

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Why?

कल्याण राय जी बात कर रहे थे आपने कहा लेकिन दूसरे भी मिनिस्टर हैं।

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: I did not name anybody. There are two Ministers here. Mr. Jacob is also here.

Need to Ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I take this opportunity to make a reference to a long-standing demand for an immediate need for the Government of India to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child unanimously adopted on 20th November, 1989 by the 44th Session of the UN General Assembly. On that day the General Assembly had adopted a Convention on the Rights of the Child. The origin of this Convention can be traced back to the five basic principles for child welfare and protection set out in the Declaration of Geneva, which was promulgated in 1924 by the then "Save the Children Fund International Union". However, it was only on 20th November, 1989, that the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Rights of the Child. The child's rights are an integral part of human rights. The Heads of Government of the SAARC countries, viz. Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and India, which was represented by the then Prime Minister, met in Bangalore in November, 1986. The SAARC Summit Declaration had categorically stated that the Heads of State or Government recognise that meeting the needs of all children is the principal means of human resource development. Children should, therefore, be given highest priority in national development planning. Now, Sir, it is a fact that in our country children are working in unorganised industries. They are denied safe drinking water and even basic primary educa-

tion and health facilities. The young ones are being denied their fundamental human needs. We owe to the children love, affection, health care, attention, adequate nutrition, and proper education. They are entitled to all these as a matter of right.

Therefore, Sir, India is the only country within the SAARC countries, which has not ratified this Convention. Therefore, through this Special Mention I draw the attention of the Government of India to this. They should take steps immediately to ratify the Convention. At the same time I also demand that the National Commission for the Rights of the Child should also be appointed.

Need for Survey and Extension of Tata-Badampahar Railway Line in Orissa

SHRI CHANDRA MOHAN SINHA (Orissa): Fr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, Tata-Badampahar railway line was constructed some seventy years back by the erstwhile Bengal Nagpur Railway Company at the initiative of the TISCO for haulage of iron ore from Badampahar, Suleipat and Gorumahisani iron ore mines for its steel plant at Jamshedpur. After premature closure of these mines by the TISCO in 1968, this railway line remained under-utilised up till now, with very little traffic. The changed circumstances are many but I would like to mention only a few. They are as under:

(1) The 'Bhoomi Puja' for the establishment of a steel plant near Daitari iron ore mines in the district of Cuttack has been performed in the presence of the promoter, the London-based N.R.I. Padma Bhushan industrialist, Dr. Swaraj Paul, on the 10th March, 1992 along with His Excellency the British High Commissioner, Sir Nicholas Fenh as the chief guest at the function.

(2) Jakhpura-Daitari and Banspani-Kiriburu railway line is already under construction for the last ten

years. It touches the Keonjhar district headquarters which is about 60 KMs only from Badampahar and which is the end railway station on this line. The ground level between Badampahar and Keonjhar is almost the same and there is no hilly area in between. If and when the Badampahar-Keonjhar-Talcher extension proposal comes up the distance from Bhubaneswar and Paradeep port to New Delhi will be reduced by about 100 KMs or so and it will pass by the side of the Similipal hill ranges having 2700 square kilometres of Saal reserve forest area, which yields a huge quantity of valuable forest produces such as Saal seed, Resin, honey and other medicinal plants. Apart from passing through the iron ore belt, Chinaclay mines belt, ferro-manganese belt, it will also touch the great tourist spot, the National Tiger Project zone and also the two famous Barahpani water falls on the hills.

(3) According to the reports of Dastur Company, which was asked to study about 18 possible steel-plant sites in India, Nayagad in the Keonjhar area was found to be the most economical and suitable area for a steel plant. Recently it was in the newspapers that TISCO may also be interested to establish their second steel plant in Orissa under a suitable and favourable atmosphere in the country and in Orissa.

(4) The Chief Minister of Orissa in his speech at Paradeep port on the 9th March, 1992 declared that not only one steel plant but three steel plants, both big and small, will come up in Orissa in the near future.

(5) Sir, these prospects and possibilities appear bright with the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister in this august House, during his speech on the 10th March last, when he emphasized that the policy of colonial tendency, of exporting ores and other raw material from India, would have to be abandoned, for processing purposes inside India, for the progress and prosperity of our country.

Sir, in these changed circumstances and under the new Industrial Policy and also with the high hopes of prosperity and progress in a compact scheduled area, may I take this opportunity to draw the attention of our planners and policy-makers, through you, to this and also make an appeal to the Government of India to kindly review it and allow surveying of the proposed railway extension so that Orissa can dream of wiping out the stigma of economic backwardness and grim poverty which still sounds bitter even after 45 years of our independence in spite of the fact that Orissa is one of the richest States of India in terms of natural resources and the area mentioned is inhabited by the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste people by over 80 to 75 per cent of the total population in this Scheduled area.

With these words, I conclude my expression in this special mention.

SHRI SARADA MOHANTY (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with Shri Chandra Mohan Sinha.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Shri Suresh Pachouri. Not present. Shri Jogi. Not present. Smt. Sarala Maheshwari. Not present. Shri Ram Naresh Yadav.

Need to bring Prabhakaran and Pottu Amman, Assailants of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, To India

श्री राम नरेश यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ और वह विशेष उल्लेख एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर है। कई दिनों से, महोदय, मैं प्रतिज्ञा करता रहा कि यह प्रश्न आए और सदन के सामने सरकार का ध्यान आकषिप्त किया जाए। वह श्री राजीव गांधी की निमिष हत्या के आरोप में अभियुक्त लिट्टे नेता प्रभाकरण तथा पोट्टुअमन को भारत लाने के संबंध में है।