

12.04 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MENTAL
HEALTH BILL, 1981

[*English*]

Report and Evidence

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : I beg to lay on
the Table a copy of the Report. (Hindi
and English versions) of the Joint
Committee of the Houses on the Mental
Health Bill, 1981.

I also beg to lay on the Table a copy
of the record of evidence (Volumes I and
II) tendered before the Joint Committee of
the Houses on the Mental Health Bill,
1981.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Saifuddinji, Please
give it in writing.

(*Interruptions*)

I shall find out.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.
Finished. I have given my ruling. It is a
State Subject.¶

[*Translation*]

Please give me in writing.

(*Interruption*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Bhagatji, yes please.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Sir, we
are constrained to walk out...

(*Interruptions*)

(*Shri G. M. Banatwalla and some other
hon. Members then left the House*)

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed
anything to go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : VISIT OF THE
NAM MINISTERIAL GROUP TO
TRIPOLI (LIBYA) AND UN
HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : The
NAM Ministerial Group consisting of
Foreign Ministers of India, Yugoslavia
and Cuba and Ambassadors of Ghana,
Congo and Senegal representing their
Foreign Ministers visited Tripoli (Libya) on
April 20-21, 1986 and the UN Head-
quarters in New York on April 23-25,
1986, in pursuance of the mandate given
by the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordi-
nating Bureau of Nonaligned Countries
held in New Delhi on April 16-19, 1986.
I had the honour of leading this Ministerial
Group which represented the wide spectrum
of the Movement and its universal
geographical spread.

2. The Group was received by H. E.
Col. Muammar El Gaddafi on April 20.
He conveyed the profound thanks and the
deep aspreciation of the authorities and
the people of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
for the firm support and solidarity extended
by the Nonaligned Movement at this critical
juncture. He felt that the world take note
of the US action which had caused
considerable damage and devastation to
civilian life and property. He disclaimed
any terrorist action on his part. According
to him the main reason for tension in the
region was the denial of the legitimate
rights of the Palastinians who had been
forced to resort to violent methods to
achieve their goals.

3. At the UN Headquarters in New York, the Group called on the Secretary General of the UN and the President of the Security Council and handed over to them the Communique adopted at the Emergency Meeting of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers and Heads of delegations on April 15 on the Libyan issue. It also conveyed to them the profound concern of the Movement at the disturbing turn of events and the need for the UN to act urgently to prevent further escalation of an already tense situation.

4. In my statement in the Council I reiterated our principled position that we were opposed to all forms of terrorism whether committed by individuals, group of individuals or organised by States. We are prepared to lend our support to any well considered international cooperative effort to deal with this menace. At the same time, we could not but be gravely concerned at the violation of norms of international behaviour by sovereign states. We are also seriously concerned at the implications of recent events for the security of small states.

5. At the meeting of the Security Council convened at the request of the Group on April 24, I presented before the Council a position of principle based on the UN Charter. I stressed the imperative necessity of restraint being exercised at this critical juncture, and urged the Secretary General particularly since the Council had been paralysed by the triple veto, to continue his peace efforts. The Secretary General appreciated the strength and support given by the Movement and assured us that he was doing and indeed would continue to do all he could.

6. Besides me, the Foreign Ministers of Cuba and Yugoslavia as well as Permanent Representatives to the UN of Ghana and Congo (representing their Foreign Ministers) also spoke in the debate. The Permanent Representatives of USA and UK defended action of their government and were critical of the stand taken by the Nonaligned Movement on the Libyan issue.

12.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, the hon. Members, some time back wanted a discussion on this subject (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri H. K. L. BHAGAT.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, the hon. Speaker had promised to allow a discussion on this subject...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, is making a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI
H. K. L. BHAGAT) : With your permis-
sion, Sir, I rise to announce that Govern-
ment Business in this House during the
remaining part of the session, will consist
of :

1. Consideration and passing of :

- (a) The Muslim women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Bill, 1986.
- (b) The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1986.