

Securities Scam is there from 1991. I said, "No, it has been going on since 1986," and, ultimately, they had to agree to this view-point. It might have come to surface in 1991. But it was there even in the early '80's. I am sure that the Finance Ministry under your stewardship, will see to it that proper steps are taken so that this kind of things are not repeated. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will have a Resolution on the historic day.

# **RESOLUTION ON THE FORMATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Madam Deputy Chairman, today is a special day for South Africa, and the whole world. A new Government elected on the basis of the first ever multi-racial elections assumed office in South Africa today, and Nelson Mandela ahas been elected as democratic South Africa's first President. As the people of South Africa celebrate the dawn of freedom, we the people of India convey our joy and happiness for what they have achieved and for what ther achievement signifies for humanity.

The South African people have succeeded in overthrowing decades of domination and exploitation based on the dark aspects of the human mind—the belief that one man is superior to another because of the colour of his skin, because he can force his will on the majority. All this has been relegated to history.

The South African people have achieved what is rightfully theirs, a country that belongs to all who live in it, and a Government that they can claim as their own based on the will of the people. The South African struggle has shown that the strength of the human spirit, the values of moral

conviction, and the uncompromising struggle against domination and exploitation, are indeed formidable forces for change.

The achievements of the South African struggle are a homage to Mahatma Gandhi. It was in South Africa a hundred and one years ago that the Father of our Nation saw a link between the struggles for freedom in that country and ours. Gandhiji said, and I quote,

"Truly speaking, it was after I went to South Africa that I became what I am now. My love for South Africa and my concern for her problems are no less than for India."

By history, circumstance or choice, about one million people of Indian origin now live in South Africa. Most of them have lived there for generations, have toiled with their South African compatriots, and contributed to the prosperity of that country. Many have also struggled shoulder to shoulder against the minority racist domination. Today they are a vibrant part of the family of the South African people. We will endeavour to reinforce the close cultural and social links with them and with the people of all races in South Africa.

We welcome post-apartheid South Africa to the comity of nations.

In recognition of the evolution of the valient struggle of the South African people, we have already established an Embassy, a Cultural Centre and a Consulate in that country, and established air links to promote bilateral trade and tourism. The ties we have forged in the long years of being in the forefront of the struggle against apartheid will stand us in good stead in developing mutual cooperation. India was in the vanguard of the anti-apartheid struggle, the first to raise in the issue in the United Nations, and we have done this because we felt it was our cause, not that of a distant

[Shri S.B. Chavan]  
neighbour.

On this very happy occasion, I would like to extend our congratulations and felicitations to the Father of the South African Nation, Nelson Mandela, whom we honoured in 1979 with the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding and in 1990 with the Bharat Ratna, as he takes up his responsibilities as Head of State of South Africa. We pay tribute to his role as a great statesman and wish him success in leading South Africa towards a peaceful, democratic and prosperous future.

**श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं अपने इस मुख्य विरोधी दल की ओर से जो कुछ प्रस्ताव में भावनाएं व्यक्त की गई हैं। उसके एक एक शब्द से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

दक्षिण अफ्रीका का संघर्ष लगभग एक सदी पहले प्रारम्भ हुआ और हमें स्मरण है कि उसका प्रारम्भ हमारे ही देश के महान व्यक्ति महात्मा गांधी जी ने किया था। इसलिए हमें और भी अधिक प्रसन्नता है कि इस अवसर पर जब एक प्रकार से रंगभेद से ऊपर उठकर दक्षिण अफ्रीका के लोगों ने आजादी हासिल की है तो हम उनको बधाई दें। इसी के साथ-मुझे महात्मा गांधी जी के साथ साथ एक और महापुरुष श्री तिलक जी का नाम याद आता है जिन्होंने कहा था कि आजादी मेरा जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार है। जब तिलक जी ने यह शब्द कहे थे कि आजादी मेरा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है। तब उनके दिमाग में केवल हिंदुस्तान की आजादी नहीं रही होगी क्योंकि हिंदुस्तान की, हमारे भारत की संस्कृति है कि उसमें सदैव मानवता की एकता, समानता को स्वीकार किया है। उनके शब्द आज केवल भारत के लिए नहीं सारे विश्व के लिए सत्य सिद्ध हुए हैं कि कोई रंगभेद, किसी प्रकार की असमानता दुनिया में नहीं रहेगी। यह हमारी संस्कृति और इतिहास का एक मुख्य लक्षण रहा है। इसलिए हमें और भी अधिक प्रसन्नता है कि दो महापुरुषों के शब्द और हमारे सारे देश की शुभकामनाएं और उनके साथ हमारा एक प्रकार से समर्थन आज सफल सिद्ध हुआ है। इसलिए आज सारा देश, न केवल एक दल, लेकिन देश का प्रत्येक ऐसा जागरूक व्यक्ति जो मानव अधिकारों की समानता के लिए खड़ा है, हिंदुस्तान का एक एक व्यक्ति आज प्रसन्नता में उनके साथ शामिल हैं। हम लोगों को और भी प्रसन्नता है कि

हमारे देश के उप राष्ट्रपति, इस सदन के चेयरमैन, हमारी ओर से वहां गये हैं। हम उनको भी बधाई देना चाहते हैं कि इस शुभ अवसर पर वहां पर वे मौजूद हैं। मैं एक बार फिर अपने दिल की ओर से एक एक शब्द के साथ सम्बद्ध करते हुए मंहेला जी को, उनके सारे देश को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, I deem it a matter of pride, pleasure and privilege to associate with every sentiment articulated by the Leader of the House and the representative of the BJP. This is one of the greatest moments in the history of mankind. With the liberation of South Africa the last vestige of colonialism has been abolished. It is, no doubt, true that Gandhi struggled in South Africa. What is even more important is that the process of decolonisation was initiated and inspired by India's freedom struggle and by the way India attained independence. If the process of decolonisation was started in 1947, I should say it reached its triumphal conclusion today.

Madam, Nelson Mandela is a very inspiring figure. His life has been a song of sacrifice and a saga of struggle. I am really happy to note that South Africa is going to witness a multi-racial democracy. The future of the world does not lie either in segregation or in separation but only in integration. I could only sum up the occasion in the words of an English poet who spoke about the French Revolution thus:

"Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,  
But to be young was very heaven!"

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (West Bengal): Madam, my party and myself associate with the sentiments which have been expressed by Shri J.P. Mathur, BJP, and Shri Jaipal Reddy, Janata Dal. The struggle in South Africa was not only a struggle of the people of South Africa but it was a struggle of the people all over the world against injustice and oppression. Apartheid is an evil and a scar on human civilisation. I am happy that this dark age is over. Now, a new

dawn has broken on their territory. I look forward to a change in South Africa which was not permitted to them for a very long time. I would also like to mention here that apartheid continued because of the support it received from the Western powers. They sustained it with all kinds of supplies. They helped them even to try to undo the revolution in Angola and Mozambique through military intervention. I am also very happy to say that in the Western countries which directly aided South Africa, people rejected apartheid. They did not associate themselves with apartheid or with the policy of their Government. I will also take note of the fact that the African National Congress which was set up in the early part of this century, in 1911, although it fought against racialism, it did not indulge in reverse racialism. It did not talk about hegemony of the black people. Madam, from the very beginning, in the Charter of the African National Congress, they talked about a society by the blacks and the whites and by the yellows and the browns. All of them would be sharing the same features equally. In that sense it is a welcome change not only from that point of view, but also from the point of view of tolerance which has been shown by the people who have been subjected to so much of tyranny and so much of oppression for such a long time. I hope that there would be a very bright future for South Africa. South Africa is the richest country in Africa. It is a country which is rich in terms of natural resources. I have never been to South Africa. I have been to many other countries of Africa. I could not go there because my passport did not permit me to go to South Africa. But I have heard about it from others. It is shadowed by mountains and covered with veldts called savanna in South Africa. They have got a very diverse culture. They are rich in mineral resources, natural resources and many other resources. I am also very glad that we have a long association with South Africa. Mahatma Gandhi started

his struggle for civil disobedience in South Africa. He tried the first experiment, which is called an experiment with truth, on the soil of South Africa. When it succeeded there, he tried it in India. So, we have a long association with South Africa. A large number of people of Indian origin are working there. I am glad to know that Dr. Nelson Mandela, while forming the Cabinet, has include quite a number of people of Indian origin. But they are the citizens of South Africa, let us not forget this fact. They are of Indian origin but they are the citizens of South Africa. I feel that in Dr. Nelson Mandela, we have a statesman who is not only the leader of the people of South Africa but also he is one of the greatest leaders of all times. He is one who can see beyond the immediate horizon. How is one who can actually lead the whole African continent. The African continent has been subjected to a lot of economic reverses over the last decade or so. Now, it is time that the whole of Africa united and prospered and became our partner in trade activities. We should look forward to this new bond wick can be created between us and South Africa. Now, a new era has dawned on South Africa. I congratulate the people of South Africa on their success in this liberation struggle, in fighting against apartheid. I also hope that this is the beginning of a new era of friendship between India and South Africa. Thank You.

SHRI TINDIVANAM G.  
VENKATRAMAN (Tamil Nadu):  
Madam Deputy Chairman, I wholeheartedly support the Resolution, moved by the Leader of the House and several Opposition leaders, which is to be adopted by this House. It is really a moment of pleasure to our country especially, because the Father of our Nation sowed the seed which has now fully grown in the form of their Independence that we are seeing now. After 27 years of imprisonment, Nelson Mandela took charge and freedom is in

[Shri Tindivanam G. Venkataman]

the hands of his countrymen now. With a deep sense of confidence, we passed a Resolution at the time when Nelson Mandela was released from his imprisonment. It is also heartening for us to note that the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and five Cabinet Ministers in his Government are all Indians. The South African Government has clearly said that ties are strengthened now. We should strengthen them further. Madam, on behalf of my party I join hands with our leaders in congratulating the new democratic Government.

SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, I feel proud in supporting the Resolution moved by the Leader of the House and I also share the various sentiments expressed by the previous speakers. It is not only a victory for the South African, but it is also a victory for the entire humanity. I can say that right from my boyhood I have been inspired by three major victories in the onward march of humanity. The first thing I remember was the defeat of fascism in Europe which greatly inspired me in my boyhood; secondly, the Independence of our country followed by liberation of many former colonised countries and now this is the third victory. Of course, I am pained to note that the South African people suffered indignities, discrimination and exploitation at the hands of the minorities who were ruling them all these years. So, that chapter is over. Now, everybody has the right to vote. Actually, Indian history was linked with the South African struggle through the link provided by our great leader, Mahatma Gandhi. That way, we are intimately associated with the joy and victory of the South African people. Lastly, I would like to say that it is not enough that we supported the South African people in their struggle for independence and democracy, but we must also build up new ties in the new era, especially in political, cultural and economic fields, under the leadership of Nelson Mandela. And I think that both

the countries can profitably advance through the bonds that we are already having there and I am sure that both the countries can prosper in the future. On this occasion, I offer my congratulations to the great people of South Africa and their new leadership. Thank you.

**श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश):** माननीय उपसभापति जी, भारत विश्व के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए समानता और स्वतंत्रता चाहता है और हमारा दृष्टिकोण "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" यानी यूनिवर्सल ब्रदरहुड का रहा है। हमारे राष्ट्रपति महात्मा गांधी ने दक्षिण अफ्रीका में ही अपना "सिविल नाफरमानी" का आंदोलन शुरू किया था और आज न केवल यह गौरव की बल्कि अत्यंत ही प्रसन्नता की बात है कि वहाँ पर रंगभेद की नीति खत्म हो रही है और नेल्सन मंडेला, भारत-रत्न नेल्सन मंडेला, जोकि दो वर्ष पूर्व भारत आए थे और मुझे भी उनके पास से दर्शन करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ था, आज वहाँ के गणतंत्र के राष्ट्रपति चुने गए हैं।

महोदया, मैं मेरे पूर्व के माननीय सदस्यों और नेता सदन द्वारा व्यक्ति विचारों के साथ स्वयं को और अपने दिल को ससम्मान करता हूँ और दक्षिण अफ्रीका के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए कामना करता हूँ कि उनका भावी जीवन न केवल सुखी हो बल्कि वे जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में प्रगतिशील हों।

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Meghalaya): Madam Deputy Chairman, we have reasons to be deeply gratified and to be overjoyed at this new history that it being written today in South Africa with the inauguration and assumption of office by Mr. Nelson Mandela as the freely democratically elected President of the nation of South Africa. We send our greetings to him and to the people of South Africa. We send our felicitations, or good wished. I am happy, that President Mandela has started on a very happy, a very good note which augurs well for the future of his country. He had suffered a lot throughout his life. He had come to symbolise the spirit of freedom of humankind. But he bears no bitterness. His scheme of campaigning in the election has never been the freedom of only the Black people, has not been actuated by enmity for what they

suffered. The scheme of his campaigning has always been reconciliation. I am happy that the Constitution of South Africa is also written in that way.

As you are aware, any other party in South Africa that wins over 20% of the electorate would have the right to have a Deputy President. Any other party that wins 5% of the electorate would have the right to have a seat in the Cabinet of that country. Therefore, you have, what you say, a Government of national unity and national government. Madam, you are looking at me. perhaps you want me to stop. I will stop in just two, three minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not. This is the only thing that I am not stopping.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: Thank you very much. Thank you very much.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't stop people who are congratulating.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: While congratulating President Nelson Mandela. I would like also in this House to pay my compliments to the former President. F.W. de Klerk. Without the vision, without the indomitable spirit, without the spirit of accommodation of the former President, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, who fought against the vested interests of his own community, it would not have been possible for Mr. Nelson Mandela to do, or for the people, the majority people of South Africa, to achieve what they have done at a comparatively small cost. Of course, thousands have perished. Thousands have died, many of them have died not so much in struggle against the Government, against the system but they died in fratricidal struggle—the Inkathas and the Zulus fighting against the ANC. Now I am happy that Mr. F.W. de Klerk not only willingly surrendered his office but also I think he has agreed to be a part of the Government as a Deputy President. And I am happy that President Nelson Mandela has shown the proper spirit. He has the will. His task has only

begun. It is easy to win freedom. But to retain the unity of the country and to make progress, especially economic progress, a great deal has to be done. I think, this was the greatness and vision of President Nelson Mandela that today he has a White man as the Finance Minister. And there are a number of White people in that Government, people of some knowledge, people of some ability. The country needs expertise, it needs investment. I am happy that—I cannot say our countrymen because they are South African citizens, but the people of Indian origin have also found a place in the Government. I am happy that India had played a great part as a force in bringing about a change in the psychological climate in South Africa. I think, the people of South Africa and the world will pay their homage to what the Father of our nation did. He began his life there and then came here. I am happy that many Indians too have found a place in the Government of South Africa. There is a great deal to be done. Now, this is not only to congratulate, but this is also a great opportunity for India. There is a great thing that India can do.

I am happy that about 100 heads of State and Heads of Government are in South Africa today to participate in the inauguration of the Presidentship of Nelson Mandela. The United States of America sent its Vice-President, and many other Heads of State are there. I think, it is the duty of the world not only to be happy with this disappearance of the last vestige of darkness, with the defeat of the obnoxious concept of superior racism, but it is also necessary for the world to give a helping hand to South Africa. It would be for the community of nations, for the United Nations, for the World Bank, for the International Monetary Fund to see that many other things are done in order to\* put South Africa on the correct economic path. Otherwise, it is easy for a country to degenerate into sectional strife. We have seen what is happening in a neighbouring country, in Rwanda. That

सदर साहिबा, आज सिर्फ नेल्सन मंडेला साहब को मुबारकबाद देने का मौका नहीं है, खुद को मुबारकबाद देने का मौका है, तमाम आलमे-इस्मानियत को मुबारकबाद देने का मौका है कि इसानी बक्कर आखिर को दख नहीं सक, झुक नहीं सक। मुझे खुशी है कि इस तारीखी इक्लाब के अंदर मेरे अपने मुल्क से तात्लुक रखने वाले लोग जो वहां जाकर बसे और रहे, उन्होंने भी इस तारीखी इक्लाब में, इस दुनिया को बदल देने वाले इक्लाब में हिस्सा लिया। नेल्सन मंडेला और उनके साथियों को हजारों-लाखों मुबारकबाद, अपने को मुबारकबाद। शुक्रिया।

[illegible]

ہوگا وہاں خدا دینا کے لئے کچھ عین انسانیت لگا رہا ہے اور یہاں خدا کی عبادت میں  
 (۱) یہ مسئلہ پیش آتا ہے کہ اگر کوئی شخص یاہ نہیں سمجھتا  
 خدا علیہ السلام کو تو خدا کا نام پڑھ کر اس میں عطا ہو گا تو کوئی شخص  
 نہیں سمجھتا کہ یہ خدا کا نام پڑھ کر اس میں عطا ہو گا تو کوئی شخص

انفوس منہا لکھو • جوہر منہا لکھو

ملفوظات امیر المومنین علیه السلام

سنة ١٢٠٠ هـ

ایضا خاندان از سنه قلمرو بزرگان کجای که رها نمود. بوالباب و خان سیاه نام بزرگان بود.  
 و آخر خبر بود.

حضرت امام محمد باقر علیه السلام فرمود: هر کس که در راه حق کشته شود، خداوند او را در بهشت پادشاه کند.

[illegible]

وَأَمَّا الْفِرْعَوْنُ فَأَنزَلْنَاهُ سُلَاطِنًا فَجِئْنَاهُ بِمُوسَىٰ ذَا الْقُوَّةِ فَدَسَّاسًا وَأَنزَلْنَاهُ فِي الْأَرْضِ غَاطِرًا

پیشہ طائعات سے متعلق انگریزوں کی فوج کو بھرتی کرنے کا سب سے پہلا مرحلہ تھا۔

عن أبي ذرٍّ عن النبي صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم قال: «ما من رجل منكم إلا وله حظ من الجنة»

مطابق قانون مالیات - معراج و غیره -

11

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You wanted to say something.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH (Maharashtra): I just witnessed on the BBC before I came here the oath taking ceremony in South Africa. There are two points which I wanted to share with the House. One: It reminded me of the night of 14th August, 1947, and the day of 15th August, 1947—the atmosphere that was there. The second is interesting. Apart from Fidel Castro and Al Gore and all others who were there, after the swearing

† []Transliteration in Arabic script.

4 two Deputy Presidents and the nt, three different religious as were recited. The first one was Hindu priest and the BBC nounced that this gentleman. Mr. Lakhani, was born in Porbandar, the city in which Mahatma Gendhi was born, in Gujarat, in India, and what he recited was about enlightenment to everyone and goodness to everyone. Then a Maulana recited Aayats from Koran Sharif and interestingly, recitation from old Testament by a white Rabi who came from Scotland, but Dutch Reform Church was kept out. Only these three recited and were received with great reverence. I thought I might share it with you. It started one hour late because some of the foreign dignitaries could not reach in time. The enthusiasm was tremendous and what was witnessed was, except the President of Portugal, not a single head of the government or a single head of the State of the European Union was there Britain of course was represented by the Duke of Edinburg and the Foreign Minister. The whole ceremony was interesting. In that very hall, the earlier ceremonies were conducted with great solemnity but here the people were dancing and singing, except on the occasion of oath-taking and prayers. I thought I might share it with you. Thank you for giving me the opportunity.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jacob has been there as an observer.

SHRI M.M. JACOB (Kerala): Thank you for giving me the chance I had the good fortune of spending about three weeks in South Africa as an independent observer representing the Parliaments of the Commonwealth Countries. The international observers were present throughout in South Africa, during these three weeks. Actually, when we went to South Africa, the situation was totally in a turmoil with violence and killings. Specially, the white minority who were not happy with the transfer of power from a white apartheid regime to the people of South Africa, really caused

sporadic bomb blasts in several parts but when they were sure that elections were going to be held and when the administration also took a very firm stand, absolute peace was restored in every part of the country. People in thousands were able to vote. One distinct difference was that there were no electoral lists or voters' lists because there was no enumeration of the blacks. Even when we asked about the population of blacks in a particular area, the officers did not know and they guessed it might be 2 million or 3 million. Nobody had any idea about the number of blacks in townships or other areas. Mr. Mandela and Mr. De Klark put in a united effort to see that elections were peaceful. They asked everyone to vote in any booth they liked; whether 'A' booth or 'B' booth. There was no mark of ink on the hand. This was because they were afraid Some of the Africans were telling us. They were either domestic, a farm or other workers. They told us: 'The Whites may not like to see us voting; if they knew that we had exercised our franchise, they may harass us when we come back'. Therefore, fortunately, a system was evolved. An invisible ink was used which could only be seen under an infra-red lamp. If you look at the hand of a person who had exercised his franchise, there would be nothing in the hand; there would be no mark. It was a spray which could only be seen, as I said, under an infra-red ray. This system helped them.

Madam, we found that queues were enormous but, as you must have seen on the television, they were peaceful. They carried their benches, and chairs. They were either sitting or standing in the queue. They came to the booths early in the morning, at 5 a.m. When we went there, even two hours before the polling time, we could see about 5,000 people standing in the line, standing in the queue, in front of schools and other places.

he point to be noted here is that there was a deliberate intention among

[SHRI M. M. JOCOB]

all the coloured people, among all the Blacks, as well as among a major portion of the Whites, that elections should be held at any cost and they all wanted to co-operate. This was because they considered it as the liberation of the humanity. They consider it as the total liberation of the humanity, total freedom for the humanity, because this was the last vestige of apartheid and of colonialism on the globe.

Madam, the international community, especially, the Commonwealth, helped in the process. The Commonwealth took a decision at the Harare Summit, in 1991, and in Cyprus, in 1993, that a team of Commonwealth observers must be present during the elections to see that the elections were free, fair and the transfer of power was smooth. As a member of the observer group, I am happy to report that the elections were fair, free and, in spite of the surcharged atmosphere earlier, the elections went on very well, especially, after the 'Inkatha Freedom Party' joined the election fray. Earlier, of course, there was some difference of opinion in regard to the elections.

I join my colleagues in Parliament in paying my tributes to Mr. Nelson Mandela who is the champion not only of South Africa, but of the entire African region. The rich South Africa, I am sure, would lead the way.

The people of South Africa always remember us. They talk about the Africa Fund, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, other Prime Ministers of India, including our present Prime Minister. I found many people telling me: 'We are looking forward to the liberalised economy of India; we are looking forward to more co-operation with India, in the present atmosphere'. I feel that the Indian community there, which is rich, affluent, would be keen to have trade and industrial relations with India. This would give a boost to the Indian industry and trade, as well as the South African trade and industry, culminating in the

establishment of a permanent which first started when V Gandhi went there. Today, we fulfilled our first pledge. In future look forward to further co-operation the people of South Africa.

Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Madam Deputy Chairman, while everything has been said, I want to share the sentiments of all those who have spoken. It is but natural that we, who have stood by our friends in South Africa, in their struggle for freedom, should be with them, today, in their hour of freedom and glory.

I just want to add that, perhaps, at this time, while we congratulate the leaders of South Africa, we must also recognise the role that was played by their freedom fighters, more particularly, the women of South Africa who, over the years, bore the brunt of the struggle, when their men were in jail, when their men were outside the country. I think, really, the struggle also owes its success to the courage and the involvement of the women of South Africa to whom I would like to pay my tributes.

Thank you, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is my proud privilege to join all of you on this historic day. I never thought that in my lifetime, this day would come. Today is the historic beginning of a new and a long-awaited era in human history. The abolition of apartheid and the dawn of democracy in South Africa represents the glorious triumph of the human spirit over the forces of racism and colonialism. We rejoice in this victory of the ideals of Non-violence, Truth and Peace, held aloft to the world and the people of South Africa by the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. We express our solidarity with the people of South Africa with whom we have stood,



these long years, in their struggle for freedom and equality.

We look forward to building a new future, as Partners in Freedom, and in service of the good of all humankind.

Today, as we rejoice, we remember all those who laid down their lives in this great cause. We pay our respectful tributes to the countless martyrs and heroic freedom fighters, whose sufferings and sacrifices will ever inspire us.

I take this opportunity to congratulate President Nelson Mandela and the people of South Africa, who are our brethren and neighbours across the seas.

With the permission of the House, I would like to read our the Resolution which, I hope, we will pass unanimously.

This House

- Notes that today, May 10, 1994 is a specially auspicious day for South Africa, the Continent of Africa, the people of India, and the whole world.
- Welcomes the fact that a new Government elected on the basis of the first ever multiracial elections has assumed office -
- Rejoices that Mr. Nelson Rohlhlala Mandela has been elected as South Africa's first democratic President
- Recalls that Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Indian nation, declared his love for South Africa and his concern for her problems.
- Recognizes (hut about 10 lakh people of Indian origin arc now citizens of South Africa, have struggled with their South African brothers and sisters against apartheid and contributed to the prosperity of that country.
- : Recognizes further that India was always in the forefront of the anti-apartheid struggle, the first nation to raise the issue of racism in the United Nations, and has rendered consistent moral and material support to the South African

people struggling for liberty against colonial domination and White minority rule.

On behalf of the people of India, this House declares

- That the people of India join with the people of South Africa to celebrate with joy, happiness and pride their achievement of freedom and what their freedom signifies for the whole world.
- That the South African struggle has shown that the strength of the human spirit and moral conviction an\* irresistible forces for positive change.
- That India extends its warmest congratulations to President Nelson Rohlhlala Mandela as he takes up his responsibilities today as Head of State of South Africa. We pay tributes to all the people of South Africa in wishing them success in building a 'future of peace, democracy and prosperity.

*The Resolution #as adopted.*

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**  
**Follow-up action on the report of the J.P.C  
on irregularities in Securities and Banking  
Transactions - Contd.**

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now shall we go back to our business after all the rejoicing?

SHRI M.A. BABY : Not very inspiring!

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY . We should now proceed from felicitations to condemnation.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I won't join you in that. I assure you, Mr. Jaipal Reddy, whomever you condemn, I am not going to be a party to that. Mr. Jagesh Desai has completed his speech. Now I have four names—Shri Madan Bhatia, Shri Hanumanthappa, Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya and Shri T-Ramachandran.