

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 10th December 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Prime Minister and hon. Members, today is the tenth anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is fitting that before we start the business of today, we should remind ourselves on this day of this historic declaration which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948.

Ten years have passed since then. Unfortunately, this Declaration has not been fully given effect to in some parts of the world, and in some countries even the principles which underlie this Declaration are denied.

If this Declaration was fully accepted and acted upon, many of the troubles that the world suffers from today would fade away.

It is right and appropriate, therefore, that we should give thought to this great Declaration on this occasion and solemnly resolve to act up to it.

The Declaration is a long document. I shall read out to you the Preamble and the first two Articles only.

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Preamble

WHEREAS recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace of the world,

WHEREAS disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

WHEREAS it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse as a last resort to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

WHEREAS it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

WHEREAS the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

WHEREAS Member States have pledged themselves, to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

WHEREAS a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realisation of this pledge.

NOW THEREFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCLAIMS THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measure, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

ARTICLE 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty."

Now, the House will take up its normal business. ✓

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

U.S. \$150 Million Loan

776. { Shri V. C. Shukla:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 108 on the 13th August, 1958 and lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) whether the detailed allocations for individual projects in the private sector in respect of the amount earmarked out of the 150 million dollar loan sanctioned by the Export-Import Bank of the United States have since been finalised;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) how much of the loan has been drawn so far?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 89].

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know whether any priorities have been fixed for the allotment of this loan fund to any of the six industries enumerated in the statement?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: There is no particular priority, They are all there, and approvals and licences are being given from time to time.

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know how many applications have been received by Government for loan under this Export-Import Bank arrangement, and by what time Government expect to process these applications and decide upon the allotment of money?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The number of applications received from every industry is not readily available, but we expect that in the next twelve months or so, all the orders will be placed from the industries.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the industries to which this fund is likely to be allocated are any different from the industries to which the development loan fund will be diverted?