minister of Rajasthan during 1952-54.

Shri Paliwal passed away on 8th February 1995 at Jaipur at the age of 86 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 PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO)**  
Sir, I would like to associate myself with this condolence Resolution in respect of our illustrious former President, Gianji. We all remember him very fondly for a variety of qualities that he had and the multifarious occasions and periods in the history of the country in which we worked together, and we mourn his loss. We missed him even after he laid down office as President. His presence was felt on every occasion of importance. Really, it is difficult even to believe that he is no more with us. He was Minister for Home at a very difficult time, then he went on to become the President.

And, during his tenure, the country passed through several difficult stages and he was able to steer clear of those difficulties in his capacity as the Constitutional Head of the country. We had several discussions with him. He held fast to his views, but, at the same time, he was gracious enough to admit, to accept the advice of the Government of the day. We remember him, as I said, very fondly and we would like to record our condolence to the bereaved family.

In respect of Shri Madhu Limaye, again, Sir, it is the loss not only of a great thinker and writer and Parliamentarian in his own right but for me personally a close friend with whom we had very cordial relations, comradesly relations during the old struggle against the Nizam's days. Personally, I feel his loss very deeply.

About the other persons, our former colleagues, who passed away, I entirely agree with what you were pleased to say and we would like to send our condolences to the bereaved families.

Thank you very much, Sir.

[Translation]

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow)** Mr Speaker, Sir, it is difficult to believe that Shri Chandulal Chandrakar is no more with us. Sometimes it appears that he will stand up from his seat, calmly express his views and smilingly resume his seat. Nobody will perhaps be able to fill this gap. A stark reality of life once again is before us in the form of death.

The circumstances in which the former President Gianji Zail Singh died are heart rending. The death of our former President, who successfully discharged his duties as the Union Home Minister and the Punjab Chief Minister, caused by a road accident is a sad commentary on our system. The way Gianji rose from a small village of Faridkot to grace the office of the President of the Indian Republic is not the story of individual, it is the story of a nation which secured freedom after a prolonged period of slavery and which is full of capabilities. He 13 00 hrs. spent several years in jails. But Gianji rose step-by-step to the pinnacle of glory and graced the office of the President and earned respect from all of us. His life was full of struggle. He could not get higher education neither did he get an opportunity to get acquainted with the Western ways. We saw in Gianji's life as to how a man having his roots in the soil can grace the highest office of the nation as well as endear himself to all those who came in his contact.

Sir, you as well as the hon Prime Minister have said that Gianji took over the high office of President in very difficult times. Although one may differ with him in respect of his various decisions but ultimately he successfully discharged his duties which carved a niche in the history. He never looked tired even after retiring from public life. He was a man of amiable disposition and brought gaiety to all occasions. As the Minister of Home Affairs he used to have a mutual repartee with the Members of Parliament in Lok Sabha which is still a matter of enjoyment for those who follow parliamentary proceedings. He had a unique quality to make amends and provide healing touch when somebody was hurt by his remarks made inadvertently. The way his wisdom reflected rural enlightenment was a thing to watch. Today he is no more. We express our condolences to the bereaved family.

The passing away of Shri Madhu Limaye was also quite sudden. A person who struggled throughout his life for public-awareness, left us after only two days' illness. His passing away was also unexpected. I had the privilege to work extensively with Shri Madhu Limaye in the political field within and outside the House. He fought against both British and Portuguese imperialism and suffered long imprisonments which provided him the opportunities to make deep studies and acquire quality of analytical thinking. He was dedicated to certain ideals. He was an intelligent thinker and die-hard straightforward person whose comments at times could create controversies, yet, he never minced words. Mr Speaker, Sir I remember that he used to come fully prepared to buttress his points in the House on any complicated matter relating to Constitution or rules of procedure. On such occasions he would come armed with thick related books to logically assert his point. The House and sometimes even the hon Speaker would

find it difficult to face his assertions as he would come to the House after doing his home-work. These days such analytical approaches have become rare. He matched his precept with his practice. Though he was born in Pune yet he had been elected to the Lok Sabha from Bihar. It is obvious that at that time people did not get swayed by considerations of birth or caste, etc. The public used to elect their representatives on the basis of ideologies. He did justice to the place from which he had been elected.

He continued to write on the problems being faced by the country and about its future, till his last. The day the news regarding his death was published, the Hindustan Times had published his article also. People may differ with him on various matters yet he possessed qualities of thinking continuously and to remain friendly with friends till his last days.

Madhujii enjoys an important place in the modern politics. We hope that Shrimati Champa Tai Limaye and their son would work on the same lines.

Sir, I had the privilege to see from close quarters Shrimati Zohrabai, Chaudhary Dalip Singh, Shri V T Patil, Shri Robin Sen and Shri Tika Ram Paliwal. I had an opportunity to work with him. They are no more with us. I would like to associate myself with the views expressed by you and the hon. Prime Minister about them. Both on behalf of my party and myself, I would like to pay my humble tribute to all these departed souls. I request you to convey our feelings to the bereaved members of the family.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roserai) Mr Speaker Sir on behalf of my party the Janata Dal and myself alongwith the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition we mourn the passing away of each of the departed leader. All of us had the opportunity to serve under the leadership of Gianiji Limayeji and Chandulal Chandrakarji and as Atalji had said we are unable to forget Gianiji. He was not only born in a poor family, on seeing him, anyone could have felt that inspite of being born in a poor family he would rise upto the highest rank. For being a king it is necessary that one should be born in a royal family but if there are any examples of holding the highest post by a commonman in democracy it is the example of Gianiji.

All of us know that the portfolio of the Home Minister is very important and full of challenges. I recall one incident when he was the Home Minister. The discussion was going on and he was laughing at that time. I asked him whether he was not filled with grief on such an unbearable accident. He replied that did I want the Home Minister of India to keep on weeping? The Government is doing the needful. It is an example.

Even after his retirement from the post of the President he remained always with the poor, the backwards and the dalits and listened their problems and used to give a very suitable answer. When he was the President, the people felt during those five years for the first and the last time that the Rashtrapati Bhawan was theirs. It was not theirs prior to that nor it would be theirs after his tenure. During those days if any body entered the Rashtrapati Bhawan, he felt that the President was a Publicman. Today, he is not among us but the guidance he gave to the country will always remain unforgettable.

Shri Madhu Limaye was our leader. When I joined politics, Madhu ji, Thakur Ji and Joshi Ji were the leaders of the Sanyukt Socialist Party. Atal Ji has rightly asserted that at that time politics was not based on caste and religion but on ideologies. We were happy to see that although Madhujii belonged to a Brahmin family, yet he always fought for the cause of the dalits. He wrote about Baba Sahib Ambedkar. We may or may not speak anything but Madhujii used to speak and write down it. Sometimes we feel that as long as people like Madhu Limaye ji are born in the country, who try to seek justice for all rising above caste and religion, there will be no caste based disparity or war. He was a talented man. He was not only a politician but possessed all qualities. He was both a writer and a critic. He wrote number of books. I had an opportunity to spend last two days in hospital with him. At that time also, we did not feel that he would leave us. He was suffering from asthma. We thought that he would recover but time's sickle spares no one. He has left us but the ideas he has left will always guide us.

Shri Chandulal Chandrakar is also not with us today. He had deep regard for the Backward Classes. All these leaders were not merely idealists but they took active part in the freedom struggle also. They were aware of each and everything in the country.

Leaders like Shrimati Zohrabai Akbarbhai Chavda, Choudhry Dalip Singh, Shri V T Patil, Shri Robin Sen and Shri Tika Ram Paliwal are also not with us today. Once again I join with you and the Leader of the House and pay tribute to all these departed souls. I request you to convey our feelings to the bereaved members of their families.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur) Mr Speaker Sir on behalf of my party and myself, we mourn the passing away of so many distinguished sons of our country.

Giani Zail Singh has left an indelible mark in the history of post independent India by his achievements, by his dedicated service to the common people of this country and as an administrator par excellence. With a humble means he rose to occupy the highest constitutional office in this country by dint of merit and dedicated service to the people of this country. As freedom fighter, he occupied very high office. As the Chief Minister of Punjab he made signal contribution to the development of that State. As Home Minister he had a very difficult tenure because those were the troublesome days. But he discharged his functions with great ability. A man with secular conviction, he was an embodiment of the finest traditions of our country, of our heritage.

It has been mentioned that at one time there was some tension during his tenure as President. He came out of it by maintaining the acceptability of the situation that was there and it was in keeping with the true traditions of the Constitution of India. Sir we deeply mourn his passing away as a result of a tragic accident and we convey our sincerest regards to his memory.

Shri Chandulalji was a very dear friend of us and we had the privilege of working in so many Committees. A man of

amiable disposition, he really represented the best traditions of Parliamentary behaviour and I deeply mourn his loss. I considered him a very good friend of mine and ours.

When I came to this august House for the first time in the Fifth Lok Sabha, as a young junior new Member, I looked upto Madhuj as a model Parliamentarian. Shri Limaye and Shri Jyotirmoy Basu were, in those days—if I may use the expression—ruling the Lok Sabha and I remember how in that Fifth Lok Sabha, the Nagarwala episode was brought about by Madhuj and Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. He scrupulously followed the Parliamentary Rules and Procedure and never disobeyed them. I had seen that although there was great tension here inside the Parliament in those days, he maintained his unruffled attitude and really guided us in conducting the affairs as Members of Parliament. We went to him as junior Members. I remember on many occasions we had gone to him to learn from him how to be a good Parliamentarian, a useful Parliamentarian so that we can contribute to the proper conduct of the House and through that can serve the people of the country. His place in Indian politics and in the freedom movement is permanent and we deeply mourn his passing away.

Sir, Comrade Robin Sen was a true friend of the working classes. In his sudden passing away, the working classes of this country have lost a great champion. Sir, party commune was his residence and party comrades were his family members, as it were. He had been a fighter for India's freedom. From very young days, from his student days, he had consistently fought for the down-trodden and he was acknowledged as one of the great organisers of the trade union movement. He was also involved in the upliftment of the rural people. A self-effacing person, he never tried to project himself over the others. But, he sincerely, seriously and with dedication served the common people of this country and that is why he won his place in the hearts of the working classes and the common people.

We could see, when he suddenly passed away, the great grief in the public, and the common people of not only his district, but also of all over West Bengal assembled in Burdwan for his last rites which shows that he won a permanent place in the hearts of the common people. We deeply mourn his passing away also.

I associate myself and my party with the observations that you have made about other colleagues of ours, and I request you, Sir, to convey our condolences to the members of the respective bereaved families.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to associate myself and my party with the sentiments of sorrow and condolence which you have uttered in respect of these eight friends or eight colleagues of ours who have departed.

At moments like this, I feel always that one does not remember them so much by the posts they held or the official duties they performed in those posts, but as human beings and as personalities whom we came to know and with whom we worked, whatever our political views may have been—we may have differences and all that.

Giani Zail Singh, I think, was an outstanding personality as a human being, and he is the Indian version, if I may say so, of the classic example of 'from log-cabin to White House', a man of the people who suffered greatly when he was leading the movement in Fardkot State against the Princely Rule. He was subjected to tremendous repression and suffering, but he was a patriot through and through and ultimately when we saw him here as a Home Minister and later on, when he became Rashtrapati, his personality was something which all of us could not but admire and pay tribute to because he was so humane, so full of life, so full of humour, and in the debates which used to take place here, his sense of humour and his ability to indulge in a repartee—in my using it without being malicious in any way—that way, he was really a great man. As Somnath Babu has referred to, we must remember that during the period of his Presidency that unfortunate episode took place when it appeared that there might be a very serious confrontation between the Rashtrapati and the Government of that day. But he was a man sagacious enough and bit enough to understand that there limits which should not be transgressed and he gracefully accepted that position and a situation which might have become very serious was avoided by him. I am also very sad at the fact that he lost his life as a result of an accident which could perhaps easily have been avoided. But anyway, one cannot dictate events and today I render my tribute and pay homage to his memory.

As far as my friend Shri Madhu Limaye is concerned, he was out and out a dedicated socialist. He was one of the old guard of the socialist party and the socialist movement. And here in the Parliament day after day at the end of Question Hour Shri Madhu Limaye used to rise in his seat and put forward submissions which were so powerful and so telling in their adherence to constitutional norms and Directive Principles of the Constitution as well as the Rules of Procedure of the House. It would be very difficult for anybody to refute or rebut him. He became a terror to the Treasury Benches if I may be allowed to say so, because of the great acumen and the deep knowledge, which he displayed, of procedure and Constitution. I think he has contributed very much to the debates and proceedings of this House.

He raised all these things here from time to time and pursued with great tenacity. I hope many of these things will be made available later on in a suitable form for Members to study and for future Members—when they come to study and learn from.

As far as Comrade Robin Sen is concerned, I knew him very well. I worked with him in the trade union movement. He was a great organiser, selfless, dedicated and utterly devoted to the cause of the working class, particularly in the mines and in the steel industry. He spent a better part of his life in organising these workers and was accepted by them as their unquestioned leader.

Shri Chandulal Chandrakar was of course, here for so many years as a very friendly and good-humoured friend of ours with whom we used to exchange views. He was a spokesman of the Congress Party for a while, a role which he discharged with considerable skill, I should say. As a

veteran journalist, he earned the respect of everybody in this House

All these friends, particularly, as well as these others, to whom we are paying tribute today, deserve the heartfelt condolences of this House. I request you to convey our feelings to the bereaved members of the family. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh) Mr Speaker, Sir, today this House is paying tributes to several important persons who earned nationwide fame during their lifetime and made significant contribution in building the nation.

Shri Giani Zail Singh Ji adorned three top posts in free India. He had been the Chief Minister of Punjab, Minister of Home Affairs in the Government of India and ultimately he held the highest office of the President of India. Giani Zail Singh was son of the soil in real sense of the term. He had a deep attachment with the land. His life will always serve as a beacon for others to show that how a person born in a village in a poor backward class family rose to the highest position by dint of the sincerity, service and high ideals.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I will never forget his contribution in the upliftment of depressed classes, mention of which has also been made by hon. President. During the struggle for implementation of reservation policy for backward classes, a delegation of 42 Members of Parliament went to meet the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi to apprise her of the fact that in spite of provision of reservation in the Constitution of India they were not getting their due. The only request we made to her was that in view of this injustice, atleast that report should be tabled in the House for discussion. The Prime Minister called Shri Giani Zail Singh in our presence. At that time he was the Minister of Home Affairs. He said that if we wished that report should be tabled for discussion, it would be done and the next week it was tabled. As the President of the country he toured through out the country and discussed the issues related to social justice. He devoted his whole life to ensure social justice and equality to the poor backward and down trodden people of the country. I had a personal attachment with him. He adorned three posts and at the time of crisis he always called me to know my opinion. He always on guard to protect the interest of the country and maintain the dignity of the Constitution. Sometimes when he felt that people were talking contrary to his views he presented his views properly. On the whole this very spirit reflects through all his decisions. He was with the poor and common man of the country by heart and soul. I think that his life will always be an inspiration for the people.

Shri Madhu Limaye was a front ranking socialist leader and a thinker. He was well versed in Constitutional and Parliamentary practices and conventions and he could not be challenged in this field. He was a great leader. Several things have been mentioned here about him but the point that has influenced me the most is that despite the fact that he was not keeping a good health during the last few years of his life, he put forward his views frankly and fearlessly through his writings. Ultimately he devoted all his

talents and ability to convey the message that the country is above the party politics. He told that one should work undauntedly for the welfare and progress of the country. Through his thoughts and actions, he worked till his death for steering the country forward. He consecrated all his strength and ability to his writings. I hope that youth of our country will get inspirations from his talented personality and his contribution in country's progress and will be able to confront the challenges posed before the country.

Shri Chandulal Chandrakar was a political leader and a veteran journalist. As a politician also, he had a sharp personality. Whenever freedom of the Press and Journalists were under attack, he fearlessly espoused their cause. On several occasions he had to utter something which was not in consonance with the policies of the Government of his own party. This reflected his sincerity and devotion. We are deeply grieved by his untimely death.

Chaudhary Dalip Singh was a well known peasant leader of Delhi. He was closely associated with the Co-operative movement. He always raised the issues of farmers in this House with empathy and confidence. His death is a great loss to the people of Delhi.

Shrimati Zohrabai Akbarbai Chavada, Shri V T Patil, Shri Robin Sen, Shri Tika Ram Paliwal, were all eminent freedom fighters and also Members of Parliament. They are no more with us. On behalf of my party, I associate myself with the sentiments and tributes paid by you to the departed leaders and request you to convey our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

[In Hindi]

SHRI P G NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam) Mr Speaker, Sir, I also join you and with other colleagues to express the sentiments of sorrow on the demise of our former colleagues.

In the death of Giani Zail Singh, the country has lost an elder statesman and true patriot. An out and out political person Giani Ji brought to the Rashtrapati Bhavan the grassroot and essential qualities of Indian politicians. He was a leader without the arrogance of authority. He was an agreeable companion and a leader who never lost touch with ordinary people. He was a most popular and successful Chief Minister of Punjab. In his death, our country has lost an illustrious son, a valiant freedom fighter and the most successful administrator who contributed a great deal to consolidate the gains of Independence. He will be remembered for his significant contribution to the freedom struggle, his love for the poor and his patriotism which rose above his religious beliefs.

The other Members who are no more now, will also be remembered for their valuable contribution to the proceedings of this House and for the welfare of the people, particularly the weaker sections.

On behalf of AIADMK Party and on my own behalf, I convey our condolences to the bereaved families.

[Translation]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnam). Mr. Speaker, Sir, many of our colleagues who have been mentioned here have departed. We express our deep sorrow at their sad demise as they were the great sons of our country.

They rendered such services which cannot be ignored. I would in particular, make a mention of Gianiji, who had been the President of India and prior to that, Home Minister of India. His demise has created an irreparable loss. He was a unique personality. He was a lively person and firmly believed in secularism. He was the Home Minister and you are aware that the concern of the Ministry is with such issues which generate much heat. But he could very efficiently handle the situation. He always used to say that one should not hate one's enemy because there is a possibility that the latter may start loving you. He had love for everybody and hatred for none. Thus, he won everybody's heart. He had a great love for Urdu. He was interested in Urdu poetry. He remembered many Urdu couplets and used them so properly that everybody was pleased. I recall one couplet which can appropriately be cited at his condolence—

Eai bagbane gulshan-e-hasli yeh kya kiya,  
jaane chaman tha gul jo, wahi toone chun liya

He was really the essence of the garden of India. It seems as if the best flower has been plucked. We remember and pay our tribute to this great personality.

I would also like to make a mention of the late Shri Madhu Limaye here. He, too, was a great leader of India like Shri Jaiprakash Narayan and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. He had his particular ideology and wanted to help the poor and uplift them. Madhu Limayeji thought on these lines. As has been said here, he was a great Parliamentarian and I have seen him delivering thunderous speeches.

I have had an opportunity of being with Gianiji Singhji and Madhu Limayeji in the Parliament. The loss occurred by their death cannot be made up. There are other friends who have rendered their services to India in different fields. It is quite regretful that all these friends have parted from us. I would like you to convey our sentiments to their bereaved families.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada). Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to convey our deep condolences on my own behalf and on behalf of Telugu Desam Party over the death of Gianiji Singh. I would only like to add one particular aspect to what others have already narrated. Gianiji was a real democrat and it was because of his intervention as the President of India that a democratically elected Government in the State of Andhra Pradesh which was derailed unlawfully was again put on the rails. He had always had a special affection for our State of Andhra Pradesh and for my leader and the President of Telugu Desam Party, Shri N.T. Rama Rao.

Sir, Shri Madhu Limaye is one of those very few persons who always lived up to the ideals for which they stood all through their lives. He is one of the very few personalities

who will continue to inspire the present and coming generations. He had turned down the opportunity to join the Government, but was always serving the cause of the poor. Secular to the core and truly democratic, he was never afraid to call a spade a spade, though it might not be to the liking of a good number of people in the society.

Sir, we mourn the death of the other distinguished Members of this House and we request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat). Mr. Speaker Sir, I join you, along with other colleagues of this House, in expressing our sorrow and grief over the demise of a number of important personalities of our country. To begin with, Gianiji Zail Singh, who was the President of this great country of ours, who participated in the freedom struggle and contributed to the upliftment of the people of our country, deserves to be remembered by the country not only for a number of years but ages to come. He was a secular personality. He was also a great statesman of rare qualities and deep vision. He stewarded the ship of the state with sagacity and wisdom.

To remember Madhu Limaye is a unique privilege to us who believe in socialism and who have struggled or are struggling even today for the cause of socialism in the world. Madhu Limaye has contributed immensely for the growth of thought and action in the socialist movement in our country.

Sir, he was a unique Parliamentarian and it has been mentioned by many. He had extraordinary qualities for raising issues in this House in defence of the peoples' rights and peoples' grievances. He has authored a large number of books which still remains a treasure for socialist workers and I think this country will benefit from his experiences, both as a socialist worker and also as a Parliamentarian and author.

Shri Robin Sen was trade unionist of unparalleled credibility. He was committed to the cause of the workers. He organised the workers at the grassroot level and also defended their cause. I had the opportunity of working with him in the trade union field.

Therefore, Sir, on behalf of my Party and on my own behalf, I convey our condolences and would hope that you will convey it to the members of the bereaved families.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad). Mr. Speaker, Sir, I on behalf of myself and my party join in the condolences offered by our friends here. Even today, I remember the services rendered by Gianiji, particularly in bringing under control the deteriorating situation in Andhra Pradesh. Many times, I got the opportunity of meeting him. It is true that the birth of a person is a testimony of his death but one leaves an indelible impression on the hearts of people if during one's life one does some good work. These are the deeds which make someone pay the tributes to him after his death.

Madhu Limayeji was one of the best Parliamentarians. During the last session, he used to come to the library and

I would usually meet him there I, on behalf of myself and my party offer my condolences to all included in today's obituary The fact is that one who passes away does not return but is remembered

**SHRI RAM SAGAR (Barabanki)** Mr Speaker, Sir, I on behalf of myself and my party, Samajwadi Party join the Leader of the House, Leader of the Opposition and leaders of all the parties in offering the condolences to the former President of India, **Giani Zail Singh**, **Shri Madhu Limaye**, **Shri Chandulal Chandrakar** and others

Sir, **Gianiji** was an able administrator We cannot forget his services to the nation **Madhu Limayeji** all along fought against social, economic and political disparities and endeavoured to set up a socialistic society His ideals his life and his writings are really inspiring I request you to kindly convey our deep condolences, offered to these departed souls, to their bereaved families

[English]

**SHRI E AHAMED (Manjeri)** Sir, I rise to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister and the Party Leaders in the passing away of the distinguished Members of this House, including our former President

So far as **Gianiji** is concerned, I have personal knowledge as to how he dealt with the Moradabad riots and the manner in which he has tackled the aftermath of riot is an example for any ruler in this country We have lost a towering personality in the death of **Gianiji**

Sir, When I mention the name of **Shri Chandulal Chandrakar**, so many things come to my mind He was an amiable person and a very good personal friend of mine Whenever he participated in the House the debate used to be very lively We have lost a very good friend amongst us in this House

As far as I know, **Shri Madhu Limaye** was a true socialist On behalf of my Party I associate myself with the other Leaders in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families

**SHRI P C THOMAS (Muvattuzha)** Sir on behalf of the Kerala Congress I would also like to express our deep sorrow on the death of **Gianiji** and other distinguished Members

**MR SPEAKER** The House may now stand in silence for a short while

13.51 hrs

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

13.52 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Explanatory Statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Ordinance**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (**SHRI K P SINGH DEO**) I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement

(Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Ordinance, 1995 under rule 71(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha

[Placed in Library See No LT-7005/95]

**Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 13 of 1994) and Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No. 14 of 1994) etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (**SHRI MUKUL WASNIK**) I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution —

- (1) The Patents (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No 13 of 1994) promulgated by the President on the 31st December, 1994

[Placed in Library See No LT-7006/95]

- (2) The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1994 (No 14 of 1994) promulgated by the President on the 31st December, 1994

[Placed in Library See No LT-7007/95]

- (3) The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Ordinance 1995 (No 1 of 1995) promulgated by the President on the 10th January, 1995

[Placed in Library See No LT-7008/95]

- (4) The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance 1995 (No 2 of 1995) promulgated by the President on the 13th January 1995 together with a corrigendum thereto

[Placed in Library See No LT-7009/95]

- (5) The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Ordinance 1995 (No 3 of 1995) promulgated by the President on the 17th January, 1995

[Placed in Library See No LT-7010/95]

- (6) The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Ordinance 1995 (No 4 of 1995) promulgated by the President on the 21st January, 1995

[Placed in Library See No LT-7011/95]

- (7) The Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1995 (No 5 of 1995) promulgated by the President on the 25th January 1995

[Placed in Library See No LT-7012/95]

**MR SPEAKER** The House stands adjourned to meet again on February 14 1995 at 11 00 AM

13.53 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday February 14 1995/Magha 25 1916 (Saka)*